

FORM LETTERS

FL1 – Dolores Paul

A total of 69 commentors submitted this letter.

ORIGINAL

Name: Dolores Paul Date: 8-21-14
Address: 7 Lake Drive
Buchanan, NY 10514
Phone: 914 379 1354 EM DARGO on line

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket CP14-96 – Algonquin/Spectra Gas Transmission, LLC

Dear Secretary Bose:

FL1-1 I respectfully request that the Commission consider the impact of the proposed new pipeline "loop" through the Hamlet of Verplanck and expanded pipeline through the Village of Buchanan and Town of Cortlandt and especially Buchanan-Verplanck School which the proposed pipeline will be less than 500 feet from the school building.

Several large energy and industrial facilities presently exist in proximity to the site of the proposed Algonquin landfill in Verplanck: Indian Point Nuclear Reactors 1, 2 and 3; Continental Gympsum Plant; RESCO garbage burning facility; power facilities in Stony Point and Haverstraw, NY; and, the 1,000 MW Champlain-Hudson power cable, which FERC recently approved. Massive quantities of power, energy and pollution are concentrated in a very small area of our community right now. How much more can one small community safely accommodate?

Algonquin's route is unacceptably dangerous. Within a mile from the proposed route you will find several schools, churches and thousands of private homes. An explosion of a gas line of this magnitude in our area would be catastrophic. Our volunteer fire department is not equipped to handle such a disaster. The proposed pipeline will run under high voltage power lines, numerous fault lines, and close to what is proposed by West Point Partners – a high voltage power converter station and 1,000 MW buried cable on the same property.

FL1-2 This project will substantially impact all who reside along the existing smaller gas line as this project cuts across Westchester County to Connecticut and beyond. There is no indicated benefit to the residents of the State of New York and the Village of Buchanan. Please reject the application as it has been presented.

Other Comments: leave our lives alone
you're not welcome

Sincerely,
Dolores Paul

FL1-1

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, SA4-2, SA4-5, SA7-4, LA1-4, and LA1-9.

FL1-2

Section 4.9.9 of the EIS points to beneficial impacts the Project may have on local economies. Your opposition to the Project is noted.

FL2 – Carole Osborn

20140908-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/6/2014 11:06:35 AM

A total of 2 commentors submitted this letter.

Ms Carole Osborn, Winsted, CT.
FL2-1 Fracked gas poses serious environmental and health risks, and the rate of
leaks and spills is high. By adding more renewable power to the grid and
FL2-2 increasing energy efficiencies, we could power 40% of electricity by
renewables within 20 years. But we can't get off fossil fuels by
switching from one to another. Natural gas should stay in the ground with
its dirty brothers, coal and oil. In the recent DEIS, your organization
FL2-3 chooses to ignore the harm from continued carbon dioxide emissions and
increased methane emissions associated with burning more natural gas, and
FL2-4 failed to consider the benefit to be reaped from emission free wind and
solar.

I strongly oppose plans to construct the Algonquin Incremental Market
(AIM) gas pipeline expansion across New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts
FL2-5 and Rhode Island. It will cross 67 waterbodies and 86 wetlands in
Connecticut alone. The project will bore under the Hudson and Still
Rivers, creating a risk of contamination by the drilling slurry to these
great rivers. In this day in age, when we know so very much about the
devastating perils of continued emission of greenhouse gases, we can no
FL2-6 longer afford to ignore the high cost to the health of our planet in
exchange for cheap, dangerous and dirty sources of power. It's time for
clean, safe and affordable new ways to create power with green
technology.

As a concerned citizen, I implore you to end this AIM project, and begin
planning a real-world solution to our energy and sustainability needs.
One that is clean, safe and forward thinking.

Thank you,

Carole Osborn
11 Brook street
Winsted, CT 06098

- FL2-1 The proposed facilities do not include any production or "fracking" wells. See also the response to comment FA4-24.
- FL2-2 Comment noted. Renewable energies and their existing and foreseeable contributions to the diversity of the energy supply are described in section 3.2.2 of the EIS. However, the current demand for natural gas cannot be met within the timeframe required by Algonquin customers.
- FL2-3 We disagree. See the response to comment CO12-13.
- FL2-4 The text of section 3.2.2 of the EIS has been revised to acknowledge the emission benefits associated with energy conservation and the use of renewable energies such as solar and wind versus natural gas.
- FL2-5 Comment noted. Sections 4.3.2.6 and 4.4.3 of the EIS discuss impacts on and mitigation for surface waters and wetlands. Appendix J of the EIS discusses the potential release of drilling fluid during the HDDs and measures that would be implemented to minimize impacts.
- FL2-6 Comment noted.

FL3 – Cari Gardner

20140915-5017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/14/2014 9:00:57 PM

A total of 4 commentors submitted this letter.

Cari Gardner, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY.
FL3-1 As a long time resident of Hastings on Hudson, NY, I strongly oppose Spectra Energy's proposed Algonquin Incremental Market natural gas pipeline expansion project. The proposed pipeline intersects underground with two proposed high voltage power lines, and it would run 1500 feet from the Indian Point nuclear power plant's spent fuel rod pool as well as near the Ramapo and Stamford seismic fault lines.
FL3-2 This proposed project would result in significant increases in air pollutants throughout our region, when our area is already considered a non-attainment zone for air quality standards according to the EPA. Many already suffer with asthma and developmental delays; increases in pollution would affect the health of thousands more Westchester residents. Another concern is the radioactive material in the gas pipeline, which could potentially contaminate the very water we need to survive. But my greatest fear is that a pipeline or compressor station explosion, rupture, or other accident could cause a major catastrophe, particularly if an accident were to occur near Indian Point. Please don't let New York become the next Fukushima.
FL3-3 I hope that instead of moving forward with this dangerous project, you will complete a comprehensive, independent and transparent risk assessment and Health Impact Assessment. These assessments are imperative and must be completed and fully address all impacts before any decisions are made for potentially permitting this giant high pressure gas pipeline project.
FL3-4 It's time to end our addiction to the fossil fuels which are destroying Earth's atmosphere. The technologies to change are already here. It merely takes the will to protect and save life, as we know it.

FL3-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

FL3-2 We disagree with the commentor's characterization of emission increases from the Project. See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL3-3 Comment noted. Information on impacts and mitigation measures for groundwater and surface water are discussed in sections 4.3.1.7 and 4.3.2.6 of the EIS. As discussed in section 4.3.1.6 of the EIS, the proposed Project facilities would not interact with radiologically contaminated groundwater at the IPEC site. Radioactive material in the gas is discussed in section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS. Based on our analysis, we find that the risk of exposure to radon or other radioactive material is not significant.

FL3-4 See the response to comment FL3-1.

FL3-5 See the responses to comments SA4-5, SA4-10, and CO14-25.

FL3-6 Comment noted.

FL4 – Mel Garfinkel

20140915-0033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

A total of 107 commentors submitted this letter.
In addition over 26,400 signatures were obtained
through an online petition.

ORIGINAL

Peekskill, New York
September 3, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

**RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00**

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.



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FEDERAL ENERGY
COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

FL4 – Mel Garfinkel (cont'd)

20140915-0033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014



STOP THE ALGONQUIN PIPELINE EXPANSION!

**Imminent Danger to Safety and Health in
New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts!**

**Please sign this petition to elected officials, FERC,
and other Involved Agencies
to reject this unsafe natural gas infrastructure proposal!**

To: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FL4-1 | **We, the undersigned, for the following reasons, strongly oppose Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) project, a proposed major expansion of natural gas infrastructure in NY, CT, RI and MA including expanded pipelines, compressor and metering stations. The project is under review by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Docket # PF13-16.**

FL4-2 | **Unacceptably dangerous route and convergence of extreme risks!** Proposed high pressure 42" diameter pipeline would cross from Stony Point, Rockland County under the Hudson River into Westchester County, NY, intersect two proposed mega voltage power lines just a few hundred feet from Indian Point nuclear power plant and 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods, near the Ramapo and Stamford faults. It would continue through Westchester and Putnam Counties and into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

FL4-3 | **Public safety risk! Explosions** have occurred in both **compressor stations and gas pipelines**. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable catastrophe.

FL4-4 | **Inadequate pipeline regulation and oversight and Spectra's history of safety issues** increase threat to public health, safety, water & food supplies, and economy.

FL4-5 | **Potentially high levels of radon**, the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers nationwide, will be transported in the pipeline from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale.

FL4-1 | Comment noted.

FL4-2 | See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

FL4-3 | See the response to comment SA4-25.

FL4-4 | We disagree. As shown in table 4.12.2-3 of the EIS, Spectra's reportable incident and leak rates are significantly lower than industry averages. See the response to comment CO14-25.

FL4-5 | See the response to comment SA4-4.

FL4 – Mel Garfinkel (cont'd)

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- FL4-6 • **Polluting compressor station expansions** proposed for Stony Point and Southeast, NY, Cromwell and Chaplin, CT and Burrillville, RI expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year.
- FL4-7 • **Severe health effects** associated with compressor stations emissions: nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental, neurological and cardiovascular problems, leukemia, breast, kidney and liver cancer.
- FL4-8 • Taxpayers bear the costs of additional emergency response actions, healthcare, damage to water supplies and other impacts.
- FL4-9 • Pipelines and compressor stations emit **methane, a greenhouse gas far more potent** than carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change.
- FL4-10 • **Proposed expansion** significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, environmental and economic impacts of natural gas infrastructure for the purpose of **facilitating natural gas export**.
- FL4-11 • Expansion and construction of gas infrastructure unwisely direct taxpayer dollars to increased production and use of polluting fossil fuels when both public funds and private investment should be focused on **energy efficiency, conservation, and non-polluting renewable energy resources**.

Therefore, FERC must reject the AIM project and endorse the NO BUILD option!

This petition is agreed upon by the following signatories:

Name Mel Garfinkel
 Address 27 Reynolds Lane
 Zip 10511
 Email Melgarfinkel@yahoo.com

Please read **Comment Fact Sheet** to support necessity of rejecting the AIM project.
 For more **Resources**, visit SAPE website www.sape2016.org

- FL4-6 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.
- FL4-7 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.
- FL4-8 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9 regarding the costs for emergency response. Impacts on water supplies are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.
- FL4-9 See the response to comment CO7-3.
- FL4-10 The requested Certificate would only authorize Algonquin to transport the specified additional volumes of natural gas. Transportation above those volumes would be a violation of its Certificate. See also the response to comment CO15-4 regarding this project's purpose for delivery to local distribution companies and municipalities.
- FL4-11 Comment noted. Energy conservation including a discussion of federal and state programs aimed at increasing energy conservation are described in section 3.2.1 of the EIS. Renewable energies are discussed in section 3.2.2 of the EIS.

FL5 – Anonymous

20140923-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2014

A total of 3 commentors submitted this letter.

ORIGINAL

Somers, New York
September 4, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

**RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00**

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

*By [Signature]
4 Hanks Ct
Baldwin PL NY 10505*

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION
2014 SEP 23 A 9 16
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

FL5-1

See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

FL5 – Anonymous (cont'd)

20140923-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2014



STOP THE ALGONQUIN PIPELINE EXPANSION!

REJECT SPECTRA ENERGY'S PROPOSED AIM GAS PIPELINE AND COMPRESSOR STATION EXPANSION PROJECT

Spectra Energy's proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) gas pipeline expansion project is under review by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Docket # CP14-96. The AIM expansion includes addition of a 42" diameter, high pressure pipeline to the three already existing pipelines that cross under the Hudson River from Rockland County, New York and enter Westchester County. The new pipeline would intersect underground with proposed high voltage power lines in close proximity to the Indian Point nuclear power plant's 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods and the Ramapo and Stamford fault lines. Its route continues through Westchester and Putnam Counties, NY and into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The AIM project also includes expanded gas compressor stations in Stony Point and Southeast, NY, Oxford, Cromwell and Chaplin, CT, and Burrillville, RI. Expansion and construction of gas infrastructure unwisely direct taxpayer dollars to increased production and use of polluting fossil fuels when both public funds and private investment should be focused on energy efficiency, conservation, and non-polluting renewable energy resources.

TO: THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, INVOLVED AGENCIES and ELECTED OFFICIALS

WE OPPOSE the expansion of the Algonquin pipeline and compressor stations for numerous reasons including but not limited to:

- FL5-3 -It poses an unacceptable risk to public health and safety across the Northeast. A pipeline or compressor station explosion, rupture or other accident could cause a major region-wide catastrophe, particularly an accident occurring in close proximity to the Indian Point nuclear power facility. A full risk assessment of all infrastructure and project proposals should be included in the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) factoring in pipeline explosions and methane leaks from infrastructure.
- FL5-4 -Natural gas pipelines and compressor stations are subject to leakage and explosions. Compressor stations emit tons of highly toxic pollutants into the air annually, significantly degrading air quality. Leakage of methane, a far more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, contributes to climate change. FERC should consider the climate change impacts of this proposal by adopting a carbon neutral standard for pipeline approval including life cycle impacts of methane extraction and transport upon climate change.
- FL5-5 -Health impacts associated with compressor station emissions include nosebleeds, visual impairment, neurological and respiratory problems, leukemia, aplastic anemia, lung, liver, kidney and cardiovascular disease. Children, pregnant women, elderly and health-compromised populations are particularly vulnerable. Cumulative impacts of the entire

FL5-2 See the response to comment FL4-11.

FL5-3 See the response to comment FA4-25.

FL5-4 See the responses to comments FA4-23, SA4-1, CO12-13, and CO14-25.

FL5-5 See the response to comment SA4-10. Cumulative impacts are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

FL5 – Anonymous (cont'd)

20140923-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2014

FL5-5
(cont'd) | proposal should be assessed and a formal Health Impact Assessment should be conducted and included in the EIS.

FL5-6 | -The Marcellus Shale, the source for new natural gas supply underlying Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and New York, is known for potentially high levels of radon. This could pose a serious risk of radon exposure from gas-fueled appliances in homes, schools and businesses including kitchen stoves, ovens, dryers, hot water heaters and boilers. Radon is considered the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers nationwide according to federal and global health agencies. Cumulative impacts of these multiple exposures must be evaluated as part of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

FL5-7 | -Taxpayers bear the costs of additional emergency response actions, healthcare, damage to water supplies and other impacts. Full economic analysis must be addressed to determine the capacity of municipalities to cover these costs.

FL5-8 | -Inadequate pipeline regulation and oversight and Spectra's history of safety issues amplifies the serious threat posed by this proposal to public health, safety, water and food supplies, and the economy.

FL5-9 | -The proposed expansion of the existing Algonquin pipeline and the compressor stations significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. FERC must identify the need for expanded pipeline and related infrastructure based on public necessity. Taxpayers should not bear the steep costs of public health, environmental and economic impacts of natural gas infrastructure for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.

Tell FERC to reject the AIM project and endorse the *NO BUILD* option!

Submit your comments to FERC expressing your concerns on this project.
Go to www.ferc.gov, click on Documents and Filings. Use eComment for a short statement, eFiling for a longer one. The comment should refer to Algonquin Incremental Market Project, Docket # CP14-96.
Address comments to Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary.

Tell other Involved Agencies to deny permits on the AIM project!
Contact your elected officials!

REFERENCES:
Quote from Irwin Redlener, MD, Director, National Center for Disaster Preparedness, Earth Institute and Professor of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University

FL5-10 | "I am very concerned about the proposed plan to expand the Algonquin pipeline without a thorough, objective review of the environmental impact and potential public health risks that might be posed by this project. Of particular concern is the proximity of the project to a significant seismic zone and the Indian Point nuclear plant. This combination of factors presents a real risk of major disaster with profound, long-term impact on the region. I truly hope that the time and resources will be made available to assess the safety of the project and reassure the public that every possible risk has been properly examined."

For more information on oil and gas infrastructure, please visit www.sape2016.org

FL5-6 See the response to comment SA4-4.

FL5-7 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9 regarding the costs for emergency response. Impacts on water supplies are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

FL5-8 See the responses to comments CO14-25 and FL4-4.

FL5-9 See the response to comment CO15-4.

FL5-10 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA4-2.

FL5 – Anonymous (cont'd)

20140923-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2014

Summary of Spectra Energy Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project

Spectra Energy's proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) natural gas pipeline expansion project is under review by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Docket #CP14-96.

The AIM expansion project includes addition of 42" diameter high-pressure pipeline crossing under Hudson River from Rockland, into Westchester to Yorktown; from Southeast in Putnam County and into Connecticut. Route continues into Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Project includes expansion of 6 existing compressor stations, 24 existing metering and regulating stations, and construction of 3 new metering and regulating stations.

- FL5-11 Proposed pipeline intersects underground with two proposed high voltage power lines in close proximity to Indian Point nuclear power plant's spent fuel rod pool and Ramapo and Stamford seismic fault lines.
- FL5-12 Natural gas pipelines and compressor stations are subject to leakage and explosions.
- FL5-13 Pipeline or compressor station explosion, rupture or other accident could cause major catastrophe, particularly an accident occurring in close proximity to Indian Point nuclear power facility (1500 feet). Indian Point is the only nuclear power plant in the nation with gas pipelines on site. Federal regulation could prohibit close proximity between gas pipelines and nuclear power facilities.
- FL5-14 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) acknowledges that risk analysis of AIM project must be conducted as part of requirements of 10 CFR 50.59 due to significant hazard posed by this new large, high pressure pipeline and its close proximity to the Indian Point nuclear power facility. However, NRC proposes analysis after project is approved.
- FL5-15 According to Pipeline Safety Trust, 1,893 gas pipeline accidents occurred between 1994-2013 however, industry not required to report accidents.
- FL5-16 Municipalities may bear costs involved with emergency training and special equipment including foam to extinguish fires, and first response to a pipeline, compressor or metering station event.
- FL5-17 Algonquin Gas Transmission LLC and Spectra Energy Partners may not have adequate resources or insurance coverage to reimburse municipalities for costs borne by the municipality should an event occur that requires first responders' emergency response.
- FL5-18 Expansion of AIM pipeline infrastructure may interfere with the ability of property owners in or near the path of expanded AIM pipeline infrastructure to obtain or maintain a mortgage or property insurance or both.
- FL5-19 Each compressor station and other components of gas pipeline infrastructure and operations (including but not limited to metering and regulating stations, pipelines, valves, fittings and pigging operations) emit thousands of tons of highly toxic pollutants into the air annually including nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, and carbon dioxide. Each structure within the project is individually assessed by FERC and other involved permitting agencies, however CUMULATIVE impacts of all AIM project infrastructure components are not evaluated.
- FL5-20 Combustion products from compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations combine with volatile organic compounds, heat and sunlight to produce ground-level ozone which impacts respiratory and cardiovascular systems.
- FL5-21 Impacts from the current Algonquin Pipeline infrastructure have not been fully evaluated to establish a baseline for air quality.
- FL5-22 The current air emissions will be significantly increased by the expansion of the Southeast and Stony Point compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations, and the tri-state region including Rockland, Westchester, and Putnam Counties, is already considered a NONATTAINMENT ZONE for air quality standards according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and exceeds the limits for air pollutants including ground level Ozone and Particulate Matter.
- FL5-23 Stony Point Compressor Station is expected to increase to 59,200 hp. Southeast Compressor Station is expected to increase to 53,000 hp. (Minisink Compressor Station in Orange County, NY is 12,260 hp) Acute health impacts linked with air emissions from compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations: Nosebleeds, visual impairment, respiratory impacts, bronchitis, severe

FL5-11 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

FL5-12 Comment noted.

FL5-13 See the response to comment FA4-25.

FL5-14 See the response to comment FA4-25.

FL5-15 Natural gas pipelines are subject to stringent incident notification and reporting requirements, as discussed in section 4.12.2 of the EIS.

FL5-16 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.

FL5-17 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-10.

FL5-18 See the response to comment LA5-25.

FL5-19 See the response to comment CO12-10.

FL5-20 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL5-21 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL5-22 We disagree with the commentor's characterization of emission increases at the Southeast and Stony Point Compressor Stations. See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL5-23 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL5 – Anonymous (cont'd)

20140923-0013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/23/2014		
FL5-23 (conf'd)	<p>headaches, decreased motor skills, irregular heartbeat, skin rashes, dizziness, allergic reactions, fatigue, joint and muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, confusion, depression, anxiety, sinus problems, skin, nose, eye, throat and lung irritation.</p> <p>Chronic health impacts linked with air emissions from compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations: Damage to liver, kidneys, lungs, cardiovascular system, nervous system, changes in blood cells and blood clotting ability, mutagenic and neurological impacts, aplastic anemia, leukemia, reproductive damage and damage to developing fetus.</p> <p>Children, infants and fetuses are uniquely vulnerable to toxic exposures and are at greater risk. Pound for pound, they take in more contaminants than adults and their organ systems are not fully developed making it more difficult for them to detoxify or eliminate toxins.</p> <p>Other vulnerable populations at higher risk include the elderly, and those with respiratory and cardiovascular disease or immune compromised systems.</p>	
FL5-24	Planned and unplanned partial or full blowdowns of compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure pose an increased risk of exposure to toxic pollutants. In the event of blowdowns, LACK OF PUBLIC NOTIFICATION impedes the public's ability to take prompt emergency measures.	FL5-24 See the response to comment SA4-3.
FL5-25	<p>Potential exposure to Radon gas mixed in natural gas supply from Marcellus Shale underlying Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and New York, known for high levels of Radon. Radon mixes with and stays in the gas as it is transported via pipeline from wellheads to gas appliances in homes and businesses (e.g. stoves, ovens, dryers, hot water heaters, and boilers).</p> <p>Radon is considered the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers. It is an odorless, tasteless, and colorless gas formed by the radioactive decay of Radium, Uranium and Thorium. Radium-226 has a half-life of 1,600 years. Decay products of Radon are Lead, a neuro-toxicant classified as a probable carcinogen, and Polonium, a radioactive carcinogen. They are solids known to attach to dust particles. Radon is absorbed by the lungs, decays further into Polonium and Lead damaging lung tissue.</p>	FL5-25 See the response to comment SA4-4.
FL5-26	<p>Potential exposure to radioactive contaminants in pipelines at Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) launching staging areas. Radium precipitate, Radon and its decay products, Lead and Polonium, can accumulate in the pipelines.</p> <p>There is no safe level of exposure to Radon or Lead. The U.S. EPA action level for Radon is at 4 pCi/L although the World Health Organization set the limit at 2.7 pCi/L due to increased levels of background radiation exposure today. Many New York counties have high background levels of Radon that are already at or above mitigation levels.</p>	FL5-26 See the response to comment SA4-4.
FL5-27	Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) are distributed through geologic formations and exist undisturbed in nature whether at the earth's surface or below the surface. However, when NORM are disturbed and transported by human activity to human environments they are considered technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (TENORM) , increasing potential of exposure that may result in concentration levels above background levels. The Radon gas and decay products transported through gas delivery infrastructure qualify as TENORM. There are no regulatory guidance documents for NORM and TENORM for the oil and gas industry by federal and state agencies.	FL5-27 See the response to comment SA4-4.
FL5-28	Pipeline regulation and oversight are inadequate.	FL5-28 See the responses to comments CO14-25 and FL4-4.
	Spectra Energy has history of safety issues.	FL5-29 See the response to comment CO15-4.
FL5-29	The proposed Algonquin expansion project may be part of a larger infrastructure expansion intended for export purposes.	
	Statement from Irwin Redlener, MD, Director, National Center for Disaster Preparedness, Earth Institute and Professor of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University:	
FL5-30	<p>"I am very concerned about the proposed plan to expand the Algonquin pipeline without a thorough, objective review of the environmental impact and potential public health risks that might be posed by this project. Of particular concern is the proximity of the project to a significant seismic zone and the Indian Point nuclear plant. This combination of factors presents a real risk of major disaster with profound, long term impact on the region. I truly hope that the time and resources will be made available to assess the safety of the project and reassure the public that every possible risk has been properly examined."</p> <p>PLEASE VISIT WWW.SAPE2016.ORG FOR RESOURCES AND REFERENCES.</p>	FL5-30 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA4-2.

FL6 – Joseph C.

20140924-4008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

A total of 3 commentors submitted this letter.

Dear Secretary Bose,

FL6-1 As a proud and highly-trained member of Laborers' Local 754 of Rockland County, I urge FERC to support the Spectra Energy Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project, Docket Number CP14-96-000. The AIM Project will bring hundreds of local, good-paying construction jobs, safer, state-of-the-art energy infrastructure and new, abundant, low-cost natural gas supplies to the Northeast.

The AIM Project — a private infrastructure investment that expands the pipeline capacity of Spectra's existing Algonquin Gas Transmission system — will allow abundant regional natural gas supplies from the Appalachian basin to flow reliably into the Northeast, helping to meet the ever increasing demand in this time of severe climate change while lowering home and business energy costs.

The New York State Laborers' Union are 100% committed in making the AIM Project a success using local, highly-skilled and experienced union members that have certified training with years on the job laying pipe.

In addition to creating new, good paying, local union jobs, the Spectra Energy AIM Project will also bring a considerable amount of new tax revenue and improvement benefits to our communities and townships. I urge FERC to approve this critical energy infrastructure project for all of our futures.

Thank you.

Laborers Local 754

Rockland County, NY 10977

Address: 300 Battalion de Stony Point

Date: 09-11-14

Joseph C. Antonio

FL6-1

Comment noted.

FL6 – Joseph C. (cont’d)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this EIS. They are available for viewing on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the “eLibrary” link, select “General Search” from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and “Docket No.” excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP14-96-000), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20140924-4008.

FL7 – Carlos Jativa

20140929-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2014 10:33:00 AM

A total of 4 commentors submitted this letter.

Carlos Jativa, BUCHANAN, NY.
Dear Secretary Kimberly D. Bose:

Please accept these comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed AIM pipeline expansion, particularly as it affects Westchester County, New York.

We urge the FERC to withdraw the DEIS until the following are addressed fully.

- FL7-1 (1) 1. Part of the route of the proposed pipeline, by Indian Point and Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School, would be new construction - not just a replacement of previously laid pipeline. As this is new construction, we urge you to make sure complete studies are done of the ramifications of the placement of this portion of the line along this route (including potential blast debris), and the exploration of possible alternate routes that would keep the pipeline further away from the school.
- FL7-2 (2) 2. Insure that Spectra has submitted a full and complete plan for protecting the students and staff at Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary both during and after construction, including noise and dust abatement, interruption or blockage of regular traffic and emergency evacuation routes, and potential detrimental effects on the ability of our students to learn effectively and be safe. We are a Title I school, and as such many of our children already face obstacles.
- FL7-3 (3) 3. Refrain from a decision until the Nuclear Regulatory Commission can complete a full impact analysis based on the proximity of a larger capacity pipeline, laid along a new route, near the Indian Point Energy Center.
- FL7-4 (4) 4. Insure that ALL points in the DEIS are addressed fully and completely, not according to Spectra "say so" but according to outside, independent research sources. Of particular concern is the proposed placement of the pipe behind a rock "berm" near Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School - which would essentially to create a wall of shrapnel in the direction of the school and its playgrounds should the line be breached in that area.
- FL7-5

FL7-1 Alternatives considered in the vicinity of the Buchanan- Verplanck Elementary School and IPEC facility are discussed in section 3.5.1 of the EIS, which has been revised to include a discussion of these specific facilities. See also the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-8, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

FL7-2 See the responses to comments SA1-9 and SA4-5.

FL7-3 See the response to comment FA4-25.

FL7-4 We have independently reviewed information provided by Algonquin and assessed impacts as required by the NEPA process. This review includes our own independent research of the issues.

FL7-5 Algonquin has indicated that a naturally-occurring berm between the pipeline and the school would not represent a source of "shrapnel" in the event of a pipeline rupture; it would instead tend to redirect energy away from the school grounds. See also response to comment SA4-5 and SA1-9.

FL8 – Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School Parents

A total of 5 commentors submitted this letter.

September 23, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC, 20426

**RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ["AIM"] Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00**

Dear Secretary Bose:

We are parents and family members of current and future students at Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School in Buchanan, NY.

FL8-1 | Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) pipeline expansion project (the Pipeline), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. We urge the Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC) to withdraw the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and take no further action on the application until all the matters included in these comments are addressed adequately in the revised DEIS.

Human health and safety are not usually addressed in Environmental Impact Statements draft or final, but humans are definitely part of the environment especially in the densely populated areas traversed by the proposed pipeline route through Westchester and Putnam counties. The following are some of these concerns plus others, which must be addressed in the DEIS:

- FL8-2 | 1. The proposed 42 inch high pressure gas pipeline (850 psi compared to a locomotive steam engine at 275 psi) will be constructed and come out into the middle of the Village of Verplanck where it is going down one of the main thoroughfares past a local historic church and within 450 feet of the local elementary school. This geographic area is considered a "High Consequence Area" (HCA) because any inadvertent release would have the most adverse consequences. Additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCA's are required. The National Research Council and Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) both caution against schools and other hard to evacuate facilities being close to pipelines. If necessary, PIPA recommends enhanced fire protection for these buildings. Who pays for this? Other experts state that you can expect a 100% mortality rate within of any unsheltered individuals such as children playing outside at the elementary school. Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy conduct or pay for a transparent and independent risk-analysis study to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a high pressure 42 inch gas pipeline? Is Algonquin/Spectra Energy willing to pay for safety measures needed to protect

FL8-1 | See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

FL8-2 | See the response to comment CO27-2. The Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance developed recommendations for states, counties, and/or townships to adopt in planning new development near existing pipelines. These recommendations do not require existing buildings to modify or enhance their structures as a result of new or existing pipeline infrastructure. See also the response to comment SA1-9 regarding the additional mitigation measures Algonquin has committed to implementing near the Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School.

FL8 – Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School Parents (cont'd)

FL8-2 (conf'd)	this school and nearby residents? The Indian Point Nuclear facility is the only nuclear energy facility located next to gas pipelines in the United States.
FL8-3	2. Experts have testified to FERC during the comment period that if a gas explosion should occur the resulting fire would encompass a one mile radius and the gas industry admits it would take one to two hours to turn off the gas feeding such a fire. Current emergency response protocol is to wait until the gas has burned off before initiating any rescue attempts. This radius would encompass Verplanck, parts of the Town of Cortlandt and parts of Buchanan including the nuclear power facility, Indian Point. Some have commented that there would not be enough oxygen because of this immense fire to allow the backup diesel generator system at Indian Point to function. Just in 2013 there have been up to 70 explosions/fires/other catastrophes involving gas pipelines in the United States. In addition, there are two active earthquake zones crossing this area. The parent company of Algonquin, Spectra Energy, has had twenty one incidents since 2006, causing \$8,564,246 in property damage according to PHMSA, the US Department of Transportation Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. In what ways does the applicant propose to mediate these real dangers and protect humans who are a real part of the local environment? A gas pipeline fire/explosion at this location with Indian Point nearby, could spell a catastrophe that would encompass the whole New York City metropolitan area, the financial capital of the country.
FL8-4	3. Who will train and equip local fire departments; and pay for local emergency response teams in Westchester and Putnam counties?
FL8-5	4. History has shown that pipelines eventually have small leaks along their pathways, releasing harmful fumes and chemicals. In addition there are sections of the pipeline where B-Vents are located and these B-Vents purposely vent gas into the atmosphere. If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored because the proposed pipeline route has been moved a mere 450 feet away from the school, will the other residences and businesses closer to pipeline B-V areas be designated as "Class 4 High Consequence Area" and will property owners be compensated for enhanced fire protection?
FL8-6	5. The gas coming through these pipelines is most probably from the fracking fields to New York's south and west. Fracked gas is known to include radioactive elements in the fracked shale and many of the chemicals used during the fracking process. An independent Health Impact Assessment of this project is not mentioned as necessary. Why? Who will conduct and pay for this study?
FL8-7	6. Large megawatt electrical projects are being proposed to intersect the pipeline in the Verplanck area. What added protection against "arcing" which degrades metal over time, is being proposed? Federal pipeline safety regulators have cited Spectra Energy, the owner of Algonquin Gas, LLC, for allegedly failing to control natural gas pipeline corrosion in four southern states: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. What protection against this added danger is being proposed in this DEIS?
FL8-8	7. Since New York has been identified as a target by worldwide terrorist organizations, what precautions against any terrorist attack are being included as part of the project?

FL8-3	Section 4.12.3 of the EIS provides the existing and proposed new PIR along the proposed facility segments, based on PHMSA's safety regulation methodology for which a failure of the pipeline could result in significant impact of people or property. See also the responses to comments FA4-24, SA4-2, and FL4-4.
FL8-4	See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.
FL8-5	We are not aware of the B-Vents referenced in the comment. Class location is a designation placed on the pipeline based on the residences and identified sites near the pipeline, as identified in section 4.12.1 of the EIS. Pipelines with higher class designations include more rigorous design requirements, per PHMSA safety regulations. Additional/enhanced fire protection is not required for the existing surrounding structures. Property owners who install some form of enhanced fire protection (and we are not aware what that might be) would do so at their own expense.
FL8-6	See the responses to comments SA4-4 and SA4-10.
FL8-7	See the responses to comments SA7-4, CO19-4, and FL4-4.
FL8-8	Section 4.12.4 of the EIS discusses threats from terrorism.

FL8 – Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School Parents (cont'd)

FL8-9	8. There needs to be an independent risk assessment before this 42 inch high pressure gas pipeline is given the OK with it being so close to the Indian Point facility and this high density human population area. Who will pay for and conduct this risk assessment?
FL8-10	9. The DEIS mentions the issue of Environmental Justice, but does consider it relevant to this project. A small section of the pipeline crosses into the boundaries of the City of Peekskill. The environmental group, Clearwater, headquartered in Beacon, New York has developed a document outlining the environmental justice issues in Peekskill. It can be read at http://www.clearwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/CBEJI_FINAL-DRAFT-1-30-11-for-printing.pdf . This document states in its pages that "Neighborhoods within a 12.5 mile radius of downtown Peekskill (a city where 51.1 percent of the population is identified as a minority and many are living below the poverty line) are home to 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major or minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, and 23 toxic release sites... Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities show unusually high rates of asthma, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease and a high incidence of low birth weight." With these facts the DEIS must address the Environmental Justice issue when siting this project where proposed in its revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Does this geographic area need yet another dangerous project to the health of humans and other local fauna and flora? A full analysis of alternative routes, and adequate comment time should be provided for any meaningful understanding of this project upon the environmental justice communities. This must be covered in the revised DEIS.
FL8-11	10. Internal corrosion of pipelines does occur and its mediation has not been covered in the DEIS or elsewhere. Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy have enough insurance to cover the loss of life and property? Who is their insurance carrier? Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy work closely with New York State regulators to ensure that violations regarding corrosion do not occur on existing and proposed pipelines? What penalties and/or fines will be imposed on Algonquin/Spectra Energy to pay for non-compliance of maintenance of new and existing pipelines?
FL8-12	11. The proposed route of the pipeline will cross Blue Mountain Reservation and vicinity, including Dickey Brook, Pleasantside Wetlands, including Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve, and Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls West which were all identified as being crucial areas to support biodiversity in the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan (2004). Blue Mountain is a "biodiversity hub", Pleasantside is a "fragment of concern" and the Sylvan Glen is a "biotic planning unit." The DEIS dismissed any impact as minimal, categorizing the areas as "edge habitats" in total disagreement with the expert opinion expressed in the Biodiversity Plan substantiated by peer reviewed literature. The proposed 75 foot right of way (ROW) would completely bisect Blue Mountain Reservation into two now separate properties, compared to the much smaller ROW today. Dickey Brook is a freshwater stream that transitions into an estuarine habitat on its lower reaches. As such it supports the fisheries of the Hudson River. The brook with its wetlands would be destroyed. In addition Pleasantside and the Furnace Brook

FL8-9 See the response to comment FA4-25.

FL8-10 See the responses to comments FA4-15 and LA9-16.

FL8-11 See the response to comment LA1-10 regarding insurance in case of a pipeline accident. Pipeline coatings and cathodic protection, the two principle corrosion preventative measures, are among the numerous safety components covered by federal regulations and standards, as discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS. Also, pipeline inspection tools can measure for internal corrosion. Should internal corrosion be detected, pipeline operators would perform maintenance on their pipeline. New York State, through agreement with PHMSA, inspects interstate gas pipelines and PHMSA's Office of Pipeline Safety enforces federal pipeline safety regulations, which include corrosion prevention elements. Violations of safety standards under the Pipeline Safety Act are subject to monetary penalties.

FL8-12 See the responses to comments CO13-1 and CO13-8. Algonquin is no longer proposing a contractor ware yard at Granite Knolls West. As indicated in section 4.8.5.1 of the EIS, there is an existing 6-foot-wide permanent easement and an existing 75-foot-wide maintenance easement associated with Algonquin's existing pipeline within the Blue Mountain Reservation. During construction, some additional workspace would be required outside the existing 75-foot-wide maintenance easement. This workspace would generally be 100 feet wide. Algonquin would coordinate with Westchester County to obtain approval for workspace outside the existing 75-foot-wide easement and for revegetation efforts. Impacts on these workspace areas would be temporary but could be long-term due to tree clearing. Some temporary impacts on wildlife species may occur during construction and interim recovery periods, especially for those species associated with upland forests. Measures would be implemented to minimize impacts on birds and habitat during construction and operation of the Project, including limiting routine right-of-way maintenance clearing and prohibiting clearing during the migratory bird nesting season (April 15 to August 1). These measures are addressed in section 4.7.2 of the EIS. Algonquin would not apply herbicides for general right-of-way maintenance. The maintained permanent rights-of-way would be subjected to mowing every 3 years. To facilitate periodic corrosion surveys, a 10-foot-wide strip centered on the pipeline would be mowed annually to maintain herbaceous growth.

FL8 – Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School Parents (cont'd)

FL8-12 (cont'd)	Headwater Preserve would also be bisected by the proposed pipeline route. At Sylvan Glen the DEIS only mentions its recreational functions. This pipeline plan is proposing using a 15 acre ware yard and a permanent pigging station, this would result in a loss of 61 acres of interior forest to construction space and new edge habitat, which increases deer populations and the propagation of invasive plant species. The DEIS needs to thoroughly address these important questions as to the habitat and biodiversity impacts to these sections of the pipeline. Can the Right of Way (ROW) be reduced? How are the ROW's maintained? Will the use of pesticide and herbicides be used, endangering local flora and fauna? How are their use justified and are the Algonquin/Spectra Energy maintenance crews using Integrated Pest Management?
FL8-13	12. Bird habitat must be taken into account. Blue Mountain is also used by many migrating birds, and many of the migrating warblers depend on native plants for the insects that they need for subsistence as they travel north or south depending on the time of year. Only native species of plants have these necessary insects. Disturbed land encourages invasive foreign plants to grow, which do not contain these necessary insects. By increasing the Right of Way, the amount of invasive plants will only increase in number in Blue Mountain, Pleasantside and Sylvan Glen. What measures are being used to prevent the increase of invasive species, keeping them from invading new areas?
FL8-14	13. The Pleasantside wetlands, which constitute the headwater wetlands of Furnace Brook, has been home to Canada warblers, pileated woodpeckers, worm eating warblers and many other birds. How will this project impact endangered, threatened and special concern bird species? Will the timeline of this project impact important bird times for migrating, nesting, breeding and foraging? During the winter months, Verplanck, Buchanan, Town or Cortlandt and Peekskill all host bald eagles. Blue Mountain and surrounding areas are important parts of the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Surveys from Algonquin/Spectra Energy of these species and other ones of concern were submitted to the FERC docket on September 3, 2014 and marked confidential. How can the public properly comment on "Confidential" information and surveys? These surveys must be included in the revised DEIS.
FL8-15	14. Insect, bird, mammal, plant, turtle and amphibian habitat will be disturbed at the Blue Mountain Reservation, Pleasantside and Sylvan Glen locations. Using the list of species of concern developed by Westchester County in 2005 at http://parks.westchestergov.com/images/stories/pdfs/EndangeredSpeciesList.pdf , a thorough study of the areas needs to be conducted and then mitigated before any disturbance of the areas occurs. Blue Mountain Reservation alone has been identified as having over 130 vernal pools that are critical to amphibian reproduction. The geology of Blue Mountain Reservation is unique. It is the best example of some rare rocks like emery because it is part of the circumscribed Peekskill granite and Cortland igneous complex. The DEIS must show an expert independent study of the ROW areas and surrounding areas that identifies what species are in and around the ROW and how any disturbance will be mitigated. Simply stating that the disturbances will be temporary is inadequate. Disturbances are usually permanent when it comes to habitat, how will these disturbances be

FL8-13 See the responses to comments FL8-12, CO22-26, and FA3-4.

FL8-14 Section 4.7.2 of the EIS describes potential impacts on migratory birds and section 4.7.5.1 discusses state protected species. As explained in section 4.7.1 of the EIS, Algonquin consulted with the FWS for federally protected species. Survey results are included in the final EIS, but specific survey locations for sensitive species are not identified due to the sensitive nature of the information. See also the responses to comments FA4-1, FA4-26, and SA11-14.

FL8-15 See the response to comment LA23-24 on vernal pools and the responses to comments FL8-12, CO22-26, and FA3-4 for invasive species. As explained in section 4.7.5.1 of the EIS, Algonquin consulted with the NYSDEC New York Natural Heritage Program regarding the documented occurrences of state protected species, including amphibians, and continues to coordinate with the NYSDEC regarding the proposed Project in New York. As explained in section 4.7.1 of the EIS, Algonquin consulted with the FWS for federally protected species. Through these consultations and coordination with Westchester County for work within Blue Ridge Reservation, Algonquin is addressing the conservation of sensitive species.

[illegible]

FL8-18 See the responses to comments FA4-26, SA11-14, and SA11-15.

FL8 – Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School Parents (cont'd)

PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	TOWN	ZIP CODE
SWANN STEWART	<i>Swann Stewart</i>	217 TATE AVE, BUCHANAN, NY 10511		
ANDREA D'AMICO	<i>Andrea D'Amico</i>	1230 Jackson Peckskill NY 10526		
PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	TOWN	ZIP CODE
RACETTE FENTY	<i>Racette Fenty</i>	2279 St Verplanck		10516
ERICA FEJRES	<i>Erica Fejres</i>	214 Ketchum Ave Buchanan		10514
Monika Caffrey	<i>Monika Caffrey</i>	103 4th St Verplanck		10576
Jacqueline Pasquale	<i>Jacqueline Pasquale</i>	97 Tate Ave Buchanan		10511
Chez Pasquale	<i>Chez Pasquale</i>	97 Tate Ave Buchanan		10511
Jazmin Figueroa	<i>Jazmin Figueroa</i>	97 Tate Ave Buchanan		10511
Jennifer Fleming	<i>Jennifer Fleming</i>	8 Denchue Ct Buchanan NY		10511
Finbarr Fleming	<i>Finbarr Fleming</i>	8 Denchue Ct Buchanan NY		10511
Michelle Kendel	<i>Michelle Kendel</i>	3166 Albany Rd Buchanan NY		10511
Erin Lowy	<i>Erin Lowy</i>	1227 Jackson St, Peckskill, NY		10526
Carlos Chien	<i>Carlos Chien</i>	236 Bleakley Ave Buchanan		10511

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FL9 – Debra Samuels

20140929-5132 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/29/2014 11:47:12 AM

A total of 4 commentors submitted this letter.

Debra Samuels, Catskill, NY.
The DEIS must be revised and the following must be included:

- FL9-1 1) The Atlantic Bridge Project must be comprehensively evaluated in the DEIS. Failing to include the Atlantic Bridge Project impermissibly segments environmental review.
- FL9-2 2) Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Algonquin and evaluated before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts. Outstanding information includes the site specific crossing plan for the Catskill Aqueduct and final conclusions regarding potential safety related conflicts with Indian Point.
- FL9-3 3) Cumulative impacts must be fully evaluated. In addition to the Atlantic Bridge Project, this analysis should include an evaluation of the impacts associated with increased industrial gas extraction activities that will be facilitated by the AIM Project, which will considerably expand natural gas delivery capacity in the Northeast Region and therefore increase demand for gas extraction.
- See more at: <http://www.rivorkeeper.org/blog/fracking/take-action-tell-ferc-the-aim-pipeline-project-deis-fails-to-evaluate-significant-environmental-impacts/#sthash.7EnAkirc.dpuf>

FL9-1 See the response to comment FA3-5.

FL9-2 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA4-25. Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS has been revised to include the latest information on the Catskill Aqueduct crossing.

FL9-3 See the response to comment FA4-24.

FL10 – Barry Reese

20140929-0011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/29/2014

A total of 14 commentors submitted this letter.

Comment to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC),
For The Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Pipeline Expansion, Docket #CP14-86.
Attn: MS. KIMBERLY D. BOSE, SECRETARY,
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

2014 SEP 29 A 11:38

Dear Ms. Bose,

FL10-1 The Algonquin pipeline expansion represents imminent danger to safety and health in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. You must reject Spectra Energy's permit and enforce the NO BUILD option.

Here are a few reasons that we oppose the AIM project:

FL10-2 • Unacceptably dangerous route and convergence of extreme risks! Proposed high pressure 42" diameter pipeline would cross from Stony Point, Rockland County under the Hudson River into Westchester County, NY, intersect two proposed mega voltage power lines just a few hundred feet from Indian Point nuclear power plant and 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods, near the Ramapo and Stamford faults. It would continue through Westchester and Putnam Counties and into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

FL10-3 • Public safety risk Explosions have occurred in both compressor stations and gas pipelines. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable catastrophe.

FL10-4 • Inadequate pipeline regulation and oversight and Spectra's history of safety issues increase threat to public health, safety, water & food supplies, and economy.

FL10-5 • Potentially high levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers nationwide, will be transported in the pipeline from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale.

FL10-6 • Polluting compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast, NY, Cromwell and Chaplin, CT and Burnitville, RI expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year.

FL10-7 • Severe health effects associated with compressor stations emissions: nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental, neurological and cardiovascular problems, leukemia, breast, kidney and liver cancer.

FL10-8 • Taxpayers bear the costs of additional emergency response actions, healthcare, damage to water supplies and other impacts.

FL10-9 • Pipelines and compressor stations emit methane, a greenhouse gas far more potent than carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change.

FL10-10 • Proposed expansion significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, environmental and economic impacts of natural gas infrastructure for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.

FL10-11 • Expansion and construction of gas infrastructure unwisely direct taxpayer dollars to increased production and use of polluting fossil fuels when both public funds and private investment should be focused on energy efficiency, conservation, and non-polluting renewable energy resources.

Signed: Barry Reese Date: 9.22.14

Name: Barry Reese

FL10-1 Comment noted.

FL10-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

FL10-3 See the response to comment FA4-25.

FL10-4 See the response to comment CO14-25.

FL10-5 See the response to comment SA4-4.

FL10-6 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL10-7 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

FL10-8 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9 regarding the costs for emergency response. Impacts on water supplies are addressed in section 4.3 of the EIS.

FL10-9 See the responses to comments CO7-3 and CO12-13.

FL10-10 See the response to comment CO15-4.

FL10-11 See the response to comment FL4-11.

FL11 – Patricia Walsh et al.

20140929-0007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2014

One commentor submitted this letter with
a total of 33 signatories.

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SECRETARY OF THE
COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

2014 SEP 26 P 3 29
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
205 Centre Street
Apt. 411
West Roxbury, MA 02132-7747
September 25, 2014

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

Re: Docket Number #CP14-96

Dear Secretary Bose:


The enclosed petition is signed by people who reside, work, and frequently visit West Roxbury, MA.

FL11-1 We are concerned about Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) proposal to expand its natural gas infrastructure into our community with high pressure pipelines and metering and regulating stations, including one across from an active quarry.

FL11-2 We are disappointed that our community received inadequate notification about public meetings on this project. We are also disappointed that Representative Stephen Lynch's request for an additional public hearing was rejected, and that the deadline for public comments was not extended.

FL11-3 During your deliberations, we strongly urge you and your fellow commissioners to take into consideration the many serious concerns of our community before making your final decision on this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia M. Walsh

Enclosure: 1

FL11-1 Comment noted.

FL11-2 See the response to comment FA6-5.

FL11-3 Comment noted.

FL11 – Patricia Walsh et al. (cont'd)

20140929-0007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2014

PETITION AGAINST THE ALGONQUIN PIPELINE EXPANSION IN MASSACHUSETTS

TO: Kimberly Bose, Secretary
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426
Date: September 19, 2014

Re: Docket Number #CP14-96

We the undersigned residents of West Roxbury, MA and environs **strongly oppose Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) proposed expansion of its natural gas infrastructure** (including expanded pipelines, compressor and metering stations) **into our community** for the following reasons:

- FL11-4 * Residents received **inadequate notification** that such a dangerous, massive, and very disruptive project was being planned for their community.
- FL11-5 * The expansion would travel through **densely populated neighborhoods**, along **heavily traveled roads**, and **past an active quarry**.
- FL11-6 * Due to **inadequate pipeline regulation and oversight**, and Spectra's history of safety issues, these pipelines **pose severe threats to public health, safety, water and food supplies, and the local economy**. According to a U.S. House of Representatives Natural Resources Committee report, from 2002 to 2012, almost 800 significant incidents on gas distribution pipelines, including several hundred explosions, killed 116 people, injured 465 others, and caused more than \$800 million in property damage--and **taxpayers bear the costs of additional emergency response actions, healthcare, damage to water supplies, and other effects** from such disasters.
- FL11-8 * Pipelines and compressor stations **emit methane**, a greenhouse gas far more potent than carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change.
- FL11-9 * The \$3 billion project cost would be borne by consumers.

For these reasons, we respectfully request that Spectra Energy's AIM proposal be rejected.

FL11-4 See the response to comment FA6-5.

FL11-5 See the responses to comments SA4-5 and FA6-1. Section 4.9.5.2 and appendix G of the draft EIS included discussion of traffic impacts and Algonquin's traffic mitigation plan for the West Roxbury Lateral. The EIS has been updated to include additional information on potential traffic-related impacts and measures to be implemented to prevent unnecessary delays to the motoring public during construction of the West Roxbury Lateral.

FL11-6 See the response to comment FL4-4.

FL11-7 The commentor inappropriately cites natural gas distribution pipeline incident data. The proposed Project is a natural gas transmission project. Table 4.12.3-2 of the EIS presents natural gas transmission pipeline incident data based on required reporting to PHMSA. Further, the EIS states that the majority of fatalities from pipelines are due to local distribution pipelines not regulated by FERC because the pipelines are generally smaller diameter pipes and/or plastic pipes that are more susceptible to damage and often are not identified with pipeline markers. See also the response to comment CO14-25.

FL11-8 See the responses to comments CO7-3 and CO12-13.

FL11-9 Economic benefits associated with the construction and operation of the Project are discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS, including the estimated construction payroll and the annual tax revenues.

FL11 – Patricia Walsh et al. (cont'd)

20140929-0007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2014

Petition to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Name

Address

Patricia M. Walsh (Patricia M. Walsh) 1205 Centre St., West Roxbury, MA
 Marie W. Joly 1205 Centre St #303 West Roxbury, MA 02132
 Barbara Smith 1205 Centre St. West Roxbury, MA 02132
 Deborah Jones 1205 Centre St. W. Rox. MA 02132
 Anne Denney 1205 Centre St. W. Rox 02132
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 Paula R. Kucharski 1205 Centre St. W. Rox 02132
 Cynthia Carter 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA 02132
 Bruce Blum 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA 02132
 Peg Eustice 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA 02132
 M. Louise Birmingham - 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA
 Felix Garcia 1905 Bay Rd. J.P. MA 02130
 CVI Charles 44th Avenue St. MA 02132
 Dora A Cruz 12 Hyde Park, MA. 02136
 Esther Luchini 1205 Centre St 02132, MA
 Willie B. Evans 1205 Centre St. 02132 MA
 Julia Walker 57 Greenwood St. Dor. MA 02121
 R. A. McLaughlin 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA
 Rex Lewis 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA
 Horace Sheara 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA 02132

FL11 – Patricia Walsh et al. (cont'd)

20140929-0007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/26/2014

Name

Address

Alice Kelly 1205 Centre St Apt 3 19 W Roxbury, MA 02132
 Helen K. Friggle 1205 Centre St Apt 11 W. Roxbury
 Edward J. Hurston 1205 Centre St West Roxbury, MA
 Howard Luckett 1205 Centre St, W. Rox., MA
 Robert J. Bortol 1205 Centre St. West Roxbury
 Jennifer Barry 28 Clark Ave. Walpole, MA. 01782
 Blanche Sabena 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA
 Claude O. Connell 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA.
 Marie W. Joly 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury, MA 02132
 Mary M. Walsh 1205 Centre St. W. R.
 (Fiamma C. Bastian-Torres) 41 Sheffield Rd. Roslindale 02132
 Betty Ingram 1205 Centre St. W. Roxbury 02132
 Mary Laughlin, 1205 Centre St. West Roxbury, MA 02132

INDIVIDUALS

IND1 – Betty J. Van Wicklen

20140811-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 8/8/2014 8:34:36 PM

Betty J. Van Wicklen, Watervliet, NY.

Is am very concerned about the proposed Algonquin major expansion to Spectra Energy Corporation's Algonquin natural gas pipeline and compressor stations (Algonquin Incremental Market AIM Project).

- IND1-1 | - The proposed high pressure large 42" diameter transmission pipeline near Indian Point is at least 200% larger in capacity than the current pipe.
- The proposed new pipeline would cross the Hudson River from Stony Point, Rockland County under the proposed Champlain Hudson 1000-megawatt electric transmission line. It would also intersect underground in Verplanck with another proposed West Point Partners 1000-megawatt electric transmission line just a few hundred feet from the Indian Point Nuclear Facility and its 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods, near the Ramapo and Stamford faults. It will continue through Westchester and Putnam Counties and into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The proposed route would be dangerous in the extreme to surrounding homes and business. The proximity of electric megawatt lines and natural gas pipelines is frightening and would devalue property in the proposed area. It is also a very real threat to public health.
- Explosions have occurred in both compressor stations and gas pipelines. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable catastrophe. The proximity of the radioactive waste disposal holding tanks would endanger countless lives with radioactive dispersants in the event of an explosion, and might even cause Indian Point itself to leak more dangerous radioactivity. Indian Point is a very old nuclear plant, and would be compromised easily in the event of an explosion or earthquake (there are two fault lines which run near the proposed expansion area).
- IND1-2 | - High levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers in the U.S., will be transported through the pipeline from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale. This is also a health danger in the event of a leak.
- IND1-3 | - Noisy, polluting compressor stations proposed for Stony Point and Southeast expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year, threatening public an environmental health. Health effects associated with compressor stations emissions: nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental and neurological problems, breast, kidney and liver cancer.
- For each of these reasons, individually, the proposed expansion is a terrible idea. Collectively, this is a nightmare waiting to happen in a highly populated area in the midst of a major travel corridor! The Hudson river provides drinking water to many communities, which could also be adversely affected by the pollution released by compressor stations; and would be at further risk of radiation pollution in case of the disasters that happen all too often lately in any industry related to oil & natural gas development and transportation.
- IND1-4

IND1-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, SA7-4, CO15-25, and LA23-21.

IND1-2 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND1-3 We disagree with the commentor's characterization of noise and air emission impacts from the Stony Point and Southeast Compressor Stations. See the response to comment SA4-1 regarding air emissions. Also, section 4.11.2.3 of the EIS identifies that these modified compressor stations would not result in a perceptible increase in noise levels.

IND1-4 Comment noted.

IND1 – Betty J. Van Wicklen (cont'd)

20140811-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 8/8/2014 8:34:36 PM

IND1-5 We should all keep foremost in mind that we should be phasing out fossil fuels in favor of clean, renewable energy, NOT supporting it by making its distribution bigger and better, in order to ameliorate climate change. The rising sea levels created by ice melt will definitely affect the draft of the Hudson, whose tidal rise and fall reaches Troy, NY, just across the river from my home in Watervliet.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion.

IND1-5 See the response to comment FL2-2.

IND2 – Scott Hoeftling

20140825-5004 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 8/24/2014 10:20:02 PM

Scott Hoeftling, Glen Cove, NY.
Ms. Kimberly D. Rose, Secretary

ALCONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION

IND2-1 I have some very serious concerns regarding the plan to increase the size
of the aforementioned gas line by 200% crossing the Hudson River. I
IND2-2 would like to see a cumulative climate and air quality impact analysis, a
"no-build" alternative, an alternatives analysis of renewable energy, and
IND2-3 an energy-efficiency program that would reduce demand. It seems to me
that this project has some potentially hazardous health impacts and the
proximity to the Indian Point Nuclear Facility should be considered
especially.

Thank you for your time,
Scott Hoeftling

IND2-1 See the responses to comments CO14-25 and LA5-12 for information regarding safety and pipeline design. Cumulative air impacts and impacts on climate change are addressed in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND2-2 The no-action alternative is evaluated in section 3.1 of the EIS. Energy conservation as an alternative to the proposed Project is discussed and evaluated in section 3.2.1. Renewable energy alternatives are discussed in section 3.2.2. Analyses of alternatives including alternatives that might be able to eliminate all or some of the Project are included in sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3. Facility and design alternatives are described and evaluated in section 3.4. Our assessment of route alternatives to the proposed Hudson River crossing is included in section 3.5.1. The potential for cumulative air emission and climate change impacts is described in sections 4.13.7 and 4.13.8, respectively.

IND2-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-1, SA4-4, and SA4-10.

IND3 – Stephen Kohlhasse

20140904-5049 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/3/2014 6:44:45 PM

September 2, 2014

Email to addressee and e-file on Docket CP-14-96-000

Subject: Response to AIM draft EIS- low frequency flutter and hum
Reference documents filed: PF-13-116-000 Accession No. 201310115010 &
CP-14-96-000 Accession No. 201407075016

Dear Ms. Suter:

IND3-1 I have looked through the Spectra Algonquin AIM draft EIS and am disappointed that the FERC continues to ignore and disregard low frequency vibration, Hum and Flutter problems it has been involved with here in Brookfield CT since early 2010. These problems have been researched, documented to the FERC and the vibrations even evidenced by it. Only a few at the FERC have been helpful and even with their efforts there has been no progress in resolution. Physical and operational changes tied to additions and modifications made as part of various projects by Iroquois and Algonquin natural gas transmission systems in Dover and Southeast NY, Brookfield, Oxford, Newtown and Milford CT between 2007 and 2010 are the root cause. The problems discussed herein are both an Iroquois and Algonquin generated problem. The referenced document above is attached and discussed below.

Previous filings made on the same issue were in October 2012;

Iroquois Market Access CP- 02-31-002 (NE-07)
Algonquin Ramapo Expansion- CP-06-76-000 (NE-07)
Iroquois 08/09 Expansion- CP-07-457

Hum

Modifications to these systems has created or raised the intensity of inherent infrasonic and low frequency sound emissions to a level to resonate structures and cause vibration of enclosed spaces, in turn generating a harsh mono tone, low frequency sound called Hum inside enclosed structures and other locations. The radiation of these sound waves from the buried pipelines is causing a region wide problem.

Flutter

This is a localized issue. The installation of Iroquois' High Meadow Road compressor station in Brookfield has had various sound problems and spurious venting events. Due to operations of the turbine exhausts, there is a pulsing pressure wave that pummels our yards and shakes our homes from vortex shedding issues at the stacks discharges.

FERC has gone on record to Iroquois about vibrations, and has not addressed any of the issues associated with the Algonquin system. Both companies are being allowed to operate out of compliance of section 18CFR 380.12 (vibration at sensitive receptors) of the regulations governing this industry since modifications of their systems were completed.

Hum intensity and living conditions vary depending on many factors, including time of day gas transmission rates, distribution of gas from storage nominations and line packing. Throughout the western RT 84 ROW corridor, many people that I have discussed this with claim to be manifesting the usual symptoms associated with chronic exposure of hum. There are epidemic levels of altered sleep patterns, insomnia, migraines, ringing ears, strange head and body pressure and other mental illness problems. This begs the question, why there isn't a requirement in the EIS to address this environmental stressor that FERC has been in the know about for over 4 years.

This Hum, also called "Gas Pipeline Syndrome" in the media, is debilitating people far more than one could imagine. It also appears to be impacting wild life habitats where there generally can be associated

IND3-1 See the response to comment LA34-1.

IND3 – Stephen Kohlhasse (cont'd)

20140904-5049 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/3/2014 6:44:45 PM

IND3-1
(cont'd) hum and similar type pipeline systems are within acoustically explainable distances. These environmental modifications (EMODS) of wild life habitats appear to be causing disastrous consequences and also warrant urgent attention and consideration.

Manifestations of the problem of these sound waves interacting with the environment can be observed by the non-hearer of Hum as vibrating window panes and glass wall sconces, pool water surface vibrations and standing surface waves. Numerous videos have been provided to the FERC and others and yet no one is concerned. Usually, the sound is not heard outside unless the Hum is severe and structures radiate the sound, even standing on top of the lines is futile for listening for most. The human ear is a poor instrument for locating sources of the low frequency sound waves. Acoustic test equipment and grid mapping protocols must be employed. Generating the Hum is straight forward, Rayleigh type sound waves interact with an enclosed structure and resonate to cause Hum in the host structure. This phenomenon is well researched as an environmental problem with other linear sound sources such as tunnels and high speed trains.

The hum is increasingly being reported about in the news and on internet sites. Old myths starting at the time of the Taos Hum must be put aside to get to the truth. In July 2012 and May 2013 the New Haven Register carried articles about the problem. The CT State Police investigation into the Newtown tragedy included information and research I provided them which was released to the public in December 2013 and reported on by the Newtown Bee <http://newtownbee.com/node/183812>. More recent coverage of the problem was reported on in MIC; <http://mic.com/articles/91091/a-mysterious-sound-is-driving-people-insane-and-nobody-knows-what-s-causing-it>

I am opposed to the AIM project being approved until these issues are investigated, researched, fully understood and the problem of low frequency vibration and sound trespass from these systems eliminated. Not knowing about the effects puts the majority of the populations living within a few miles of these systems in jeopardy of their health and wellbeing, unwittingly being exposed to these conditions in their homes and work places. Those exhibiting symptoms are being misdiagnosed by medical and mental health professionals (including the CDC) because the professionals aren't aware of the problem. Short of eliminating the problem, merely knowing about the problem as an external body issue would afford suffers an explanation and help them implement sound masking techniques to mask the debilitating tonal effects of it. Public awareness would provide Biologists an opportunity to study the hums contribution on the many strange and unexplained things occurring in Mother Nature.

State and Federal authorities must take a leading role in this case. Unbiased research is needed.

I implore the FERC to get past its indifference to this problem and demand that the low frequency vibration and sound problems be addressed in the Algonquin AIM EIS. Regardless of how long it takes, the project must be delayed until answers come forth.

I anticipate further discussion.

Thank you

Steve Kohlhasse

Cc's

State and Federal Representatives
SAPE
NOPE
Concerned Citizens

IND4 – Lindsay Suter

20140908-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/5/2014 8:17:37 PM

Lindsay Suter, North Branford, CT.
FERC is the primary approving agency for the AIM project, and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued this August indicates its approval. Please reconsider. FERC ignored the harm from continued carbon dioxide emissions and increased methane emissions associated with burning more natural gas. Further, it failed to consider the benefit to be reaped from emission free alternative energy sources (wind, class 1 hydro, and solar PV, etc.) - not to mention energy conservation and efficiency.

IND4-1 Natural gas - methane - is a greenhouse gas, more than 30 times more potent than carbon dioxide at trapping heat in the atmosphere. It is a major contributor to climate change. 'Fracked' gas poses serious environmental impacts from its greenhouse effect alone, but add health risks of common leaks, spills, and ground-water contamination, and it is just a bad idea. Leave it in the ground, sequestered where it belongs! I live in Connecticut. To construct the Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) gas pipeline expansion, it needs to cross New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, crossing 67 water bodies and 86 wetlands in Connecticut alone. It would disrupt each of these areas in yet unknown ways. This project will also need to bore under the Hudson and Still Rivers, creating an even greater risk of contamination by the drilling slurry to these ecologically important and fragile rivers.

IND4-2 We have alternatives to drilling. Let's use them, and stop playing Russian roulette with our remaining ecosystems.

IND4-3 Respectfully and earnestly yours,

IND4-4 Lindsay Suter, AIA LEED AP

- IND4-1 Growth-inducing effects associated with the Project are discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FA4-22 for additional information regarding potential emission benefits associated with increased natural gas deliveries to the region.
- IND4-2 See the response to comment FL4-2.
- IND4-3 See the response to comment CO7-3.
- IND4-4 See the response to comment FA4-24.
- IND4-5 See the response to comment FL2-5.
- IND4-6 Commented noted.

IND5 – Richard Terry

20140908-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/6/2014 12:49:38 PM

Richard Terry, Arlington, MA.
FERC,

Sirs,

IND5-1 I am in favor of Spectra Energy's request to expand the Algonquin natural gas pipeline through New York State to New England. I worked as a laborer in 1952 on the original Algonquin line and as far as I know there have been no serious negative effects from that.

I strongly favor alternative energy but am not willing to give up the important environmental improvement natural gas provides. With electric cars, etc., we do need the electricity that NG generates.

Thank you.

R.G. Terry
20 Peabody Rd.
Arlington, MA 02476

IND5-1 Commented noted.

IND6 – Diane Handy

20140908-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/6/2014 2:57:47 PM

IND6-1 Diane Handy, West Roxbury, MA.
I respectfully request that the Commission consider the impact and safety of the proposed new pipeline and construction of the new metering and regulating (M&R) station in West Roxbury, MA by Spectra and reject this project.

Especially worrisome is the location of the M&R station. In addition, its function and impact on the community has not been clearly explained to the community. For instance will this facility release gas, and what is the content and frequencies of such events.

Regarding the location of the M&R station: its proximity to a working quarry is a matter of concern for local residents. The survey report submitted by GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) (29241010) focused on the effects of ground vibrations to the pipeline but not to the M&R station in which pipelines will be both underground and above ground.

Although the probability of an issue with the pipeline due to its location near the quarry may be low, this is a densely populated area and the added risk associated with blasting in the quarry seems unnecessary and totally avoidable.

To summarize, several issues exist with this project as described above. For these reasons I urge you to reject this project.

IND6-1

The principle functions of the West Roxbury M&R Station are to: 1) measure the gas being delivered to the customer (in this case the local distribution company), and 2) ensure the pressure in the system does not exceed the tolerances set by the operator (typically some point below the MAOP). Blowdowns of natural gas are infrequent; they are typically performed when major maintenance work is planned at a facility or the pipeline, and nearby residents and public officials are notified when this happens (see the response to comment SA4-3 for notification procedures). Section 4.12 of the EIS describes the constituents of natural gas. An engineering analysis of potential impacts of blasting in the quarry on the West Roxbury Lateral and West Roxbury M&R Station is summarized in section 4.1.4 of the EIS. The third-party geotechnical consultant examined the potential impacts on both the pipeline and the M&R station and concluded that ground vibrations from blasting at the quarry would not be disruptive or damaging to either component of the system.

IND7 – Royal Graves

20140908-5010 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/7/2014 7:35:41 PM

IND7-1 Royal S Graves, IV, Wethersfield, CT.
Spectra Energy subsidiary Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, plans to construct the Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) gas pipeline expansion across New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 2015 and 2016. The scope of this project to bring more gas into the northeast is vast. It will cross 67 water bodies and 86 wetlands in Connecticut alone. The project will bore under the Hudson and Still Rivers, creating a risk of contamination by the drilling slurry to these great rivers.

IND7-2 The substance we know as "natural gas" is primarily methane. Methane is 34 times more potent than carbon dioxide at trapping heat in the atmosphere. Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, has made gas cheap to extract, and its current low market price is bringing more gas plants online. Fracked gas poses serious environmental and health risks, and the rate of leaks and spills is high. By adding more renewable power to the grid and increasing energy efficiencies, we could power 40% of electricity by renewables within 20 years. But we can't get off fossil fuels by switching from one to another. Natural gas should stay in the ground with its dirty brothers, coal and oil.

IND7-4 I believe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued in August ignored the harm from continued carbon dioxide emissions and increased methane emissions associated with burning more natural gas, and failed to consider the benefit to be reaped from emission free wind and solar. These pipelines will be obsolete long before they are paid for because of the increased use and effectiveness of wind and solar installations. I ask you to reconsider this situation and deny permits for gas pipelines across the northeast.

IND7-5 Thank you.

IND7-1 See the response to comment FL2-5.

IND7-2 See the responses to comments FA4-24 and CO7-3.

IND7-3 See the response to comment FL2-2.

IND7-4 See the response to comment IND4-1.

IND7-5 See the response to comment FL2-2.

IND8 – Helen Best

20140908-5065(29767308).txt

Helen Best, West Roxbury, MA.

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Spectra Energy Algonquin Incremental Market Project, Docket No. CP14-96-000, specifically to the plan to install a natural gas line on Centre and Grove Streets and to install a metering and regulation station on Grove Street in West Roxbury.

- IND8-1 1. This is a residential neighborhood. Surely there is another location along the great length of this proposed pipeline that would allow the installation of a metering and regulation station someplace other than a residential neighborhood.
- IND8-2 We do not need any extra noise or an ugly, potentially hazardous industrial installation in our neighborhood. This will adversely affect our property values as well as our quality of life.
- IND8-3 2. The metering station would be located directly across the street from an active stone quarry that does blasting weekly.
This is a major safety concern.
- IND8-4 3. The metering station location is next to a wetlands area. I assume the plan includes cutting down old growth trees and disruption of wildlife. This is detrimental to the local environment.
- IND8-5 4. The gas line itself will be run next to the active quarry and through a densely populated neighborhood. This is a safety concern.
- IND8-6 5. I have not heard of any benefit to the neighborhood resulting from this project, or any plans to "give back" to the community, nor have I seen any plans that include restoration of the trees that will be removed to build the metering station.

Page 1

IND8-1 Alternatives to the proposed M&R stations are evaluated in section 3.6.2 of the EIS. Our evaluation of alternative sites to the proposed West Roxbury M&R Station is included in section 3.6.2.3.

IND8-2 Table 4.11.2-6 in the EIS shows that the West Roxbury M&R station would not result in any perceptible increase in noise. See also the responses to comments LA23-21 regarding property values and SA13-13 regarding visual impacts.

IND8-3 See the response to comment FA6-1.

IND8-4 Aboveground facility construction procedures are discussed in section 2.3.2 of the EIS. Impacts on and mitigation for wildlife are discussed in section 4.6.1.4 of the EIS.

IND8-5 See the responses to comments FA6-1 and LA14-2.

IND8-6 Section 4.9.9 of the EIS points to beneficial impacts the Project may have on local economies. See also the response to comment SA13-13.

IND9 – Gerald Marchesi

20140908-5071(29767581).txt

IND9-1 | Gerald J. Marchesi, Yorktown Heights, NY.
I am for the pipeline project for many reasons. It will bring better gas service when we need to reduce our dependency on oil. We need projects to increase the local tax base and we need local jobs for our skilled and trained workforce.

IND9-1 Comment noted.

IND10 – Valentin Valencia

20140908-5081(29767752).txt

IND10-1 | Valentin Valencia, New Rochelle, NY.
I live locally. I've worked for many companies. I would like to use all the training I've received throughout the years.

IND10-1 Comment noted.

IND11 – Angelberto Beltran

20140908-5084(29767755).txt

IND11-1 | Angelberto Beltran, Poughkeepsie, NY.
I think that this job is going to be really good to keep our people working. Good jobs for the area and for the local businesses. A real good push to improve the economy. We really need the jobs for our families.

IND11-1 Comment noted.

IND12 – Fabio Gentile

20140908-5097(29767790).txt

IND12-1| Fabio Gentile, Yonkers, NY.
This project is good for our Union members and other Local too. That means more jobs for everybody. I would really like to see our members get this job. We will do it in a safe and professional manner.

IND12-1 Comment noted.

IND13 – Antonio Ferraz

20140908-5098(29767832).txt

IND13-1| Antonio A. Ferraz, Danbury, CT.
I support this project as it will result in more jobs for people.

IND13-1 Comment noted.

IND14 – Ewart Girvan

20140908-5099(29767833).txt

IND14-1| Ewart F Girvan, Queens, NY.
This is good news for us. This is good work for our community.

IND14-1 Comment noted.

IND15 – Ismael Hernandez

20140908-5095(29767777).txt

IND15-1 Ismael Hernandez, Middletown, NY.
I am a proud Union member of Local 60. I think that this project should be passed and done by hard working men and woman Union members that are very skilled and proud of the work that they do. They also work SAFE AT ALL TIMES. This would create a lot of jobs for the Union members that have been out of work for quite sometime. So lets make this happen.

IND15-1 Comment noted.

IND16 – William Walter

20140908-5100(29767837).txt

IND16-1 William G Walter, Armonk, NY.
Years of Economic Advantages. It seems to be a win-win for all. Creates jobs, provides tax revenue, supplies energy. We really need this job for everyone in the community. The upgrades to the existing line will also make it much safer. Thank you!

IND16-1 Comment noted.

IND17 – Gonzalo Rodriguez

20140908-5101(29767848).txt

IND17-1 Gonzalo Rodriguez, Mahopac, NY.
I feel like this project is beneficial in many ways. Not only is it better for the environment but it will provide jobs for our middle class local workers. Communities will be stronger because of the tax revenue as well. It is all in all a positive project in various ways. This also involves work I've been doing for over 25 years.

IND17-1 Comment noted.

IND18 – Thomas Anthony Reilly

20140908-5102(29767930) (1).txt

IND18-1 Thomas Anthony Reilly, Cortlandt Manor, NY.
This pipeline runs through my neighborhood and I would love to be a part of this project.

IND18-1 Comment noted.

IND19 – Isidro dos Santos

20140908-5103(29767961).txt

IND19-1 Isidro dos Santos, Ossining, NY.
I hope this will bring good paying jobs for Local 60. It will help the economy as well as help decrease unemployment.

IND19-1 Comment noted.

IND20 – Anthony Decicco

20140908-5106(29768007).txt

IND20-1 Anthony Decicco, Yonkers, NY.
Good paying jobs, highly skilled workforce, good for community, I support this project.

IND20-1 Comment noted.

IND21 – Terrence Sturdiuant

20140908-5107(29768018).txt

IND21-1 Terence M Sturdiuant, Pine Plains, NY.
The Algonquin Pipeline expansion is very much needed. One example of this need is the shortage of natural gas this past heating season causing sky rocketing heating costs. Another example is New York's weak infrastructure. If we are to compete with other States for industry we must have this line. Please make this possible for us. We all need these jobs.

IND21-1 Comment noted.

IND22 – Enrique Gonzalez

20140908-5108(29768022).txt

IND22-1 Enrique Gonzalez, Yonkers, NY.
I live in the area and we really need this work to provide for our families. I also believe that this will make the existing pipeline much safer with the upgrades that they plan on doing to the old line. Please approve this job for all of us here in the State. We really need it. Our lives depend on it. I'm also sure it will be done in a very safe and efficient manner.

IND22-1 Comment noted.

IND23 – Gene Pace

20140908-5110(29768108) (1).txt

IND23-1 gene pace, wingdale, NY.
it would be great for our local economy as well as help out local unions and allow many new jobs for us.

IND23-1 Comment noted.

IND24 – Juan Jose Castillo

20140908-5116(29768259).txt

Juan Jose Castillo, new rochelle, NY.
IND24-1 | I support it because this will create jobs and boost up our economy.

IND24-1 Comment noted.

IND25 – Antonio Monteiro

20140908-5120(29768266).txt

Antonio Monteiro, yonkers, NY.
IND25-1 | I live here and support the AIM project
JOBS JOBS JOBS!!!!

IND25-1 Comment noted.

IND26 – Sergio Rangel

20140908-5122(29768279).txt

sergio range], new rochelle, NY.
IND26-1 | this job will be build union and there for it will be done excellent and safe and I
live here

IND26-1 Comment noted.

IND27 – David Fickeria

20140908-5127(29768286).txt

IND27-1 David A Fickeria, Yonkers, NY.
I strongly support this project.
this pipeline will provide a much needed boost to the economy and I live here

IND27-1 Comment noted.

IND28 – Luis Mengeria

20140908-5131(29768299).txt

IND28-1 Luis M Mengeria, Rey brook, NY.
it is a big project and is highly beneficial to the local union members that live here.
I live here and support the AIM project!

IND28-1 Comment noted.

IND29 – Anne Harvey

20140908-5138(29768333).txt

IND29-1 Anne Harvey, West Roxbury, MA.
To Whom It May Concern:
IND29-1 I have lived in West Roxbury for 15 years with my husband and children. We are very concerned about the disruption and danger that this project will cause to our neighbors and us. I would much rather see FERC encourage and help citizens learn how to reduce their energy costs rather than adding to the pipeline. I'd like to know exactly why we need this additional pipeline, how it will effect abutters and most importantly how it will affect all the residents of West Roxbury, Dedham and Westwood.
IND29-2
Thank you,
Anne Harvey Kilburn

IND29-1 Comment noted.

IND29-2 Section 1.1 of the EIS describes the purpose and need for the Project. Impacts on landowners and nearby residents, which would include abutters, are described throughout the EIS, including construction methods, traffic impacts, socioeconomic, residential and public land conflicts, air quality, noise, and safety.

IND30 – Augusto Rosa

20140908-5152(29769118).txt

IND30-1|augusto V. Rosa, pleaseantville, NY.
I live here and I support the AIM project!! we also need good paying union jobs for
my brother and sisters at local 60

IND30-1 Comment noted.

IND31 – Theresa Lynn

20140908-5154(29769140).txt

IND31-1|Theresa Lynn, West Roxbury, MA.
We need more time to evaluate this proposed pipeline through our neighborhood. This
is an enormous undertaking and it pains me that more notice is given when some house
3 streets over wants to extend their back deck.
We need more time, discussion and information about this pipeline and from the many
interested parties, not just the ones that will benefit financially from the
construction of the pipeline.

IND31-1 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND32 – Isaac Majano

20140908-5160(29769466).txt

IND32-1|isaac majano, yonkers, NY.
good paying jobs and I live here and support the AIM project!!!!!!!

IND32-1 Comment noted.

IND33 – Gregory Gulb

20140908-5162(29769468).txt

IND33-1 | gregory j. gulb, crompond, NY.
I live here and would like to see it go union with skilled labor and safety

IND33-1 Comment noted.

IND34 – Maryann McGuire

20140908-5164(29769519).txt

IND34-1 | maryann mcguire, mamarneck, NY.
we have a lot of highly skilled union members sitting at home. we need the work to
go union to our brother and sisters!! I live here and support the AIM project

IND34-1 Comment noted.

IND35 – Joseph Scipioni

20140908-5166(29769544).txt

IND35-1 | joseph scipioni, yonkers, NY.
I live in the area where the project takes place. I believe it would bring job
growth, tax revenues to my area schools and make a difference to our environment.

IND35-1 Comment noted.

IND36 – Antonio Carvalho

20140908-5167(29769657).txt

IND36-1 Antonio L. Carvalho, new rochelle, NY.
I am in favor for the AIM project. I live here and want to see this go through.
much needed tax revenue into our community.

IND36-1 Comment noted.

IND37 – John St. Amand

20140909-5000(29770197).txt

IND37-1 John St. Amand, West Roxbury, MA.
Please add a second hearing for this project. We need this commission to make a
formal presentation about the project were pepper can ask questions.
The people of Boston deserve to a second hearing to hear and sed the details of this
project.
Thank you,
John St. Amand
President
Charles River Spring Valley Neighborhood Association

IND37-1 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND38 – Juan Jeminez

20140909-5067 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 10:54:25 AM

IND38-1 juan jeminez, congers, NY.
I live here and support the AIM project. JOSS!!!

IND38-1 Comment noted.

IND39 – Jose Peercina

20140909-5068 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 10:57:10 AM

Jose Peercina, Ossining, NY.
IND39-1 | This project would be great for the NY community and provide much needed work for all many of us in this state. Please help us to get this job to support our families and live a good life.

IND39-1 Comment noted.

IND40 – Pedro Texeira

20140909-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:03:13 AM

Pedro M. Texeira, Hapatcong, NJ.
IND40-1 | The Algonquin pipeline expansion would bring many needed jobs to individuals who are currently unemployed and collecting unemployment. In addition it would also provide additional opportunities for the community. Please allow us to get these majorly needed jobs to support our families.

IND40-1 Comment noted.

IND41 – Luis Merlo

20140909-5072 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:08:54 AM

Luis Merlo, New Rochelle, NY.
IND41-1 | I live locally so I think this job is a good idea because it means more work for our unions and less unemployment and results are good for the community and economy. Please help us get this job going as soon as possible. Thank you all and have a great day. Peace.

IND41-1 Comment noted.

IND42 – Antonio Moreira

20140909-5075 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:15:31 AM

IND42-1 Antonio Moreira, New Rochelle, NY.
The Ain expansion is a great opportunity for all the NY metro area as it will provide jobs and boost the economy. The Ain project will also provide a means for delivering domestically produced natural gas to our area to help provide cheaper heating costs in the winter time. Please allow this job to go through as we need it to support our families and increase the standard of living for all of us. Thank you very much.

IND42-1 Comment noted.

IND43 – Francisco Mendoza

20140909-5076 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:22:21 AM

IND43-1 Francisco Mendoza, New Rochelle, NY.
Good paying jobs will help all of us plus it will help meet the high energy demands that we have in this state especially in the winter time. It will also be good for the community to help generate tax revenues for our schools. It is a vital job to help boost our economy. Please help us to get this job to work and we will get it done in a safe and quick manner as to not disrupt peoples way of living and their lifestyles.

IND43-1 Comment noted.

IND44 – Gerardo Garcia

20140909-5080 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:27:34 AM

IND44-1 gerardo garcia, new rochelle, NY.
I live locally and very excited about this project hopefully it gets approved soon and all the union members get more opportunities to work and not unemployed

IND44-1 Comment noted.

IND45 – Francisco Mendoza

20140909-5084 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:30:04 AM

IND45-1 | Francisco J Mendoza, New Rochelle, NY.
Good paying jobs and very good for the community through tax revenues that will help with the infrastructure and schools. It will also have a very limited environmental impact. Also its going to help generate a lot of revenue for our schools to. We really need and want this job for all. Please help us to get this to go through as quick as possible. Thank you for the opportunity to be able to do this job especially in our area where we all need this now very much. Thank you for your time and understanding. Have a great day. See you soon on the job.

IND45-1 Comment noted.

IND46 – Francisco Diaz

20140909-5086 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:31:56 AM

IND46-1 | Francisco diaz, new rochelle, NY.
jobs
I live here and approve the AIM project.

IND46-1 Comment noted.

IND47 – Guadalupe Oliveros

20140909-5089 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:37:56 AM

IND47-1 | Guadalupe Oliveros, Mount Vernon, NY.
Por favor a prueven el tra vajo dest pro yeto ke tan ta falta nos ase por la nane se sida de fata de travaja para tambien poder a yu dar a nues trasfamilias. Muchas Gracias.

English translation: Please provide the work that this project will give to our families because many of us are without work. Thank you.

IND47-1 Comment noted.

IND48 – Juan Jimenez

20140909-5088 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:37:30 AM

IND48-1 | Juan Jimenez, Congers, NY.
I live here and support the AIM project.

IND48-1 Comment noted.

IND49 – Gail Tomassetti

20140909-5090 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/9/2014 11:39:08 AM

IND49-1 | Gail Tomassetti, Lake Peekskill, NY.
I support the AIM project please pass this we need jobs with skilled
labors and trained workforce

IND49-1 Comment noted.

IND50 – Philip Price

20140910-5001(29773367).txt

IND50-1 Philip Price, Mt Vernon, NY.
IND50-1 I believe the proposed pipeline is to close to the accumulated spent fuel rods,
IND50-2 which are stored at Indian Point Nuclear Facility. It is also too close to two
IND50-2 geological fault lines, the Ramapo and Stamford-Peekskill faults, which poses the
IND50-3 risk of catastrophic damage with long-term impacts on the region. Proposed high
IND50-3 voltage electrical transmission lines would also cross the pipeline in the same area
IND50-3 further increasing the risks.
IND50-4 Also, potentially high levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer in
IND50-4 non-smokers nationwide, will be transported in the pipeline.
IND50-4 I think this is this a unsafe natural gas infrastructure proposal.
Thank you,
Phil Price

Page 1

IND50-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND50-2 As noted in section 4.1.5.1 of the EIS, specific site-conditions, including earthquakes, are considered in the design of the pipeline. The recorded magnitude of earthquakes in the Project area is relatively low and the ground vibration would not pose a problem for a modern welded-steel pipeline.

IND50-3 See the response to comment SA7-4.

IND50-4 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND51 – Sherman Alpert

20140910-5063 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 10:58:37 AM

Sherman Alpert, Briarcliff Manor, NY.

The proposed Algonquin Gas Pipeline is literally a disastrous and crazy idea. The proposed pipeline is

- IND51-1 1. NEXT TO forty years of accumulated spent fuel rods at the Indian Point Nuclear Facility AND
 - IND51-2 2. near the intersection of two geological fault lines, the Ramapo and Stamford-Peekskill faults and
 - IND51-3 3. will be transporting GAS, highly flammable and explosive GAS!
- Put those together and you have the risk of a "perfect storm" - even a small earthquake on or near one of those fault lines could result in catastrophic damage with long-term impacts on the region!
- Please do not allow this proposed pipeline to proceed.
- Sherman Alpert
Briarcliff Manor, NY

IND51-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND51-2 See the response to comment IND50-2.

IND51-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and IND50-2.

IND52 – Denise Staats

20140910-5085 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 12:55:00 PM

Denise Staats, Buchanan, NY.

IND52-1 I am writing in regards to the above named project for the Algonquin gas line to run the the neighborhoods of Cortlandt Manor NY, in which the pipe line is to run by Indian Point nuclear plant. First of all, this is a populated area with Buchanan Verplanck Elementary School extremely near by. The environmental impact study is incomplete. This is due to that fact that SPECTRA already knows any adverse event would be catastrophic to our area.
IND52-2 Indian Point is right there. Why would anyone even think this would be a good idea? What about the disruption to the Hudson River? This beautiful river that is a recreational area for many to enjoy.
I also have seen people driving around taking the signs away that are against the pipeline.
I feel that this project is going to destroy our neighborhood (literally).
IND52-3 The health of my family and neighbors are at stake. There is no acceptable level of Radon that people should be exposed to!
IND52-4 I feel that this whole project has been pushed through without proper investigating the seriousness to the environment & people. I know SPECTRA is actively preparing for installation of this pipeline. I have seen huge pipe and equipment being transported through my neighborhood!
IND52-5 SPECTRA doesn't even have the proper insurance if anything was to happen! I just don't understand how our government would allow this to even take place in the first place.
Thank you,
Denise Staats

IND52-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND52-2 The Project would cross the Hudson River using the HDD method; therefore, there would be no direct impacts on the river or its recreational use.

IND52-3 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND52-4 See the response to comment SA2-10.

IND52-5 See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND53 – Genia Proffitt

20140910-5087 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 12:58:06 PM

Genia A Proffitt, Dedham, MA.
IND53-1 I live three houses down from Route 1 in Dedham. I was totally distraught at how I was not notified about this undertaken until my neighbor told me about it. I was at the meeting the other night at the Holiday Inn in Dedham, on Monday Sept 8 the night before elections, so our local officials and state rep were not able to attend as they were campaigning.

Are we going back to the dark ages with this gas pipeline to service
IND53-2 Boston who if they fixed all their 4000 leaks would not need this dangerous undertaken. What happened in California with the explosions on putting in bigger pipe line will happen to us. First, there is not enough lack of gas in Boston to warrant this. Second leaks happen and
IND53-3 mistakes happen and doing this on a major route line with hundreds of heavy trucks using this road every day is a catastrophe waiting to happen. How could you in your right conscious allow this to happen. No West Roxbury or Dedham tenant is in favor of this. There is scientific proof that this is extremely unsafe. One death, just one death due to this pipeline proposal is too much. Yes one death is too much. This is not approved by any group concerned for the welfare for lives.

I want to tell you an explosion, the destruction of homes and the
IND53-4 poisonous gases coming from all of this will cause cancers and unexplainable health decline in people surrounding this pipe line. How could you or the government approve such a waste of money and the affect of destruction of lives 20, 30, 40 years for now warrant such an
IND53-5 undertaking. As Mayor Walsh and his constituents have such concern and are against this we need a formal meeting with both Algonquin and other company involved with FERC there in a large formal setting to come and tell us what they are doing. As one company Alconquin and the other company excuse me I don't remember the name beginning with S have to come together as they are contradicting each other. Again, Boston should fix
IND53-6 the 4000 or so gas leaks they have and we wouldn't need this construction to happen. By the way the amount they need does not warrant such an expensive and dangerous undertaking. What will Boston do with all the extra gas, export it and how would we know. Please please do not let big business dictate making money over losing lives and creating chaos which will happen. Human error as well as only meeting the minimal standard of safety as you have mentioned in the meeting is not good enough. We are the government body and yet we don't have a say. Is this what you are
IND53-7 supporting. How many scientists, reports and incidences have to occur before this dark age of improving on sources of heat and electricity going to stop. Just the pipeline going in near the quarry in West Roxbury should be enough to stop this horrendous project. Again, just one death is too much of a risk to allow this to happen. Ferc if you approve this then I feel you are not a biased group. Thank you for listening to me, but then again no thank you if you approve this. Let's not forget the devastation that has occurred all over the United States by the government doing the wrong thing to give us energy!!!!

IND53-1 See the responses to comments FA6-5 and LA3-2.

IND53-2 The concern that the gas would not be needed if the local distribution company repaired all its leaks is an issue more appropriately brought up with the state agency that regulates local gas distribution companies, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. See section 1.1 of the EIS for a discussion of the purpose and need for the Project.

IND53-3 We do not agree with the characterization of natural gas pipelines as "extremely unsafe." See the responses to comments CO14-25 and LA5-12 regarding PHMSA's safety standards and the data showing transmission pipelines to be a safe, reliable means of energy transportation.

IND53-4 Natural gas is considered neither toxic nor carcinogenic.

IND53-5 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND53-6 See the responses to comments IND53-2 and CO15-4. Further, the export of natural gas requires an authorization under section 3 of the NGA from the U.S. Department of Energy for the commodity and the Commission for the infrastructure. The facilities required to liquefy and export natural gas do not currently exist in Boston. Also, as stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, the Project would be designed to meet or exceed the minimum safety requirements.

IND53-7 With respect to the quarry, see the response to comment FA6-1.

IND54 – Jo-Anne Richard

20140910-5157 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 3:42:14 PM

Jo-Anne Richard, Dedham, MA.
Docket number: CP14-96-000

I write to express my strong objections to and deep concerns with the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project. I request that you deny the proposed pipeline and not allow its construction in Dedham or West Roxbury.

I live within about 100 ft. of the proposed pipeline. We own our house, built in 1830, which is in a dense neighborhood of similar wood frame antique homes.

My objections are:

1 Safety, should anything happen to this system it would incinerate our neighborhood of old wood frame homes;

2 Safety, should there be a leak the fumes would engulf the neighborhood. We were told at the FERC meeting that there are unspecified (trade secret) chemical additives in this gas. Our residential neighborhood is densely populated and also borders on the downtown area of Dedham and the newly approved Dedham Municipal Campus;

3 Safety, the Police Station, once relocated to the new Municipal Campus directly abuts the road where the proposed pipeline will be situated. In an emergency they would also be adversely affected and perhaps unable to function;

4 Safety, the proposed pipeline will be situated down the middle of a very heavily trafficked four lane road. This road is the main access road from route 128/95 to the Boston hospitals where the sickest of the sick in this region are transported for care;

5 Safety, the proposed pipeline will cut through a busy children's sports playing field. Even a leak of the gas fumes mixed with the unknown chemicals could prove toxic to our youngest athletes and citizens;

6 Safety, having a metering station next to the quarry in West Roxbury will make the whole system unstable with the monthly quarry blasts and, in the future, with the huge trucks which will be bringing fill to the quarry;

7 Safety, when trucks travel down Route 1 our houses shake and vibrate, this will also shake and vibrate the pipe, its seams, and, rivets making it unstable more quickly than otherwise might be anticipated;

8 The Army Corp of Engineers did not have any other proposal to investigate. This tells us that no other route was even considered so we do not know if there is a better pathway for this pipeline which would avoid heavily populated Dedham and West Roxbury;

IND54-1 Comment noted.

IND54-2 Section 4.12 of the EIS discusses federal pipeline safety standards applicable to this Project, and how they are specifically applied in HCAs.

IND54-3 The gas to be transported by the AIM Project is pipeline quality gas, which must meet the Algonquin's tariff specifications, and contains no "unspecified (trade secret) chemical additives."

IND54-4 The police station is one among several structures that are considered in determining the class location of a given location along the West Roxbury Lateral. Section 4.12.1 of the EIS discusses the safety standards applicable to various class locations.

IND54-5 Algonquin has consulted with local governments in Massachusetts regarding the placement of the proposed pipeline relative to roadways to minimize traffic disruption. The Updated Traffic Management Assessment and Plans for the West Roxbury Lateral can be found in appendix G of the EIS.

IND54-6 See the responses to comments SA4-5, SA13-5, and IND54-3.

IND54-7 See the response to comment FA6-1.

IND54-8 PHMSA collects data on the causes of pipeline incidents. A study entitled "Impact Assessment of Traffic-Induced Vibration on Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline" published in November 2012 in the Journal of Loss Prevention in the Process Industry concluded that while traffic-induced vibration on a given natural gas pipeline is detectable, this vibration, compared to other factors that are influencing the pipeline's structural integrity, does not have a significant impact on the pipeline's lifetime period. Note also that pipe segments would be joined by welding, not with rivets.

IND54-9 We evaluated two alternatives along the West Roxbury Lateral in the draft EIS. We have updated sections 3.5 to include an evaluation of other alternatives and variations identified subsequent to the issuance of the draft EIS.

IND54 – Jo-Anne Richard (cont'd)

20140910-5157 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 3:42:14 PM

IND54-10 9 When weighing the cost and benefit of this proposal the only benefit is to Algonquin and all of the costs (danger, disruption, health hazards, loss of property, loss of life) are born by the citizens and taxpayers of Dedham and West Roxbury;

IND54-11 10 If you choose to approve this disdainful project, and I hope you do not, Algonquin plans to construct the whole project during overnight shifts which will destroy the quality of life of all nearby citizens;

IND54-12 11 If you choose to approve this disdainful project, and I hope you do not, the shaking and vibrations this will cause to our antique homes will be extremely damaging perhaps catastrophically so. When Route 1 was being repaved just the scraping of the old asphalt caused such strong vibrations that many neighbors plaster walls cracked. Our house shook so much I thought it might sustain damage to the rock and rubble foundation and become inhabitable.

Thank you for considering my concerns.

Please vote to deny this project.

Yours,
Jo-Anne Richard
30 Spruce St.
Dedham, MA 02026
781-686-9774

- IND54-10 Economic benefits of the Project are discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS. Taxes generated from the operation of the Project would result in an annual tax revenue increase for the affected communities in the Project area.
- IND54-11 Nighttime construction could occur during the HDDs of the Hudson and Still Rivers. The work at these crossings must continue round-the-clock until completed. Nighttime construction could also occur along portions of the West Roxbury Lateral, particularly along commercial roads or at highly trafficked intersections, in an effort to minimize traffic-related impacts (see sections 4.9.5.2 and 4.11.3 of the EIS).
- IND54-12 Project construction would temporarily generate additional noise and vibration of a scale similar to road construction activities. However, due to smaller workspace constraints in the Dedham/West Roxbury area, Algonquin would be required to use smaller or less equipment to construct in the area, resulting in lesser impacts than a major road construction project (see section 4.11.2.3 of the EIS, which has been revised to address this issue). Section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS describes Algonquin's Environmental Compliant Resolution Procedure, which would be available in the event of a landowner complaint during construction activities.

IND55 – Allison Bernstein

20140911-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 9:22:52 PM

Allison Bernstein, Cortlandt Manor, NY.

My name is Allison Bernstein and I am a parent in the Hendrick Hudson School district where my children's former elementary school, Buchanan - Verplanck Elementary School, is located. The proposed pipeline will be only 450 feet away from the school.

IND55-1

I am very concerned about the proximity of the proposed pipeline route to this elementary school of nearly 300 children ages 5-11 and approximately 75 staff members. Will Algonquin fund an independent risk analysis study of the dangers associated with installing a 42 inch high pressure natural gas pipeline within such close proximity to the elementary school, as well as the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant? Will FERC consider the results of such a risk assessment if the pipeline proves an undue risk to teachers and students at Buchanan-Verplanck?

IND55-2

Given the possibility of a catastrophic failure of the pipeline and the proximity to the school and neighborhoods, will Algonquin be prepared to replace the school and compensate families for the loss of homes, etc? What insurance carrier will be covering this project? How much coverage will Algonquin be required to obtain?

IND55-3

If the pipeline and its risks require the school district to take out additional insurance- will Algonquin reimburse the district for this coverage or will the costs be passed on to the taxpayers?

IND55-4

Given the massive scope of this project, how will the construction impact student learning? With the drilling, digging, heavy machinery and large trucks, will students be able to go about their job of learning? Will outdoor activities such as physical education class or recess be impacted? If so, how will Algonquin accommodate the district in mitigating this impact on classroom learning? Or will taxpayers be expected to pay for the accommodations caused by the project?

IND55-1

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND55-2

See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND55-3

See the response to comment LA1-10. Also, as discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS, Algonquin would pay taxes that may be used to offset any municipal expenses.

IND55-4

See the response to comment SA1-9. Construction disturbance near the school would be temporary. The construction right-of-way is 450 feet from the school at its nearest point and a wooded area and natural berm lies between the right-of-way and the school, reducing any distractions to students.

IND56 – John Louis Parker

20140911-5020 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/10/2014 6:23:13 PM

JOHN LOUIS PARKER
Attorney-at-Law
157 Stone Meadow Road
South Salem, New York 10590
(914) 837-4171

September 10, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Algonquin Incremental Market Project
Algonquin Pipeline / Spectra Energy
Docket No. CP14-96

Request for Extension for Public Comments on
Draft Environmental Impact Statement;

Request for Revised Draft EIS

Dear Secretary Bose:

I write regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the above referenced proposal currently pending before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

IND56-1 Specifically, I write to request that the close of the public comment period for the *Draft EIS*, currently scheduled for September 29, 2014 be extended to May 29, 2105 – a nine-month extension. This request is made on behalf of Barbara Kopple, resident of the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, New York. The *Draft EIS*, at almost 1,000 pages, is notable for what it includes, what it excludes, and what it acknowledges was not ready for public review and consideration by the close of the public comment period.

The *Draft EIS* leaves the Commission with two possible choices regarding the public comment period. Additional time is clearly necessary for public review of the currently available *Draft EIS*. There are no specific regulatory time requirements for a National Environmental Policy Act review of a proposed action and it is unclear why a project of such geographic scope – impacting Pennsylvania to Massachusetts – and a project that raises many significant public health and environmental issues has only been allowed a less than sixty (60) day time period for public review and public comment. Most

IND56-1

See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA6-5

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont’d)

IND56-1 (cont'd)	interesting is that despite the currently open public comment time period, the Commission has <i>already scheduled</i> the release of the <i>Final EIS</i> for December 19, 2014.
IND56-2	<p>Further, the <i>Draft EIS</i> concludes that</p> <p>Construction and operation of the Project would result in some adverse environmental impacts but most impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. This determination is based on a review of the information provided by Algonquin ...</p> <p>We developed site-specific mitigation measures that Algonquin would implement to further reduce the environmental impacts that would otherwise result from construction of its Project.¹</p> <p><i>Draft EIS at ES-9 – 10, respectfully.</i> The mitigation measures recommended by FERC staff rely upon additional work and analysis that was not completed as part of the <i>Draft EIS</i> circulated for public review. Some of the proposed mitigation efforts will be reviewed and analyzed <i>after</i> project approval. Significant public health, safety, and environmental issues have effectively been removed from public review and public scrutiny during the public comment period. Thus, there is significant information that the <i>Draft EIS</i> identifies as not available for public review rendering it incomplete. Indeed, the <i>Draft EIS</i> should be <i>completed, revised, resubmitted</i> to the public for review and comment when completed.</p> <p>For the reasons set forth in this submission, the choices facing the Commission require additional time for public comment review now, or revising the <i>Draft EIS</i>, and requiring a new window for public comment when it is re-released.</p> <p>BACKGROUND.</p> <p>On August 6, 2014, the Commission issued the <i>Draft EIS</i> on Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC's Algonquin Incremental Market Project (Docket No. CP14-96.) There is a public comment meeting for the proposal on Monday, September 15, 2014 in Cortland Manor, New York and the Commission has set September 29, 2014 as the close of the public comment period. Prior to the issuance of the <i>Draft EIS</i>, on June 24, 2014, comments were submitted on behalf of Barbara Kopple to raise concerns about the review process, to request environmental compliance monitoring, and to raise significant environmental impact issues associated with the proposal. Ms. Kopple is an adjacent property owner directly impacted by the proposed pipeline construction and</p>
IND56-3	<p>of the public comment period. Prior to the issuance of the <i>Draft EIS</i>, on June 24, 2014, comments were submitted on behalf of Barbara Kopple to raise concerns about the review process, to request environmental compliance monitoring, and to raise significant environmental impact issues associated with the proposal. Ms. Kopple is an adjacent property owner directly impacted by the proposed pipeline construction and</p> <p>¹ Algonquin Incremental Market Project <i>Draft Environmental Impact Statement</i>, Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Docket No. CP14-96-000, FERC/ EIS-02541, issued August 6, 2014 ("Draft EIS").</p>

IND56-2

See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND56-3

The existing Algonquin pipeline continues under Stony Street and onto the Kopple property; however, the take-up and relay segment for the AIM Project stops at the west side of Stony Street and construction and operation of the Project would not impact the Kopple property. See also the response to comment SA4-16 regarding compliance monitoring.

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont'd)

IND56-3 (cont'd)	<p>expansion. The project pipeline crosses twenty-two (22) feet under and across Stony Street (west to east), where it continues on the Kopple property as the same pipeline, but apparently under a different name.</p> <p>NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REQUIREMENTS MUST BE MET FOR PROPER PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT.</p> <p>The environmental impacts caused by the proposal are of considerable concern to the residents of New York and to the Kopple family. The law obligates the lead agency, here FERC, to consider and to evaluate these impacts and public concerns. As the regulations note</p> <p>NEPA procedures must insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The information must be of high quality. Accurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA.</p> <p>40 Code of Federal Regulation Part 1500.1(b). The Federal regulations acknowledge that "universal time limits for the entire NEPA process are too inflexible," but also acknowledge that time limits could be set "if an applicant for the proposed action requests them." 40 CFR Part 1501.8, 8(a), respectively. There is no legal requirement mandating that the Final EIS be issued on December 19, 2014 as the Commission has scheduled. The purpose of the NEPA EIS is to be "analytic" rather than encyclopedic. In the case of the Algonquin Pipeline EIS, the Draft EIS is neither analytic or encyclopedic because it is not finished.</p> <p>The lead agency is required to request comments "from the public, affirmatively soliciting comments from those persons or organizations who may be interested or affected." 40 CFR Part 1503.1(a)(4). The public comments allow the lead agency to "address either the adequacy of the statement or the merits of the alternatives discussed, or both." 40 CFR Part 1503.3(n). At the conclusion of the lead agency's review of the public comments, it shall "assess and consider comments both individually and collectively" and may "modify alternatives including the proposed action," "develop and evaluate alternatives not previously given serious consideration," "supplement, improve, or modify its analyses," "make factual corrections," or "explain why comments do not merit further agency response." 40 CFR Part 1504 (a)(1) – (4).</p>
IND56-6	<p>Additional time will allow the public a fair and meaningful opportunity to make informed comments about the information put forth in the Draft EIS, and to comment regarding the Commission's process and conclusions. Alternatively, additional time cannot allow informed public comments about the Commission's process and</p>

IND56-4

While the commentor is correct that "there is no legal requirement mandating that the final EIS be issued on December 19, 2014," the Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires FERC to establish a schedule for its review process and that of related federal authorizations. In addition, the issuance of the final EIS was delayed as a result of additional information needed from Algonquin to complete the analysis.

IND56-5

See the response to comment FA4-1.

IND56-6

See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA6-5.

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont'd)

IND56-6
(cont'd) conclusions if such analyses are omitted from *Draft EIS*. The *Draft EIS* submitted to the public must meet the letter, intent, or spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act and be presented to the public in a way that allows full public review and comment.

ADDITIONAL TIME NEEDED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT.

The pipeline expansion and construction proposal involves areas of New York that are substantially different than they were when the pipeline was constructed in the 1950s with regard to many things, particularly population density and the proximity of people living on and near the pipeline and its associated operating facilities and infrastructure. The impacts associated with the pipeline at that time were not considered in a governmental process that has any resemblance to the NEPA process for the current proposal. Indeed, the builders of the original pipeline could not have imagined the public health and safety implications of the chemicals found in hydro-fracked natural gas. The current realities of exposure to toxic chemicals found in the natural gas – to communities and to businesses were also not foreseeable. The analysis today is technical and community members are making every possible effort to analyze and to meaningfully comment. The substantial challenge requires extra time – the technical challenges alone require more than sixty (60) days. The law, absent hard deadlines, provides for additional time for review. For these reasons, the Commission should extend the public comment period through May 2015 to allow time for proper public comment and review on the *Draft EIS*.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC INFORMATION NEEDED FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

The Algonquin Pipeline/ Spectra Energy's planning for the Atlantic Bridge Project is underway. On September 29, 2014, there is a meeting in Yorktown, New York on the Atlantic Bridge proposal. Ostensibly, the new Algonquin proposal will start at the current termination of the AIM project proposal at Stony Street in Yorktown and then will continue eastward - proposing construction, expansion, and other work on the pipeline. It must be noted that this area is zoned residential. The scope, scale, and details of the Atlantic Bridge proposal are unknown to the public at this time - it will have considerable impact on the Kopple family and on their property at Stony Street. Additional time is necessary for requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act, particularly from the Commission that will review and process the application for the Atlantic Bridge proposal.

The September 29, 2014 public meeting on the Atlantic Bridge proposal is the same day as the scheduled close of public comment on the *Draft EIS*. The FOIA information request is necessary to determine if and how the Atlantic Bridge proposal is interrelated with the current AIM proposal and thus, to determine if possible project segmentation exists. Algonquin/ Spectra Energy is clearly planning a new proposal to further expand and modify the existing pipeline – the terminus of one and the start point of another happens to be located on the Kopple property. The intersection of these two massive

IND56-7 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND56-8 See the responses to comments FA3-5 and FA6-5.

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont'd)

IND56-8
(cont'd) proposals puts incredible pressure on the Kopple property and the surrounding community. Additional time to complete FOIA requests and to get additional information to inform public comments on the *Draft EIS* is the only way to properly address segmentation of the environmental review at this point. Segmentation – or dividing up portions of larger work like pipeline expansion that avoids a full and comprehensive review of all of the environmental impacts violates the National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing regulations. Further, segmentation will likely result in irreparable harm to the Kopple family if issues evade proper NEPA review and public comment.

THE DETAILS OF ALGONQUIN PIPELINE PROPOSAL HAS NOT BEEN CLEARLY PRESENTED BECAUSE OF OMISSION OF INFORMATION OR FACTUALLY INACCURATE INFORMATION.

IND56-9 The *Draft EIS* discusses the locations of *Pipe and Contractor Ware Yards* noting that two will be located in New York. One of the proposed locations indicates that it would clear cut, eviscerate, and use over 15 acres of environmentally sensitive parkland in Granite Knolls West park in the Town of Yorktown that are of regional and statewide environmental significance. The *Draft EIS* states that “Algonquin is working with the Town of Yorktown” on the use of this parkland.² *Draft EIS at Section 4.5.4.3*. The discussion includes obtaining “all necessary environmental and cultural resources clearances.” *Id.* Unfortunately, the actual plan and details regarding Algonquin Pipeline’s proposed use of this valuable and undisturbed parkland are unknown, and the legislation necessary from the New York State Legislature allowing the Town to alienate the parkland for such an Algonquin use was not passed into Law. Thus, there cannot be any cooperation between Town Officials and Algonquin on such a proposed use.

IND56-10 Further, there is lack of information regarding the prospective uses on this parcel – does it include a proposal to locate pipeline cleaning and maintenance infrastructure known as a “pigging station” or other industrial process? Is the proposed pigging use a permanent one for this location? Without commenting on the substantive environmental and public health issues associated with these statements in the *Draft EIS* – what is the actual proposal and what are members of the public supposed to comment on regarding this important community location?

² The issue of the use of the Granite Knolls West parkland and the discussions and involvement between Town officials and Algonquin Pipeline/ Spectra have also been the subject of ongoing Freedom of Information Law Requests made under New York State Law.

IND56-9

Algonquin is no longer proposing a pipe and contractor ware yard at this location. Section 4.8.5.1 and table 4.8.1-1 have been revised accordingly.

IND56-10

Algonquin would construct a new launcher and receiver facility and pressure regulating facility within Granite Knolls Park West on the land parcel with tax map identification number 26.09-1-22. These facilities would be permanent. However, they would be located entirely within Algonquin's existing right-of-way on the parcel. Therefore, operation of the launcher and receiver and pressure regulating facilities would not permanently impact any additional parkland outside Algonquin's existing easement.

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont’d)

SIGNIFICANT SUBSTANTIVE SECTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF THE DRAFT EIS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.

The Conclusions and Recommendations in the *Draft EIS* include the Commission's environmental staff's numerous requests and additional requirements on the applicant. The staff concludes that

if the proposed Project is constructed and operated in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the mitigating measures discussed in this EIS, and our recommendations, most of these adverse impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Section 5.1, Draft EIS at 5-1.

The FERC environmental staff reach many conclusions on resources impacted by the proposal, including: geology and paleontology, soils, water, wetlands, vegetation, wildlife aquatic, cultural, air quality, and noise, among others. *Id.* at Sections 5.1.1 - 5.1.14. The FERC staff's mitigation recommendations were with the issuance of the *Draft EIS*. There are many key issues and concerns raised by the FERC staff. In fact, there are forty-two (42) individual recommendations many of which include subsections with additional issues and details.

IND56-11 | There is much information that will not be submitted by Algonquin until after the public comment period ends. These issues identified by FERC staff include, for example: compliance issues, specific mapping locations information, and range to coastal consistency determinations by the State of New York, among others.³ There are several analyses and important additional information that are required to be submitted to FERC *prior to the end of the Draft EIS comment period.*⁴ *Emphasis added.* Thus, the public cannot comment on issues of great public importance and significant environmental impact, from safety conflicts with the Indian Point Nuclear Generating facility to air quality to wetlands to endangered species.

These important issues have been improperly excluded by the Commission from public review and comment of the Draft EIS.

³ These mitigation recommendations include: 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 32, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

⁴ These mitigation recommendations include: 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, and 42.

IND56-11

See the response to comment FA4-1.

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont’d)

*****	CONCLUSION.	The public has been asked to comment on an almost 1,000 page Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Algonquin Pipeline expansion that brings significant changes to their communities. The public has been given less than sixty (60) days to complete this task.	IND56-12	See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA6-5.
IND56-12	The issues identified by the public prior to the issuance of the <i>Draft EIS</i> included numerous public health and safety issues – including potential exposure to toxic chemical releases to air and to water – and significant impacts of expansion of pipeline infrastructure on established communities including neighborhoods, businesses, and parks. After their review, the FERC environmental staff has proposed forty-two mitigation recommendations - but seventy-five (75) percent of these recommendations have not been presented to the public in a way that the public can review and make meaningful comments on them. In fact, all of these recommendations identified by FERC staff are not due to FERC until the close of the public comment period. The FERC staff timeline to address their recommendations effectively forecloses the public from review and comment on a multitude of critical issues.	<p><i>Less than sixty days is not enough time for the public to comment on the information contained in the Draft EIS.</i></p> <p><i>Less than sixty days does not allow the public to comment on information that is not even made available to them during the review process.</i></p>	IND56-13	See the responses to comments FA4-1, FA6-5, and SA1-12.
IND56-13	The Commission is faced with an unenviable position of extending the public comment period now and then requiring a revised <i>Draft EIS</i> , or the Commission will have to revise the <i>Draft EIS</i> and then provide the public another opportunity to review and provide public comment on the then completed <i>Draft EIS</i> document. The NEPA implementing regulations require the choice be made at this time because the public comment period is about to be closed.	In either situation, the public and the Kopples need significantly more time to review, to analyze, and to comment on the complicated issues presented in the <i>Draft EIS</i> that impact so many public health and environmental concerns.		

IND56 – John Louis Parker (cont'd)

20140911-5020 FERC PDF {Unofficial} 9/10/2014 6:23:13 PM

Please let me know if you have any questions or require additional information regarding this request.

Respectfully submitted,


John Parker

Attorney for Barbara Kopple
Town of Yorktown, New York

IND57 – Jesus Becerra

20140911-5089 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/11/2014 11:44:00 AM

IND57-1 Jesus Becerra, Manaroneek, NY.
This job will be very good for the community so that everyone has a job and is economically healthy. Its very good for the community and will help us with our high energy demands. Thank you.

IND57-1 Comment noted.

IND58 – Pablo Reyes

20140911-5091 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/11/2014 11:49:03 AM

IND58-1 Pablo Reyes, New Rochelle, NY.
Good for the community through tax revenues that help the infrastructure and our schools. We really need theses job to help us with income during these hard times. Please help us to get theses badly needed jobs. Thank you very much for this forum to post comments.

IND58-1 Comment noted.

IND59 – Jay Forgosa

20140911-5093 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/11/2014 11:53:44 AM

IND59-1 Jay Forgosa, Yonkers, NY.
Thank you for this opportunity to give statements for support of this job. We really need this in our area for local jobs. Work is very slow and this will provide us with well needed jobs in the area. It will also help us with our outrageous energy demands as well as a valuable way to generate tax revenue. Thank you.

IND59-1 Comment noted.

IND60 – Arthur Gaddist

20140911-5106 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/11/2014 12:00:25 PM

IND60-1 | Arthur L. Gaddist, Hepzibah, GA.
We really need this job to be Local Union employed for our family and communities. Please support our local Unions.

IND60-1 Comment noted.

IND61 – Thomas Weaver

20140911-5108 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/11/2014 12:04:07 PM

IND61-1 | Thomas Weaver, Nanuet, NY.
Work is needed in this area very badly. We have many highly skilled and safety trained workers on our force. It is vital to our area and our economy. Thank you.

IND61-1 Comment noted.

IND62 – Keith Franklin

20140912-5037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:12:14 AM

IND62-1 | keith franklin, bronx, NY.
jobs should go to union workers...skilled knowledgeable
I live here and support the AIM project!!

IND62-1 Comment noted.

IND63 – Carlos Flores

20140912-5038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:15:53 AM

IND63-1 | carlos flores, new rochelle, NY.
I live here and support the AIM project.

IND63-1

Comment noted.

IND64 – Steve Genovesi

20140912-5039 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:20:30 AM

IND64-1 | steve genovesi, chesapeake, VA.
I support the AIM project. it will create jobs and give a boost to our
economy. with trained union workforce.

IND64-1

Comment noted.

IND65 – Victor Becerra

20140912-5040 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:24:33 AM

IND65-1 | victor m becerra, pleasant valley, NY.
I live here and support the AIM project.

IND65-1

Comment noted.

IND66 – Rogelio Valdovinos

20140912-5041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:28:30 AM

IND66-1 | rogelio valdovinos, bridgeport, CT.
I support the AIM project. JCBS!

IND66-1

Comment noted.

IND67 – Ruben Jimenez

20140912-5046 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:34:41 AM

IND67-1 | ruben jimenez, new rochelle, NY.
I live locally and support the AIM project. This will create jobs and help our economy. please pass this.. we need it.

IND67-1

Comment noted.

IND68 – Richard Oakes

20140912-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:31:33 AM

IND68-1 | richard oakes, carmel, NY.
I support the AIM project. it will help the economy and put skilled union workers to work.

IND68-1

Comment noted.

IND69 – Roy Ribeiro

20140912-5047 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:41:42 AM

roy m ribeiro, cortlandt manor, NY.
YES
IND69-1 I support the AIM project. I live here and want to see this go through
Union jobs

IND69-1

Comment noted.

IND70 – Edward Ryan

20140912-5048 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 9:45:10 AM

edward j. ryan, yonkers, NY.
IND70-1 I support the AIM project. It will help the area. Union jobs and help
with our local economy.

IND70-1

Comment noted.

IND71 – William Huston

20140912-5073 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 11:29:58 AM

Submission Description: (doc-less) Motion to Intervene and Request for Full Hearing of William Huston under CP14-96-000.

Submission Date: 9/12/2014 11:29:58 AM

Filed Date: 9/12/2014 11:29:58 AM

Dockets

CP14-96-000 Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC's Abbreviated Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and for Related Authorizations re its proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project under CP14-96.

Filing Party/Contacts:

Filing Party Signer (Representative)
Other Contact (Principal)

Individual williamahuston@gmail.com

Basis for Intervening:

I am a resident of Town of Union, Broome County NY.

I am a blogger and videographer who has been documenting shale gas development in the northeast for the last 4 years. I have been researching pipeline safety and compliance related issues since 2012.

I have several concerns about the Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) project expansion.

- IND71-1 1: This is part of a massive fracked-gas infrastructure build-out in the NE, however, each project is considered to be independent and unconnected to all others. Thus, proper cumulative impact analyses are not being done.
- IND71-2 2: This project will encourage more fracked gas production in NE PA, and possibly NY, which is having widespread toxic side effects, including 313 families with water contamination in just six counties. There is fracking within my upstream watershed, and they have been numerous cases of groundwater contamination. This concerns me greatly.
- IND71-3 3: Upstream and Downstream impacts are not being considered in any FERC project I have seen, despite many requests from the public, and also in violation of NEPA.
- IND71-4 4: Pipeline safety and compliance record, as well as the character of the operator are not being considered, in violation of the Natural Gas Act.

- IND71-1 Section 4.13 of the EIS includes our assessment of potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed Project and other projects. See also the response to comment FA4-24.
- IND71-2 As discussed in section 4.13 of the EIS, hydraulic fracturing in the Marcellus shale would occur well outside of the AIM Project construction area, and outside of the sub-watersheds crossed by Project facilities. These potential impacts are beyond the scope of the EIS.
- IND71-3 See the responses to comments FA4-24 and IND4-1.
- IND71-4 See the response to comment FL4-4.

IND71 – William Huston (cont'd)

20140912-5073 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/12/2014 11:29:58 AM

IND71-5 5: The Federal calculations for PIR, and High Consequence Area are woefully inadequate. This is a big problem, especially since this will be a very large, 42" pipeline running through a densely populated area, and also the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant.

IND71-6 6: Public necessity of this project has generally not been established in the application.

7: Kinder Morgan has stated in their application for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project, "There are currently four proposed LNG export projects in Atlantic Canada and one LNG export project in northern Maine". Since the AIM project seems to be heading in this same direction, we need to have assurances that Algonquin does not intend to export gas, or must justify the public necessity of exports.

As no one else can represent my interests in this matter, I am filing this motion to intervene.

Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 157.10(a)(1), movant respectfully request a formal hearing on the application of Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of the Incremental Market Project and associated facilities (the "Project"), including the environmental impacts of and public need for the Project.

IND71-5 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA4-5. Also, the PIR calculation methodology was established by PHMSA under its pipeline safety regulations for operating natural gas pipelines. PHMSA has determined that the potential failure of a pipeline could have significant impacts on people or property within a PIR under this methodology. A disagreement with this calculation methodology is more appropriately addressed through PHMSA.

IND71-6 Section 1.1 of the EIS discusses the purpose and need for the project.

IND71-7 We disagree. Kinder Morgan has not currently filed an application with the Commission. Further, simply because gas on the Algonquin system, an entirely different company and system than Kinder Morgan as shown in figure 3.3.1-1 of the EIS, does not indicate that the gas for the proposed project is intended for export on this Project. See also the response to comment CO15-4.

IND72 – Joshua Schwartz

20140915-5005 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/13/2014 1:27:09 PM

Joshua Schwartz, Carmel, NY.
Ms. Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary

IND72-1 As a biologist and frequent user of the Blue Mountain Reservation, I am particularly concerned about the impact of the Algonquin Incremental Market Project (Docket # CP14-96-000) on the biota of the reservation. I DO NOT believe the project should be approved without certain clarifications and modifications to the planned route. My field of expertise is amphibian behavior and ecology, and the effects of the construction on amphibian species, in particular, will be highly dependent on the time of the work and its location. Unfortunately, the projected construction dates for Blue Mountain (particularly adjacent to the pond near the eastern border of the park) are not too specific. In the DEIS these dates are only estimated as occurring between March and October of 2016. Moreover, the DEIS provides different widths for the area to be cleared along the pipeline. We need to know the clearing width within the Blue Mountain Reservation (especially bordering the aforementioned pond). In addition, what herbicides, if any, will be used in the future at the Blue Mountain Reservation near the pipeline?

IND72-2 Many amphibians have complex life cycles and are not only dependent on a suitable aquatic environment (for reproduction, for example) but also feeding and overwintering sites in surrounding forest. Accordingly, it would likely be much less disruptive to the fauna using the pond if a portion of the new pipeline route could be shifted to the bordering edge of the park. Even 50 - 100 feet north of its planned route by the pond would be preferable to the proposed route. This should be possible. This might reduce construction problems because the zone by the pond where the older pipe is buried is extremely muddy. Construction in the currently planned location might also increase turbidity in the pond and detrimentally alter its environment in other ways.

IND72-1 Some temporary impacts on wildlife species may occur during construction and interim recovery periods, especially for those species associated with upland forests. Algonquin would coordinate the Project schedule with Westchester County officials and implement construction timing as required.

IND72-2 The Project would comply with the FERC's Plan and Procedures and Algonquin's E&SCP to minimize disturbance to vegetation and wetlands and waterbodies, including the adjacent pond. The new 42-inch-diameter pipeline would replace the existing 26-inch-diameter pipeline within a 6-foot-wide permanent easement granted in 1952 by the Westchester County Park Commission and the Westchester County Board of Supervisors. That easement also provides for a 75-foot-wide maintenance easement. The new pipeline would be installed in the same trench as the existing pipeline to be removed. The AIM Project would require ATWS outside the existing 75-foot-wide maintenance easement within the Blue Mountain Reservation for up to a 6-month period; the total temporary construction right-of-way would generally be 100 feet wide. After construction, all impacted areas within the Reservation would be returned to their preexisting use, and although long-term temporary impacts would occur as a result of tree clearing, no permanent impacts would occur. The permanent right-of-way would remain 6 feet wide within the Blue Mountain Reservation.

IND72-3 Algonquin has indicated that as a matter of course, it does not use herbicides/pesticides for general right-of-way vegetation maintenance practices along any of its pipeline facilities.

IND72-4 Section 3.5 of the EIS has been revised to include an analysis of a potential variation to the north of the current pipeline right-of-way in the Blue Mountain Reservation.

IND73 – Andrew Coleman

20140915-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/13/2014 8:27:40 PM

- Andrew Coleman, Westport, CT.
- IND73-1 I urge you to deny this permit in its entirety. The environmental impact is significantly greater than what is described in the current EIS.
- Expansion of the pipeline will directly encourage and therefore increase the practice of hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas. The damage caused by this increase should be considered in the environmental impact Statement.
- Hydraulic fracturing for natural gas, as currently carried out, causes significant damage, none of which is paid for by the frackers.
- 5 specific damages, which should be considered in the EIS, are:
- IND73-2
1. Drinking water contaminated with methane
 - o Fracking wells are lined with concrete, but almost always leak. The methane leaks into the aquifer water supply and shows up as poisonous, ignitable tap water. This has been confirmed by studies in Pennsylvania (National Academy of Science) and Wyoming (EPA). Fracking operations are not subject to the Safe Drinking Water Act due to a specific exemption.
 2. Toxic and radioactive chemical release
 - o The wastewater or "flowback" produced by the fracking process contains numerous toxic and radioactive chemicals. Disposal of this waste product creates environmental issues. Pennsylvanian fracking wells are currently looking to export this radioactive waste product to Connecticut (among other states) for disposal. Off California's coast oil companies dump up to 9 billion gallons of toxic fracking wastewater directly into the ocean every year. In June, there was a raging fire and more than 30 explosions at a Halliburton fracking site in Ohio. Toxic chemicals spilled into a tributary of the Ohio River, which provides public drinking water for residents downstream.
 3. Increased greenhouse gas release
 - o Natural gas is touted as "cleaner than coal" with regard to greenhouse gas emissions. This would be true if it were only burned for heat energy or electricity generation, but if it escapes into the air, as happens to some extent at all fracking wellheads, it is at least 20 times more powerful than carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas.
 4. Earthquakes
 - o The fracking process cracks open underlying bedrock to release trapped natural gas. Increased frequency of earthquakes in Arkansas, Ohio, Texas and Oklahoma has been linked to fracking operations.
 5. Local air polluted with benzene and other VOCs
 - o Fracking wells produce carcinogenic hydrocarbons such as benzene and other VOCs. Gas wells are not subject to the aggregation requirements of the Clean Air Act due to a specific exemption.

IND73-1 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND73-2 Comment noted. See the responses to comments FA4-24 and IND71-2.

IND73 – Andrew Coleman (cont'd)

20140915-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/13/2014 8:27:40 PM

IND73-3 | There is no need for us to expand our use of fossil fuels, such as natural gas, for energy any more. The technology for generating all the electricity we need from solar is available today.

IND73-3

See the response to comment FL2-2.

IND74 – Mercedes Lackey

20140915-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/14/2014 8:17:22 PM

Mercedes Lackey, Claremore, OK.

- IND74-1 | High pressure large 42" diameter transmission pipeline near Indian Point is at least 200% larger in capacity than the current pipe. Dangerous route! (See work area map of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam/Fairfield counties)
Westchester
Rockland
Putnam/Fairfield
- The proposed new pipeline would cross the Hudson River from Stony Point, Rockland County under the proposed Champlain Hudson 1000-megawatt electric transmission line. It would also intersect underground in Verplanck with another proposed West Point Partners 1000-megawatt electric transmission line just a few hundred feet from the Indian Point Nuclear Facility and its 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods, near the Ramapo and Stamford faults. It will continue through Westchester and Putnam Counties and into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.
- Public safety risk! Explosions have occurred in both compressor stations and gas pipelines. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable catastrophe.
- IND74-2 | High levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers in the U.S., will be transported through the pipeline from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale.
- IND74-3 | Noisy, polluting compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year.
- Health effects associated with compressor stations emissions: nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental and neurological problems, breast, kidney and liver cancer.
- IND74-4 | Risk to home values! The proximity of the high pressure pipelines and potential for an explosion could negatively impact your property, diminish its value, and reduce your quality of life.

IND74-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND74-2 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND74-3 See the response to comment IND1-3 for information regarding compressor station noise. See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9 for information regarding compressor station emissions and emission impact assessments.

IND74-4 See the response to comment LA23-21.

IND75 – Jan Boudart

20140915-5014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/14/2014 8:43:21 PM

IND75-1 Jan Boudart, Chicago, IL.
Most fracked gas has radon in it. It is immoral to run pipelines or trains through communities when the cargo is radioactive. Since 1957 it has been known that there is no safe dose of radiation.

IND75-1

See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND76 – Jan Boudart

20140915-5015 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/14/2014 8:52:18 PM

IND76-1 Jan Boudart, Chicago, IL.
Do you understand the Keeling Curve? It means that the burned methane will contribute to global (the whole world) warming no matter where it is burned. And the leaked (unburned) methane makes a huge contribution of it's own. How long do you think we have to stop mining, transporting and burning methane? Maybe 6 months.

IND76-1

See the response to comment FA4-23 regarding Algonquin's methane emission minimization efforts. See the response to comment CO12-13 for additional information regarding GHG impact assessments prepared for the Project.

IND77 – Jan Boudart

20140915-5016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/14/2014 8:56:02 PM

IND77-1 Jan Boudart, Chicago, IL.
Don't whistle past the graveyard of fossil fuels anymore. Stop mining, transporting and burning it. Go back and look at the gravestone you just ignored. It's for the death of hundreds of species every week.

IND77-1

Comment noted.

IND78 – Jessica Cox

20140915-5041 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 8:06:36 AM

Jessica Cox, New York, NY.

I OPPOSE THE BUILDING OF THIS PIPELINES FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

- IND78-1 • Unacceptably dangerous route and convergence of extreme risks: Proposed high pressure 42" diameter pipeline would cross from Stony Point, Rockland County under the Hudson River into Westchester County, NY, intersect two proposed mega voltage power lines just a few hundred feet from Indian Point nuclear power plant and 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods, near the Ramapo and Stamford faults. It would continue through Westchester and Putnam Counties and into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.
- IND78-2 • Public safety risk! Explosions have occurred in both compressor stations and gas pipelines. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable catastrophe.
- IND78-3 • Inadequate pipeline regulation and oversight and Spectra's history of safety issues increase threat to public health, safety, water & food supplies, and economy.
- IND78-4 • Potentially high levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers nationwide, will be transported in the pipeline from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale.
- IND78-5 • Polluting compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast, NY, Cromwell and Chaplin, CT and Burrillville, RI expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year.
• Severe health effects associated with compressor stations emissions: nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental, neurological and cardiovascular problems, leukemia, breast, kidney and liver cancer.
- IND78-6 • Taxpayers bear the costs of additional emergency response actions, healthcare, damage to water supplies and other impacts.
- IND78-7 • Pipelines and compressor stations emit methane, a greenhouse gas far more potent than carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change.
- IND78-8 • Proposed expansion significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, environmental and economic impacts of natural gas infrastructure for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.
- IND78-9 • Expansion and construction of gas infrastructure unwisely direct taxpayer dollars to increased production and use of polluting fossil fuels when both public funds and private investment should be focused on energy efficiency, conservation, and non-polluting renewable energy resources.

IND78-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND78-2 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND78-3 See the response to comment FL4-4.

IND78-4 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND78-5 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND78-6 See the responses to comments LA1-4, LA1-9, and FL4-8.

IND78-7 See the responses to comments FA4-23 and CO12-13.

IND78-8 See the responses to comments CO15-4 and FL4-10.

IND78-9 See the response to comment FL4-11.

IND79 – Laura Lentz

20140915-5065 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 9:56:03 AM

IND79-1 Laura Lentz, Rochester, NY.
We are concerned about the potential environmental risks involved with fracking and with this proposed pipeline.

IND79-2 Please read the following:
Public safety risk! Explosions have occurred in both compressor stations and gas pipelines. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable catastrophe.

IND79-3 High levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers in the U.S., will be transported through the pipeline from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale.

IND79-4 Noisy, polluting compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year.
Health effects associated with compressor stations emissions: nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental and neurological problems, breast, kidney and liver cancer.

IND79-5 Risk to home values! The proximity of the high pressure pipelines and potential for an explosion could negatively impact your property, diminish its value, and reduce your quality of life.

Thank you for your time.
Laura Lentz

IND79-1 See the responses to comments FA4-24 and CO20-1.

IND79-2 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND79-3 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND79-4 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, and IND1-3.

IND79-5 See the response to comment LA23-21.

IND80 – Susan Siegel

20140915-5091 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 11:26:52 AM

Susan Siegel, yorktown hts, NY.

I am submitting these comments on the AIM DEIS as a concerned resident of the Town of Yorktown.

IND80-1 4.5.4.3 Construction Ware Yard

Several sections of the DEIS indicate that Algonquin is planning a construction ware yard on 15+ acres on town-owned land in the Town of Yorktown and that "Algonquin is working with the Town of Yorktown on the temporary use of this property during construction."

In that regard, FERC should be advised of the following:

1. The DEIS refers to the land in question as "open space." However, it should be noted that in New York State there is a legal difference between the terms "open space" and "parkland."
2. The land in question has been officially designated "parkland," and as such is subject to restrictions set down in New York State Law: before any use of parkland can be used for a non-parkland use, such as a construction ware yard, two things must occur:
 - a. The Town Board of the Town of Yorktown must send a "home rule" message to the state legislature requesting that the parkland be alienated, and
 - b. Both houses of the state legislature must approve alienation bills.
3. To date, NO acceptable home rule message has been approved by the Town Board of the Town of Yorktown and, given the widespread opposition from town residents to the construction yard, it is highly questionable whether any such a resolution will be approved by the Town Board in the near future.
4. The state legislature won't be able to approve the parkland alienation without the required home rule message.
5. Therefore, there will be no legislative authority that would permit Algonquin to use the 15+ acres of Town of Yorktown land for a construction ware yard.
6. Therefore, FERC should note that this aspect of the Algonquin plan will need to be revised.
7. It should also be noted that the Spectra discussions with the Town of Yorktown on the use of the parkland have been limited to the town supervisor, one of five equal members of the Town Board which is the governing body of the Town of Yorktown. Pursuant to New York State Town Law, section 29, only the Town Board can approve agreements involving the use of town-owned land.

4.8.5.1 New York

IND80-1

Algonquin is no longer proposing a pipe and contractor ware yard at this location. Section 4.8.5.1 and table 4.8.1-1 have been revised accordingly.

IND80 – Susan Siegel (cont'd)

20140915-5091 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 11:26:52 AM

This section notes that a new launcher/receiver and pressure regulator facility will be constructed on town-owned land in the Town of Yorktown.

The same comments as in 4.5.4.3 above apply here.

IND80-2 4.3.2.1 Incomplete Stormwater information

As noted in this section of the DEIS, the construction ware yard is located within the Croton Watershed, a part of New York City's drinking water supply. The DEIS also notes that the required stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPP) for this parcel has not yet been submitted.

Consequently, in the absence of a SWPP, there is no way for the public to intelligently comment on the potential negative impact of stormwater runoff from the construction ware yard or the proposed launcher/receiver facility, also on town-owned parkland within the watershed. It should also be noted, that deforesting 15+ acres of land will accelerate the stormwater runoff problem.

Therefore, I am requesting that FERC extend the comment period for the DEIS until AFTER the SWPP has been submitted so that the public will have time to review and comment on it.

IND80-3 4.13 Cumulative impacts

Regarding the Atlantic Bridge project which will involve the expansion of the existing pipeline through the rest of Yorktown.

As a clear record exists indicating that Spectra has already begun planning the project, I request that the potential impacts from this project be included in the AIM DEIS in order to avoid any segmentation of the two projects and their cumulative impacts.

IND80-4 In addition to the above comments, I support the resolution submitted by the Town of Yorktown requesting additional health and safety risk assessments and mitigation measures.

IND80-2 See the responses to comments FA6-5 and SA14-1.

IND80-3 See the response to comment FA3-5.

IND80-4 See the response to comment SA4-10. The reliability and safety of the Project is discussed in section 4.12.

IND81 – Ilsa Funk

20140915-5100 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 12:17:54 PM

Ilsa Funk, Cherry Valley, NY.
Algonquin Incremental Market Project, Docket # CP14-96 -000

Comments regarding 20140806-4001 The Algonquin pipeline

- IND81-1 Marcellus shale gas is full of Radium 226 and 228, one of the decay products of which is radon, the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. It used to be that you wouldn't buy a house if radon was discovered in it. If this pipeline is permitted, people all over the East coast will be breathing it in the air and in their kitchens when they cook with gas.
- IND81-2 It will expose millions along its pathway, and bring hazards like radon exposure, explosions, methane leakage and emissions from the compressor stations that pack the gas for pipeline transport. Explosions riddle gas pipelines - there have been almost 8,000 pipeline accidents in the United States between 1986 and spring of 2013.
- IND81-3 It is beyond unnerving to consider that the Algonquin build-out will intersect two mega-voltage power lines just a few hundred feet from the Indian Point nuclear power plant, and a 40-year accumulation of spent nuclear fuel rods near the Ramapo and Stamford faults (both lie near Westchester, New York). In addition, expansions of compressor stations along the Algonquin expansion route, taking in parts of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, will expose people, pets and wildlife to highly toxic emissions. Health impacts from compressor station emissions include nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental, neurological and cardiovascular problems, leukemia, breast, kidney and liver cancer.
- IND81-4 FERC's EIS is "grossly incomplete and premature. Noisy, polluting compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast expose people, pets and wildlife to many tons of highly toxic emissions per year.
- IND81-5 FERC should be required to submit a revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement that includes all of the missing information for the public's review. Moreover, Spectra submitted separate reviews of the AIM pipeline project and its "Atlantic Bridge" (export terminal) project rather than submitting them together for a review of their cumulative impacts. This separation of the two projects is what's called "segmentation" - which has been judged illegal under federal law.
- IND81-6
- IND81-7 It's time for FERC to take a hard look at the growing resistance to these projects in the impacted communities and to respond appropriately.
- Think hard about the future of our people and this planet; do the right thing and reject this proposal entirely.
- Ilsa Funk, MPA, ESN, RN

IND81-1 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND81-2 See the responses to comments SA4-4 and CO14-25. Further, the commentor appears to inappropriately cite all pipeline incident data (including natural gas distribution and gathering pipelines and hazardous liquid pipelines). The proposed Project is a natural gas transmission project. Table 4.12.2-1 of the EIS presents natural gas transmission pipeline incident data over the past 20 years based on required reporting to PHMSA. Natural gas transmission pipelines have resulted in 1,237 incidents over this time period. See also the response to FL11-7 regarding the differences between natural gas transmission and gathering pipeline incidents.

IND81-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND81-4 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, and IND1-3.

IND81-5 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND81-6 See the responses to comments FA3-5 and CO15-4.

IND81-7 Comment noted.

IND82 – Barbara Ladd

20140915-5166 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 3:32:29 PM

Barbara Ladd, Croton on Hudson, NY.

Reject this unsafe natural gas infrastructure proposal!

- IND82-1 * The proposed pipeline is within a few hundred feet of forty years of accumulated spent fuel rods stored at Indian Point Nuclear. Proposed high voltage electrical transmission lines would also cross the pipeline in the same area further increasing the risks. An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable disaster.
- IND82-2 * Pipelines and compressor stations emit methane, a greenhouse gas far more potent than carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change. Compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast, NY will expose communities to highly toxic emissions each year.
- IND82-3 * The proposed expansion significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, emergency response, damage to water supplies, and environmental impacts for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.
- IND82-4 * Expansion and construction of gas infrastructure directs taxpayer dollars to increased use of fossil fuels when public funds and private investment should be focused on energy efficiency, conservation, and non-polluting renewable energy resources.

IND82-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA7-4.

IND82-2 See the responses to comments FA4-23 regarding Algonquin's methane emission minimization efforts, CO12-13 regarding GHG impact assessments prepared for the Project, and SA4-1 and SA4-9 for additional information regarding compressor station emissions and emission impact analyses.

IND82-3 See the responses to comments CO15-4 and FL4-10.

IND82-4 See the response to comment FL4-11.

IND83 – Elsa Blum

20140915-0029 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

ORIGINAL

Peekskill, New York
September 3, 2014

2014 SEP 15 AM 11:23

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

IND83-1 | I am a cottage owner at Reynolds
Hills Community - the proposed
pipeline and route directly
impact negatively our safety
and property.

Sincerely,
Elsa Blum
27 Reynolds Lanes #39
Ponchartrun NY
10511

IND83-1

See section 4.12 of the EIS for a discussion about public safety.

IND84 – June Jacobson

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

ORIGINAL

Peekskill, New York
September 3, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

**RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00**

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

June Jacobson
June Jacobson
27 Reynolds Lane #59
Buchanan NY 10511
junejacobson@earthlink.net

2014 SEP 15 AM 11:29
RECEIVED
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Environmental Justice

Low income communities and communities of color have historically been overburdened as a result of air pollution from energy-generating facilities, and water pollution from waste treatment facilities and the disproportionate locating of other undesirable land uses in those communities.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) define environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies. Meaningful involvement means that people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; their concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

The Peekskill Environmental Justice report looked at the following characteristics:

- areas where a number of residents are living below the poverty line and/or where minorities comprise more than 51.1 percent of the population
- current environmental burdens on Peekskill and surrounding areas
- comparative health status and adverse health effects

The study found the following:

- Peekskill has a population of approximately 25,000, with the majority of its population being African American or Latino.
- Neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill are home to at least 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major and minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, 47 hazardous waste handlers, and 23 toxic release sites. The majority of the toxic release sites, hazardous waste, solid waste facilities and wastewater facilities are located in predominantly African-American communities.
- Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities indicates that Peekskill has unusually high rates of asthma, including emergency room visits and hospitalizations, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease, and high incidents of low birth weight.

Impact of the AIM Pipeline Project

IND84-1 The AIM Project would have adverse impacts on neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill, NY, an area already home to more than their fair share of hazardous waste facilities. The adverse impacts on the environmental justice communities associated with the construction of the pipeline would include the temporary increases in dust, noise, and traffic from the construction and the ongoing impacts on air quality once the pipeline is completed.

In Westchester County, two census block groups crossed by the AIM Project have minority populations greater than the minority threshold but the DEIS lacks any meaningful analysis of environmental justice issues. While the adverse environmental impacts would occur along the entire pipeline route the DEIS does not provide sufficient analysis to effectively determine if the Project would result in a disproportionately high and adverse impact on these minority and low-income populations.

The absence of any meaningful analysis of the AIM Project's impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route deprived the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment, and failed to take the requisite hard look at the proposed pipeline's environmental impact. A full analysis of alternative routes and adequate comment time should be provided for any meaningful understanding of the impact upon environmental justice communities. As a result, a revised DEIS must be prepared for review and public comment to analyze the impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route.

IND84-1

See the responses to comments FA-15 and LA9-16 regarding environmental justice impacts and outreach efforts and SA1-12 regarding a supplemental draft EIS.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Impact of pipeline work area on bird populations:

Using eBird.org (maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a trusted and widely used source of data on bird populations) and the New York Natural Heritage Program database the following Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species can be found in/around the work area.

Bald Eagles Red-shouldered Hawks Peregrin Falcons American Black Duck Cooper's Hawk Osprey	Common Raven worm-eating warbler Canada warbler northern waterthrush wood thrush black-throated green warbler	eastern towhee barred owls pileated woodpeckers ovenbirds Louisiana waterthrushes
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These parks include Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park, and Blue Mountain Reservation.

The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity in the *Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan*.

The DEIS says no nesting bald eagles can be found within 0.5 miles of the drilling site in Verplanck.

Questions:

- IND84-2 -Has Algonquin/Spectra confirmed their nesting eagle data with the Saw Mill Audubon Society, the New York Natural Heritage Program database or any independent scientific or conservation organizations?
-Eagles are known to frequent Verplanck and many residents have seen them year-round in the area. Why is the radius of 0.5 miles considered significant for nesting eagles?
- IND84-3 -How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found in and around the work area?
-Will the timeline of the project in those areas negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species?
-Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?
- IND84-4 -How will ROWs be maintained in known bird habitats? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations. How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?

- IND84-2 See the responses to comments SA11-14 and SA11-15. National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines require a 660-foot buffer of no activity around active nests to avoid disturbance to nesting eagles. The 0.5-mile distance is the management guideline disturbance buffer for explosives/blasting. In this instance, there is no significance to 0.5 mile, just that it is much farther than the required 660-foot avoidance buffer.
- IND84-3 See the response to comment FA4-26. Section 4.7 of the EIS has been revised to include the results of consultations with the FWS and update on consultations with the NYSDEC.
- IND84-4 Measures would be implemented to minimize impacts on birds and habitat during construction and operation of the Project, including limiting routine right-of-way maintenance clearing and prohibiting clearing during the migratory bird nesting season (April 15 to August 1). These measures are addressed in section 4.7.2 of the EIS. Algonquin would not apply herbicides for general right-of-way maintenance. The maintained permanent rights-of-way would be subjected to mowing every 3 years. To facilitate periodic corrosion surveys, a 10-foot-wide strip centered on the pipeline would be mowed annually to maintain herbaceous growth. See also the response to comment FL8-12.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School

My name is Courtney Williams, my daughter will be starting kindergarten at Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School in the fall of 2015. The new pipeline route will pass within 450ft of Buchanan-Verplank (B-V) Elementary School. This pipeline will also pass 450ft from my home in Peekskill, and as I've looked into the project my concern, both as a parent and as a scientist, has grown.

The following are issues not addressed in the DEIS.

IND84-5 1-Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk-analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education (see Sources) to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)? According to the National Research Council, in their publication *Transmission Pipelines and Land Use: A Risk-Informed Approach*, they state, "a catastrophic failure of a high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline could cause injury to people 100 feet or more away. For the largest and highest-pressure natural gas pipelines, injury is possible out to 1,000 feet." To lessen risk they suggested, "Possible land use techniques include, for example, establishing setbacks, regulating or prohibiting certain types of uses and structures (such as schools) near transmission pipelines." Clearly the National Research Council would consider allowing this pipeline in such close proximity an unwise risk.

According to Richard B. Kuprewicz, pipeline engineer and president of Accufacts (see Sources), rupture of a high pressure natural gas line 450ft away would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. Kuprewicz further states, "For fixed non-pipeline facilities, fence boundary thermal flux limits are usually set at a maximum of 5 KW/m² or lower for new plants in many countries." If FERC were to consider that limit in siting this pipeline it would have to be over 2500ft from B-V. Will Algonquin provide an early ignition pipeline rupture heat flux versus distance curve that can be publicly reviewed and defended so that parents, administrators, public officials and staff of BV can see for themselves the risks? If the assessment deems the risk unacceptable and the District acts, is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to compensate the District for the loss of the school? Will the FERC consider the outcome of such a risk assessment and choose the 'no build' option if the pipeline presents an undue risk to students and staff and B-V?

IND84-6 2-Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project for the District? What do independent, peer-reviewed research studies say about the health impact of being in close proximity to the removal of the existing, decades-old pipeline? Will the pollutants in the old pipes being removed (radon, lead, and other compounds known to be in natural gas) be released? Will there be increased amounts of dust and debris from the work (exhaust fumes, dust, particulate matter)? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for students to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?

IND84-7 3-If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? B-V will be 450ft from a 42-inch pipeline, well within the ~850ft HCA radius.

IND84-5

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5 regarding safety impacts near the IPEC facility and the Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School and FL8-2 regarding the PIPA report. Further, see the response to comment LA1-10 regarding insurance. Also, Algonquin would pay taxes that may be used to offset any municipal expenses.

IND84-6

See the response to comment SA4-10. As discussed in section 4.8.6.2 of the EIS, Algonquin's removal of pipe or equipment that has been in contact with natural gas would be in accordance with EPA's PCB rules and regulations, as well as associated federal and state operating procedures. Construction air emissions are discussed in section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS. Also, see the response to comment SA1-9 for Algonquin's proposed construction schedule near the Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School.

IND84-7

The area surrounding the pipeline that includes the Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School does not meet the qualification criteria for a Class 4 designation; it meets the criteria for a Class 3 location. However, see the responses to comments SA1-9 and FA4-25 regarding Algonquin's commitment to construct a segment of the pipeline to exceed the most stringent Class 4 design requirements.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

IND84-8 4-The Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance's Final Report of Recommended Practices from 2010 states clearly the guidelines for allowing development near pipelines. Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same guidelines not apply? The PIPA warns that building institutional facilities (such as schools) that are difficult to evacuate should be done to "reduce the consequences that could result from a transmission pipeline accident." The reports lists extensive enhancements that should be included in buildings near transmission pipelines. "Enhanced fire protection of buildings (i.e. automatic sprinklers, water screens, exposure protection, etc.) and/or enhanced fire endurance (non-combustible construction, window limitation, etc.) may also be implemented to further mitigate the impact of a potential transmission pipeline incident. NFPA 1, Fire Code, provides minimum standards for separation distances for various occupancies based on fire endurance (in hours) and incorporates many other NFPA codes and standards (by reference) for fire protection. NFPA 5000 and IBC provide minimum standards for fire endurance for various buildings." Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

IND84-9 5-Will Algonquin and/or relevant permitting agencies inform the District when gas flow will begin and when blow downs at local metering and compressor stations occur? Does testing or gas flow into the new pipe pose additional risk to the B-V? Will the district be forced to update any emergency response or evacuation plans in light of this work and the likelihood of road closures due to construction? Will Algonquin keep the District informed of these day to day changes so plans can be adjusted in real time?

IND84-10 6-If this proposed project and its associated risks necessitate the District taking out additional insurance will Algonquin reimburse the district or will those costs be passed on to tax payers?

IND84-11 7-When exactly will the construction (both the horizontal drilling and the pipeline removal/replacement) take place, during the summer or during the academic year? Will construction require altering bus routes (the pipeline crosses 9A and will require road closure) or pickup/dropoff procedures? Will road closures near the school impact the ability of emergency response personnel to reach the school? Will the road closures require altering the emergency evacuation plan for B-V?

8-Construction will proceed six days per week, 12 hours per day and include drilling, digging, welding, heavy machinery, cranes, and large trucks. Will it impact classroom instruction? Will outdoor recess and/or sports practices be impacted? Is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to finance any necessary changes (soundproofing, windows, etc) the district must make to accommodate their project or will the expense fall to tax payers?

Sources:

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11046

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/publications/pipa/PIPA-Report-Final-20101117.pdf>

http://www.pipelinesafetytrust.com/docs/accufacts_report_fd_ra.pdf

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/is/fa/sf/protocol07.asp>

IND84-8

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and FL8-2 regarding the additional mitigation measures Algonquin has committed to implementing on its pipeline and the information about the PIPA report. Further, see the response to comment LA1-10 regarding insurance. Also, Algonquin would pay taxes that may be used to offset any municipal expenses.

IND84-9

Algonquin must receive FERC approval prior to placing the Project into service and must also notify FERC on the public record that the facilities have been placed in service (see recommendations 9 and 10 in section 5.2 of the EIS). See also the response to comment SA4-3 regarding notifications of planned blowdowns.

IND84-10

See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND84-11

Table 2.4-1 in the EIS provides the preliminary construction schedule for the Project facilities. See also the responses to comments SA1-9 and IND55-4.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Comment Fact Sheet for Proximity to Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School and other densely populated areas:

High Consequence Area (HCA) is specific local where 'inadvertent release' would have the most significant adverse consequences. Once IDed, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure integrity of pipeline.

HCA for Algonquin Pipeline is 844.9ft on either side of the pipeline from the Hudson to intersection of Washington St and Boulder Dr in Cortlandt, and from the eastern edge of Blue Mountain to Lexington Ave in Yorktown. All other areas are NOT designated as HCAs.

Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School is only 450ft from the pipeline, well within HCA, as are numerous homes, houses of worship, and business.

At distance of 450ft rupture would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. (Source: Accufacts, Inc)

National Research Council and Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) both caution against schools and other hard to evacuate facilities close to pipelines. PIPA recommends enhanced fire protection for buildings.

Current emergency response protocol is to turn off pipeline valves, wait for gas to burn off before initiating any rescue attempts.

Questions to ask:

- IND84-12 - Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk-analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)?
- IND84-13 - Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for children to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?
- IND84-14 - If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? What about other densely populated areas of Westchester?
- IND84-15 - Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same PIPA guidelines for safe distances and enhanced fire protection not apply? Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

IND84-12 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND84-13 See the responses to comments SA4-10 regarding a health impact assessment and SA1-9 regarding construction near the Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School.

IND84-14 See the response to comment SA1-9.

IND84-15 See the response to comment IND84-8.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140919-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Comment Fact Sheet for Spectra Energy Safety Record

Algonquin Gas LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Spectra Energy.

The AIM project's plans on replacing an existing 26-inch diameter pipeline with 42-inch diameter pipeline. As a result, the Project will cause a significantly greater amount of combustible natural gas to flow through the infrastructure, thereby presenting greater risk of hazard.

Spectra Energy has had twenty one incidents since 2006 for \$8,564,246 in property damage, according to PHMSA, the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Documents obtained by NaturalGasWatch.org, according to PHMSA, Spectra through one of its two subsidiaries on the NJ/NYC project, the Algonquin Gas Transmission Co. or the Texas Eastern Transmission L.P. has been cited by federal pipeline safety regulators accumulating at least 22 probable violations of pipeline safety regulations.

Federal pipeline safety regulators have cited Spectra Energy for allegedly failing to control natural gas pipeline corrosion in four southern states: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Compressor incident Spectra first said was nothing. Others are about "internal corrosion" that as a Spectra employee says they never bothered to check for

Questions to ask:

- IND84-16 | - Will Algonquin /Spectra Energy carry enough insurance to cover loss of life & property? Who is their insurance carrier?
- IND84-17 | - Will Algonquin /Spectra Energy work closely with NY State regulators to ensure that violations do not occur in NY State regarding corrosion of existing and new pipelines?
- IND84-18 | What penalties/fines will be imposed on Algonquin/Spectra to pay for non-compliance of maintenance of new and existing pipelines?

IND84-16

See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND84-17

New York State, through agreement with PHMSA, inspects interstate gas pipelines and PHMSA's Office of Pipeline Safety enforces federal pipeline safety regulations, which include corrosion prevention elements.

IND84-18

Violations of safety standards under the Pipeline Safety Act are subject to monetary penalties, enforced by PHMSA's Office of Pipeline Safety.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014	
IND84-19	<p>Impact on Parklands, biodiversity, forest fragmentation:</p> <p>Blue Mountain Reservation (and vicinity, including Dickey Brook), Pleasantside wetlands (including Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve), and Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls West were deemed as being crucial areas for supporting biodiversity in the <i>Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan</i> (2004). Blue Mountain is a "biodiversity hub," Pleasantside a "habitat fragment of concern," and Sylvan Glen is "biotic planning unit."</p> <p>The AIM project completely bisects all of the areas mentioned above. The DEIS dismissed any environmental impact as minimal, categorizing the areas as "edge habitats" and "highly fragmented" in total disagreement with expert opinions expressed in the <i>Biodiversity Plan</i> and other peer-reviewed published literature.</p>
IND84-20	<p>Of Blue Mountain Reservation's 1538 acres, 400 acres or one quarter would be lost to the pipeline work area and/or converted to edge-habitat. Further, the current right of way (ROW) at only 6ft does not fragment the park. The proposed 75ft ROW would completely bisect the Reservation and fragment it in two.</p>
IND84-21	<p>Dickey Brook would lie completely within the work area in Peekskill as the pipeline runs along it. A freshwater stream that transitions to an estuarine environment along its lower reach where it joins the Hudson River, it supports estuarine fisheries. This Brook, and associated wetlands, would be destroyed.</p>
IND84-22	<p>Pleasantside wetlands and the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve are particularly important for biodiversity and would be bisected.</p>
IND84-23	<p>The DEIS mentions Sylvan Glen only in regards to its recreational activities. This is a mischaracterization. The Biodiversity Plan considers it a "Biotic Planning Unit"- crucial because it is isolated from other habitats. Currently 50ft permanent easement fragments the park in two. Addition of the permanent pigging station and temporary 15 acre ware yard would result in loss of 61 acres of interior forest to construction space and new edge-habitat.</p> <p>The impacts, of bisecting these areas, on the biodiversity, wetlands, and water quality are not addressed in the DEIS.</p> <p>Questions:</p>
IND84-24	<p>-How does Algonquin propose to avoid fragmenting Blue Mountain forest and further fragmenting the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve and Sylvan Glen Preserve? What loss of habitat will occur?</p>
IND84-25	<p>-If habitat loss cannot be avoided or repaired, what alternate routes does Algonquin propose?</p>
IND84-26	<p>-What size ROW will be maintained in each of these areas? Can these ROWs be limited to 25ft or less to avoid introducing an edge and fragmenting the interiors of these preserves?</p>
IND84-27	<p>-How will these ROWs be maintained? Mowing? Herbicides? How will these various forms impact the habitat and biodiversity, and which will have the least impact? Will the Algonquin agree to use the method that minimizes the impact as much as possible?</p>

IND84-19

Comment noted. See the response to comment IND84-24.

IND84-20

The permanent right-of-way would remain 6 feet wide within the Blue Mountain Reservation. The temporary right-of-way would include restoration and revegetation to preconstruction cover types in order to avoid long-term significant habitat changes. See also the response to comment IND72-2.

IND84-21

See the responses to comments CO13-1 and CO13-8.

IND84-22

Comment noted. Sections 4.3.2.6 and 4.4.3 of the EIS discuss impacts on and mitigation for surface waters and wetlands.

IND84-23

The pig launcher/receiver facility would be located entirely within the existing permanent right-of-way, and Algonquin is no longer proposing this contractor ware yard. The new launcher/receiver facility would have a minor but permanent impact on the visual character of the parcel of Granite Knolls West where it would be installed. There would be no other permanent impacts on Sylvan Glen or Granite Knolls West; however, the impacts associated with the tree clearing would be long term. The temporary right-of-way would include restoration and revegetation to preconstruction cover types in order to minimize long-term significant habitat changes.

IND84-24

Algonquin would minimize habitat impacts in these areas to the extent practicable. Temporary habitat impacts would occur within the construction right-of-way during construction and interim recovery periods. Permanent habitat impacts would not occur because existing right-of-way would be utilized. Revegetation of temporary right-of-way would include restoration and revegetation to preconstruction cover types. Algonquin would implement the measures in its E&SCP to minimize impacts on vegetation within construction right-of-way and improve revegetation success in order to minimize long-term significant habitat changes.

IND84-25

We have reviewed Algonquin's routing studies performed to analyze avoiding habitat to the extent practicable. If habitat cannot be avoided or restored on site, off-site mitigation would be provided to offset impacts as determined and required through ongoing consultations with jurisdictional agencies.

IND84-26

Section 4.8.5.1 of the EIS provides permanent right-of-way widths for New York preserves crossed by the Project. The temporary right-of-way would include restoration and revegetation to preconstruction cover types in order to avoid long-term significant habitat changes.

IND84-27

See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Impact of pipeline work area on bird populations:

Using eBird.org (maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a trusted and widely used source of data on bird populations) and the New York Natural Heritage Program database the following Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species can be found in/around the work area.

Bald Eagles Red-shouldered Hawks Peregrin Falcons American Black Duck Cooper's Hawk Osprey	Common Raven worm-eating warbler Canada warbler northern waterthrush wood thrush black-throated green warbler	eastern towhee barred owls pileated woodpeckers ovenbirds Louisiana waterthrushes
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These parks include Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park, and Blue Mountain Reservation.

The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity in the *Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan*.

The DEIS says no nesting bald eagles can be found within 0.5 miles of the drilling site in Verplanck.

Questions:

- IND84-28 -Has Algonquin/Spectra confirmed their nesting eagle data with the Saw Mill Audubon Society, the New York Natural Heritage Program database or any independent scientific or conservation organizations?
-Eagles are known to frequent Verplanck and many residents have seen them year-round in the area. Why is the radius of 0.5 miles considered significant for nesting eagles?
- IND84-29 -How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found in and around the work area?
-Will the timeline of the project in those areas negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species?
-Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?
- IND84-30 -How will ROWs be maintained in known bird habitats? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations. How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?

IND84-28 See the response to comment IND84-2.

IND84-29 See the response to comment IND84-3.

IND84-30 See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND84 – June Jacobson (cont'd)

IND84-31	<p>20140915-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bird Population Impacts</p> <p>Using data gathered at eBird.org, a site maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a trusted and widely used source of data on bird populations, numerous Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species will be impacted by this project.</p> <p>Near the site of the Hudson drilling the following species have been found at Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bald Eagles Red-shouldered Hawks Peregrin Falcons American Black Duck Cooper's Hawk Osprey Common Raven <p>In Blue Mountain Reservation, a designated biodiversity hub that will be completely bisected by the pipeline, the worm-eating warbler, a special concern species has been sited.</p> <p>In Blue Mountain, the combination of the loss of forest for the ROW and the introduction of edge forest along its perimeter would result in the loss of approximately 400 acres of interior forest from Blue Mountain Reservation. 400 acres is one quarter of the entire park! This project, as proposed would result in loss or conversion to edge forest, of approximately 25% of the parks total acreage! In short, Blue Mountain is not edge forest, it is not fragmented, it supports forest-interior species. This will destroy habitat that currently supports the species named. At present, the 6 ft ROW does not constitute a fragmentation barrier of much import. However, the 75ft work area will result in forest fragmentation and the introduction of edge forest right through the center of the Reservation.</p> <p>Additionally, data from the New York Natural Heritage Program database indicates that Canada warbler, northern waterthrush, wood thrush, black-throated green warbler, and eastern towhee species are located on Georges Island. In Blue Mountain, barred owls, pileated woodpeckers, wood thrushes, ovenbirds, and Louisiana waterthrushes can also be found. In the Pleasantside wetlands, south and east of Blue Mountain constituting the headwater wetlands for Furnace Brook, Canada warblers, pileated woodpeckers, worm-eating warblers and others can be found.</p> <p>What impact will the pipeline have on those populations? The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity (http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan). This project is proposed to run through or close to those sites. How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found there? Will the timeline of the project in those area negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species? Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?</p> <p>How will these ROWs be maintained? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations (see King et al Biological Conservation 2009) How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?</p> <p>King et al http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/36016/PDF Miller and Clemens http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan</p>
IND84-32	

IND84-31

Algonquin expects construction within the Blue Mountain Reservation to occur between March and October 2016. However, clearing would be prohibited during the migratory bird nesting season (April 15 to August 1) to avoid and minimize impacts on nesting/breeding. Short-term impacts may occur to individual foraging/food sources but would not be expected to impact populations of species due to adequate food sources and foraging habitat outside of the construction area.

IND84-32

See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

ORIGINAL

Peekskill, New York
September 3, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

**RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00**

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

IND85-1 | Unless you can guarantee this project will not be an additional safety issue, please do not allow this to go forward!
See attached information.
Susan Gitlitz
914 309 8081

IND85-1

Section 4.12.3 of the EIS concludes that for the majority of the Project where older pipe would be replaced, the Project would not increase the risk to the nearby public. For the small portion of the Project involving looping or a new pipeline, the Project would result in a slight increase in risk to the nearby public. Section 4.12.1 of the EIS discusses federal safety standards for natural gas pipelines and how these standards are applied in HCAs. Section 4.12.3 of the EIS discusses safety-related concerns and other specific measures that Algonquin has proposed or that we are recommending to further address public safety concerns.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont’d)

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Bird Population Impacts

IND85-2

Using data gathered at eBird.org, a site maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a trusted and widely used source of data on bird populations, numerous Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species will be impacted by this project.

Near the site of the Hudson drilling the following species have been found at Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park:

- Bald Eagles
- Red-shouldered Hawks
- Peregrin Falcons
- American Black Duck
- Cooper's Hawk
- Osprey
- Common Raven

In Blue Mountain Reservation, a designated biodiversity hub that will be completely bisected by the pipeline, the worm-eating warbler, a special concern species has been sited.

In Blue Mountain, the combination of the loss of forest for the ROW and the introduction of edge forest along its perimeter would result in the loss of approximately 400 acres of interior forest from Blue Mountain Reservation. 400 acres is one quarter of the entire park! This project, as proposed would result in loss or conversion to edge forest, of approximately 25% of the parks total acreage! In short, Blue Mountain is not edge forest, it is not fragmented, it supports forest-interior species. This will destroy habitat that currently supports the species named. At present, the 6 ft ROW does not constitute a fragmentation barrier of much import. However, the 75ft work area will result in forest fragmentation and the introduction of edge forest right through the center of the Reservation.

Additionally, data from the New York Natural Heritage Program database indicates that Canada warbler, northern waterthrush, wood thrush, black-throated green warbler, and eastern towhee species are located on Georges Island. In Blue Mountain, barred owls, pileated woodpeckers, wood thrushes, ovenbirds, and Louisiana waterthrushes can also be found. In the Pleasantide wetlands, south and east of Blue Mountain constituting the headwater wetlands for Furnace Brook, Canada warblers, pileated woodpeckers, worm-eating warblers and others can be found.

What impact will the pipeline have on those populations? The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity (<http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan>). This project is proposed to run through or close to those sites. How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found there? Will the timeline of the project in those area negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species? Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?

IND85-3

How will these ROWs be maintained? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations (see King et al Biological Conservation 2009) How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?

King et al <http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/36016/PDF>

Miller and Clemens <http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan>

IND85-2

See the response to comment IND84-31.

IND85-3

See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont’d)

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

- IND85-1 **Impact on Parklands, biodiversity, forest fragmentation:**
Blue Mountain Reservation (and vicinity, including Dickey Brook), Pleasantside wetlands (including Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve), and Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls West were deemed as being crucial areas for supporting biodiversity in the *Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan* (2004). Blue Mountain is a "biodiversity hub," Pleasantside a "habitat fragment of concern," and Sylvan Glen is "biotic planning unit."
- The AIM project completely bisects all of the areas mentioned above. The DEIS dismissed any environmental impact as minimal, categorizing the areas as "edge habitats" and "highly fragmented" in total disagreement with expert opinions expressed in the *Biodiversity Plan* and other peer-reviewed published literature.
- Of Blue Mountain Reservation's 1538 acres, 400 acres or one quarter would be lost to the pipeline work area and/or converted to edge-habitat. Further, the current right of way (ROW) at only 6ft does not fragment the park. The proposed 75ft ROW would completely bisect the Reservation and fragment it in two.
- Dickey Brook would lie completely within the work area in Peekskill as the pipeline runs along it. A freshwater stream that transitions to an estuarine environment along its lower reach where it joins the Hudson River, it supports estuarine fisheries. This Brook, and associated wetlands, would be destroyed.
- Pleasantside wetlands and the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve are particularly important for biodiversity and would be bisected.
- The DEIS mentions Sylvan Glen only in regards to its recreational activities. This is a mischaracterization. The Biodiversity Plan considers it a "Biotic Planning Unit"- crucial because it is isolated from other habitats. Currently 50ft permanent easement fragments the park in two. Addition of the permanent pigging station and temporary 15 acre ware yard would result in loss of 61 acres of interior forest to construction space and new edge-habitat.
- The impacts, of bisecting these areas, on the biodiversity, wetlands, and water quality are not addressed in the DEIS.
- Questions:
- IND85-5 -How does Algonquin propose to avoid fragmenting Blue Mountain forest and further fragmenting the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve and Sylvan Glen Preserve? What loss of habitat will occur?
- IND85-6 -If habitat loss cannot be avoided or repaired, what alternate routes does Algonquin propose?
- IND85-7 -What size ROW will be maintained in each of these areas? Can these ROWs be limited to 25ft or less to avoid introducing an edge and fragmenting the interiors of these preserves?
- IND85-8 -How will these ROWs be maintained? Mowing? Herbicides? How will these various forms impact the habitat and biodiversity, and which will have the least impact? Will the Algonquin agree to use the method that minimizes the impact as much as possible?

IND85-4

See the responses to comments IND84-20, IND84-21, IND84-22, IND84-23, and IND84-24.

IND85-5

See the responses to comments IND84-24.

IND85-6

Section 3.5 of the EIS has been revised to include an analysis of a potential variation to the north of the current pipeline right-of-way in the Blue Mountain Reservation.

IND85-7

See the response to comment IND84-26.

IND85-8

See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Financial Impacts on Municipalities

Concern:

Regarding public safety and emergency response, page 4-262 of the draft EIS states:

Algonquin would maintain a liaison with public authorities and local utilities in all locations along the pipeline system. A current list of those to be contacted would be maintained by the Transmission Area Managers at the South Plainfield (New Jersey), Cromwell (Connecticut), and Westwood (Massachusetts) Area Offices. Algonquin would provide the appropriate training to local emergency service personnel before the pipeline is placed in service.

Questions:

- IND85-9 | • Since some of the most extensive construction and operations of the pipeline will take place in the state of New York, will Algonquin open a Transmission Area Manager's office in New York?
- IND85-10 | • Near municipal, state and county borders, have Algonquin managers coordinated with local officials to determine which authorities will respond to which incidents in the project area?
- IND85-11 | • Have local communities coordinated with each other to determine response plans?
- IND85-12 | • Has Algonquin adequately prepared local authorities to hazards regarding the existing pipeline? Has the FERC assessed the readiness of local authorities in collaboration with Algonquin's staff, and do they meet current readiness standards?
- IND85-13 | • Do response plans differ in areas where the size of the pipeline is increasing from 28" to 42"?
- IND85-14 | • Who bears the cost of any additional emergency response staff, training, and equipment that may arise from a change in response plans?

Concern:

Regarding financial liability for emergency response, page 4-262 of the draft EIS states:

Algonquin would not necessarily compensate the municipalities for any public service assistance that might be required to respond to an incident; however, Algonquin would pay taxes (see section 4.9.8), which may be used to offset any required municipal expenses.

Right-of-way taxes are calculated lower than residential or commercial taxes. The cost of a single major incident could easily outstrip the revenue generated by years of taxes on Algonquin's property.

Questions:

- IND85-15 | • In the event of a pipeline-related incident requiring a public service response, such as fire, police, or EMS, in which tax revenue from Algonquin does not cover the expense, can Algonquin be held liable for those additional expenses?
- IND85-16 | • Will Algonquin be required to maintain adequate insurance to cover emergency services response expenses in the event of an incident for which they are liable?

IND85-9

Algonquin is not proposing to open a Transmission Area Manager's office in New York as part of the proposed Project to accommodate the temporary increase in population during construction and the addition of three full-time permanent workers for operation of the proposed and modified facilities.

IND85-10

The AIM Project does not represent a new pipeline system, but expands and mostly replaces a system that has been operating for many years under federal pipeline safety rules, which mandate development of emergency response plans. Consequently, Algonquin has emergency response plans in place, and regularly communicates/coordinates with local emergency responders. Algonquin would review its operating procedures, emergency response plans, etc. in light of the modifications to its existing system, and adjust its plans if and where necessary.

IND85-11

See the response to comment IND85-10.

IND85-12

See the responses to comments LA1-9 and IND85-10.

IND85-13

As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, PHMSA prescribes the minimum standards for operating and maintaining pipeline facilities, including the requirement to establish a written plan governing these activities to minimize the hazards in a natural gas pipeline emergency. The EIS also includes key elements of Algonquin's Emergency Response Plan.

IND85-14

See the response to comment LA1-4.

IND85-15

It is unknown at this time whether the over \$20 million in taxes in New York per year would fully cover the expenses of public service response of an individual incident, as each incident is unique. However, as shown in section 4.12 of the EIS, the likelihood of an incident is very low. Further, Algonquin would continue to pay taxes on a yearly basis, regardless of whether an incident occurs and public service response is required.

IND85-16

See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

20140915-0824 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Concern:

Section 4.8.3.1, regarding damage to public residential utilities during construction:

In the event of a disruption of service, immediate steps would be taken to restore service such as calling the service provider and keeping repair clamps on site in case a residential water or sewer system is encountered.

Repair clamps are a temporary solution to stop leakage, not a repair. The draft EIS makes no mention of who would be financially responsible for repairs to utilities or other residential services damaged or disrupted during construction.

Questions:

- IND85-17 | • During construction, should Algonquin's activities cause a disruption of residential or commercial utility service (water, sewer, electric, gas), will Algonquin be held financially responsible for required repairs? Will Algonquin be required to maintain adequate insurance and bonding to cover the cost of such repairs?
- IND85-18 | • In the event of a disruption in utility service, what guarantees do residents have that service will be restored in a timely manner?

Concern:

The draft EIS discusses areas where roads would need to be modified to provide direct access to construction areas, but does not consider damage to adjacent or intersecting roads in its analysis. Overweight or oversized construction vehicles can have long-term impacts on public infrastructure far beyond the work zone.

Questions:

- IND85-19 | • Should construction traffic cause damage to municipal streets, will Algonquin be held financially responsible for required repairs? Will Algonquin be required to maintain sufficient insurance and bonding to cover the cost of such repairs?
- IND85-20 | • In cases where construction will cause residual long-term degradation to municipal streets and submerged infrastructure, but no immediate interruption to service or access, who bears the cost of inspection, maintenance and repair?
- IND85-21 | • In cases where construction requires the removal or adjustment of overhead power lines, who bears the cost of inspection, maintenance and repair?

IND85-17

The potential effect of the Project on public utilities and related infrastructure is discussed in section 4.9.4 of the EIS. Algonquin would be responsible for the repair/replacement of any damaged existing sewer or water infrastructure in consultation with the city/utility owner and to ensure the impacts on residences or businesses as a result of any such damage are minimized.

IND85-18

See the response to comment IND85-17. Further, Algonquin has established a landowner complaint resolution procedure. This process allows landowners to immediately inform Algonquin of any service disruptions for prompt attention and provides for timely response. The process also provides an outlet for landowners to contact the FERC's dispute resolution service helpline if Algonquin does not respond timely or effectively resolve the problem.

IND85-19

Traffic-related impacts during construction of the proposed Project facilities are discussed in section 4.9.6 of the EIS. Any needed repairs to the roadways resulting from Project construction would be the responsibility of Algonquin.

IND85-20

The potential effect of the Project on local roadways including municipal streets is discussed in section 4.9.5 of the EIS. Road crossing permits would be obtained by Algonquin prior to construction. These permits would dictate the specific requirements of Algonquin including the restoration and repairs to roads after construction. See also the response to comment IND85-17.

IND85-21

The potential effect of the Project on public utilities including existing utility lines is discussed in section 4.9.4 of the EIS.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Impact of pipeline work area on bird populations:

Using eBird.org (maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab or Ornithology, a trusted a widely used source of data on bird populations) and the New York Natural Heritage Program database the following Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species can be found in/around the work area.

Bald Eagles Red-shouldered Hawks Peregrin Falcons American Black Duck Cooper's Hawk Osprey	Common Raven worm-eating warbler Canada warbler northern waterthrush wood thrush black-throated green warbler	eastern towhee barred owls pileated woodpeckers ovenbirds Louisiana waterthrushes
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These parks include Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park, and Blue Mountain Reservation.

The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity in the *Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan*.

The DEIS says no nesting bald eagles can be found within 0.5miles of the drilling site in Verplanck.

Questions:

- IND85-22 | -Has Algonquin/Spectra confirmed their nesting eagle data with the Saw Mill Audubon Society, the New York Natural Heritage Program database or any independent scientific or conservation organizations?
- IND85-23 | -Eagles are known to frequent Verplanck and many residents have seen them year-round in the area. Why is the radius of 0.5 miles considered significant for nesting eagles?
- IND85-24 | -How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found in and around the work area?
- IND85-25 | -Will the timeline of the project in those areas negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species?
- IND85-26 | -Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?
- IND85-27 | -How will ROWs be maintained in known bird habitats? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations. How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?

IND85-22 | See the response to comment IND84-2.

IND85-23 | See the response to comment IND84-2.

IND85-24 | See the response to comment IND84-3.

IND85-25 | See the response to comment IND84-3. Clearing would be prohibited during the migratory bird nesting season (April 15 to August 1) to avoid and minimize impacts on nesting/breeding. Short-term impacts may occur to individual foraging/food sources but would not be expected to impact populations of species due to adequate food sources and foraging habitat outside of the construction area.

IND85-26 | See the response to comment IND85-25.

IND85-27 | See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014

Comment Fact Sheet Eminent Domain and Easements related to AIM project

DEIS page 4-129

4.8.2 Land Ownership and Easement Requirements

Pipeline operators must obtain easements from existing landowners to construct and operate proposed facilities, or acquire the land on which the facilities would be located. Easements can be temporary, granting the operator the use of the land during Project construction (e.g., ATWSs, temporary access roads, contractor ware yards), or permanent, granting the operator the right to operate and maintain the facilities once constructed.

Algonquin's existing permanent easements give it the right to maintain the existing right-of-way as necessary for pipeline operation. Where the proposed pipeline construction activities occur within Algonquin's existing rights-of-way, it would not need to acquire new easements or property to operate the proposed facilities. However, Algonquin would need to acquire new easements or acquire the necessary land to construct and operate the new pipeline where any of the proposed activities deviate from the existing right-of-way. These new easements would convey both temporary (for construction) and permanent rights-of-way to Algonquin.

An easement agreement between a company and a landowner typically specifies compensation for losses resulting from construction, including losses of non-renewable and other resources, damages to property during construction, and restrictions on existing uses that would not be permitted on the permanent right-of-way after construction. Compensation would be based on a market study conducted by a licensed real estate appraiser.

If an **easement** cannot be negotiated with a landowner and the Project is approved by the Commission, Algonquin may use the right of **eminent domain** to acquire the property necessary to construct the Project. This right would extend to all Project-related workspace covered by the Commission's approval, including the temporary and permanent rights-of-way, aboveground facility sites, pipe and contractor ware yards, access roads, and ATWSs. Algonquin would still be required to compensate the landowner for the right-of-way and damages incurred during construction. However, the level of compensation would be determined by a court according to state or federal law.

Algonquin plans to retain its easement and maintain the rights-of-way following the installation of the pipeline facilities except as otherwise provided in the existing easements or modified as part of the negotiations with the landowner.

From Wikipedia:

Eminent domain is the power to take private property for public use, by a state or a national government. The property may be taken either for government use or by delegation to third parties, who will devote it to public or civic use or, in some cases, to economic development. **The most common uses** of property taken by eminent domain are for government buildings and other facilities, **public utilities**, highways, and railroads.

The term "condemnation" is used to describe the formal act of the exercise of the power of eminent domain to **transfer title to the property from its private owner to the government**. This use of the word should not be confused with its sense of a declaration that property is uninhabitable due to defects. **Condemnation via eminent domain indicates the government is taking ownership of the property or some lesser interest in it, such as an easement**. After the condemnation action is filed the amount of just compensation is determined in trial. However, in some cases, the property owner challenges the right to take because the proposed taking is not for "public use", or the condemnor is not legislatively authorized to take the subject property, or has not followed the proper substantive or procedural steps as required by law.

An easement is a non-possessory right of use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it. It is "best typified in the right of way which one landowner, A, may enjoy over the land of another, B".

Easements are helpful for providing pathways across two or more pieces of property or allowing an individual to fish in a privately owned pond. The rights of an easement holder vary substantially among jurisdictions. Historically, the common law courts would enforce only four types of easement:

1. Right-of-way (easements of way)
2. Easements of support (pertaining to excavations)
3. Easements of "light and air"
4. Rights pertaining to artificial waterways

Modern courts recognize more varieties of easements, but these original categories still form the foundation of easement law.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Environmental Justice

Low income communities and communities of color have historically been overburdened as a result of air pollution from energy-generating facilities, and water pollution from waste treatment facilities and the disproportionate locating of other undesirable land uses in those communities.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) define environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies. Meaningful involvement means that people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; their concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

The Peekskill Environmental Justice report looked at the following characteristics:

- areas where a number of residents are living below the poverty line and/or where minorities comprise more than 51.1 percent of the population
- current environmental burdens on Peekskill and surrounding areas
- comparative health status and adverse health effects

The study found the following:

- Peekskill has a population of approximately 25,000, with the majority of its population being African American or Latino.
- Neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill are home to at least 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major and minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, 47 hazardous waste handlers, and 23 toxic release sites. The majority of the toxic release sites, hazardous waste, solid waste facilities and wastewater facilities are located in predominantly African-American communities.
- Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities indicates that Peekskill has unusually high rates of asthma, including emergency room visits and hospitalizations, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease, and high incidents of low birth weight.

Impact of the AIM Pipeline Project

IND85-28

The AIM Project would have adverse impacts on neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill, NY, an area already home to more than their fair share of hazardous waste facilities. The adverse impacts on the environmental justice communities associated with the construction of the pipeline would include the temporary increases in dust, noise, and traffic from the construction and the ongoing impacts on air quality once the pipeline is completed.

In Westchester County, two census block groups crossed by the AIM Project have minority populations greater than the minority threshold but the DEIS lacks any meaningful analysis of environmental justice issues. While the adverse environmental impacts would occur along the entire pipeline route the DEIS does not provide sufficient analysis to effectively determine if the Project would result in a disproportionately high and adverse impact on these minority and low-income populations.

The absence of any meaningful analysis of the AIM Project's impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route deprived the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment, and failed to take the requisite hard look at the proposed pipeline's environmental impact. A full analysis of alternative routes and adequate comment time should be provided for any meaningful understanding of the impact upon environmental justice communities. As a result, a revised DEIS must be prepared for review and public comment to analyze the impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route.

IND85-28

See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Impact of pipeline work area on bird populations:

Using eBird.org (maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a trusted and widely used source of data on bird populations) and the New York Natural Heritage Program database the following Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species can be found in/around the work area.

Bald Eagles	Common Raven	eastern towhee
Red-shouldered Hawks	worm-eating warbler	barred owls
Peregrin Falcons	Canada warbler	pileated woodpeckers
American Black Duck	northern waterthrush	ovenbirds
Cooper's Hawk	wood thrush	Louisiana waterthrushes
Osprey	black-throated green warbler	

These parks include Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park, and Blue Mountain Reservation.

The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity in the *Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan*.

The DEIS says no nesting bald eagles can be found within 0.5 miles of the drilling site in Verplanck.

Questions:

- IND85-29 | -Has Algonquin/Spectra confirmed their nesting eagle data with the Saw Mill Audubon Society, the New York Natural Heritage Program database or any independent scientific or conservation organizations?
- IND85-30 | -Eagles are known to frequent Verplanck and many residents have seen them year-round in the area. Why is the radius of 0.5 miles considered significant for nesting eagles?
- IND85-31 | -How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found in and around the work area?
- IND85-32 | -Will the timeline of the project in those areas negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species?
- IND85-33 | -Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?
- IND85-34 | -How will ROWs be maintained in known bird habitats? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations. How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?

- IND85-29 | See the response to comment IND84-2.
- IND85-30 | See the response to comment IND84-2.
- IND85-31 | See the response to comment IND84-3.
- IND85-32 | See the response to comment IND85-25.
- IND85-33 | See the response to comment IND85-25.
- IND85-34 | See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Comment Fact Sheet for Proximity to Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School and other densely populated areas:

High Consequence Area (HCA) is specific local where 'inadvertent release' would have the most significant adverse consequences. Once IDed, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure integrity of pipeline.

HCA for Algonquin Pipeline is 844.9ft on either side of the pipeline from the Hudson to intersection of Washington St and Boulder Dr in Cortlandt, and from the eastern edge of Blue Mountain to Lexington Ave in Yorktown. All other areas are NOT designated as HCAs.

Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School is only 450ft from the pipeline, well within HCA, as are numerous homes, houses of worship, and business.

At distance of 450ft rupture would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. (Source: Accufacts, Inc)

National Research Council and Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) both caution against schools and other hard to evacuate facilities close to pipelines. PIPA recommends enhanced fire protection for buildings.

Current emergency response protocol is to turn off pipeline valves, wait for gas to burn off before initiating any rescue attempts.

Questions to ask:

- IND85-35 - Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk-analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)?
- IND85-36 - Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for children to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?
- IND85-37 - If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? What about other densely populated areas of Westchester?
- IND85-38 - Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same PIPA guidelines for safe distances and enhanced fire protection not apply? Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

IND85-35 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND85-36 See the response to comment SA4-10.

IND85-37 See the response to comment IND84-7.

IND85-38 See the response to comment IND84-8

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont’d)

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Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School

My name is Courtney Williams, my daughter will be starting kindergarten at Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School in the fall of 2015. The new pipeline route will pass within 450ft of Buchanan-Verplank (B-V) Elementary School. This pipeline will also pass 450ft from my home in Peekskill, and as I've looked into the project my concern, both as a parent and as a scientist, has grown.

The following are issues not addressed in the DEIS.

IND85-39 1-Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk-analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education (see Sources) to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)? According to the National Research Council, in their publication *Transmission Pipelines and Land Use: A Risk-Informed Approach*, they state, "a catastrophic failure of a high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline could cause injury to people 100 feet or more away. For the largest and highest-pressure natural gas pipelines, injury is possible out to 1,000 feet." To lessen risk they suggested, "Possible land use techniques include, for example, establishing setbacks, regulating or prohibiting certain types of uses and structures (such as schools) near transmission pipelines." Clearly the National Research Council would consider allowing this pipeline in such close proximity an unwise risk.

According to Richard B. Kuprewicz, pipeline engineer and president of Accufacts (see Sources), rupture of a high pressure natural gas line 450ft away would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. Kuprewicz further states, "For fixed non-pipeline facilities, fence boundary thermal flux limits are usually set at a maximum of 5 KW/m2 or lower for new plants in many countries." If FERC were to consider that limit in siting this pipeline it would have to be over 2500ft from B-V. Will Algonquin provide an early ignition pipeline rupture heat flux versus distance curve that can be publicly reviewed and defended so that parents, administrators, public officials and staff of BV can see for themselves the risks? If the assessment deems the risk unacceptable and the District acts, is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to compensate the District for the loss of the school? Will the FERC consider the outcome of such a risk assessment and choose the 'no build' option if the pipeline presents an undue risk to students and staff and B-V?

IND85-40 2-Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project for the District? What do independent, peer-reviewed research studies say about the health impact of being in close proximity to the removal of the existing, decades-old pipeline? Will the pollutants in the old pipes being removed (radon, lead, and other compounds known to be in natural gas) be released? Will there be increased amounts of dust and debris from the work (exhaust fumes, dust, particulate matter)? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for students to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?

IND85-41 3-If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? B-V will be 450ft from a 42-inch pipeline, well within the ~850ft HCA radius.

IND85-39 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND85-40 See the response to comment SA4-10.

IND85-41 See the response to comment IND84-7.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont’d)

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IND85-42 4-The Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance's Final Report of Recommended Practices from 2010 states clearly the guidelines for allowing development near pipelines. Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same guidelines not apply? The PIPA warns that building institutional facilities (such as schools) that are difficult to evacuate should be done to "reduce the consequences that could result from a transmission pipeline accident." The reports lists extensive enhancements that should be included in buildings near transmission pipelines. "Enhanced fire protection of buildings (i.e. automatic sprinklers, water screens, exposure protection, etc.) and/or enhanced fire endurance (non-combustible construction, window limitation, etc.) may also be implemented to further mitigate the impact of a potential transmission pipeline incident. NFPA 1, Fire Code, provides minimum standards for separation distances for various occupancies based on fire endurance (in hours) and incorporates many other NFPA codes and standards (by reference) for fire protection. NFPA 5000 and IBC provide minimum standards for fire endurance for various buildings." Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

IND85-43 5-Will Algonquin and/or relevant permitting agencies inform the District when gas flow will begin and when blow downs at local metering and compressor stations occur? Does testing or gas flow into the new pipe pose additional risk to the B-V? Will the district be forced to update any emergency response or evacuation plans in light of this work and the likelihood of road closures due to construction? Will Algonquin keep the District informed of these day to day changes so plans can be adjusted in real time?

IND85-44 6-if this proposed project and its associated risks necessitate the District taking out additional insurance will Algonquin reimburse the district or will those costs be passed on to tax payers?

IND85-45 7-When exactly will the construction (both the horizontal drilling and the pipeline removal/replacement) take place, during the summer or during the academic year? Will construction require altering bus routes (the pipeline crosses 9A and will require road closure) or pickup/dropoff procedures? Will road closures near the school impact the ability of emergency response personnel to reach the school? Will the road closures require altering the emergency evacuation plan for B-V?

IND85-46 8-Construction will proceed six days per week, 12 hours per day and include drilling, digging, welding, heavy machinery, cranes, and large trucks. Will it impact classroom instruction? Will outdoor recess and/or sports practices be impacted? Is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to finance any necessary changes (soundproofing, windows, etc) the district must make to accommodate their project or will the expense fall to tax payers?

Sources:

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11046

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/publications/pipa/PIPA-Report-Final-20101117.pdf>

http://www.pipelinesafetytrust.com/docs/accufacts_report_fd_ra.pdf

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/lts/f/sf/protocol07.asp>

IND85-42 See the response to comment IND84-8.

IND85-43 See the responses to comments to SA1-9, SA4-3, and IND84-9.

IND85-44 See the response to comment LA1-10. Also, as discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS, Algonquin would pay taxes that may be used to offset any municipal expenses.

IND85-45 Table 2.4-1 in the EIS provides the preliminary construction schedule for the Project facilities. See also the responses to comments SA1-9 and IND55-4.

IND85-46 See the response to comment SA1-9.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Comment Fact Sheet for HDD Horizontal Directional Drilling related to AIM project

Page 4-248 from DEIS

4.11.2.3 Noise Level Impacts and Mitigation

Construction Noise

Noise would be generated during construction of the pipeline and during construction and operation of the aboveground facilities. Pipeline construction would be conducted by a number of separate crews working at different locations along the pipeline route. The rate of progress of each crew would depend on the specific activities they are engaged in but would typically progress between a hundred and several thousand feet per day. An exception to this would be the crews involved in HDD construction, which would be stationary for weeks to months depending on the length of the drill and the hardness of the substrate being drilled. Thus, construction activities in any one area could last from several weeks to several months on an intermittent basis. Construction equipment would be operated on an as-needed basis during this period. While individuals in the immediate vicinity of the construction activities would experience an increase in noise, this effect would be temporary and local. Noise mitigation measures that would be employed during construction include ensuring that the sound muffling devices, which are provided as standard equipment by the construction equipment manufacturer, are kept in good working order. If needed, additional noise abatement techniques and other measures could be implemented during the construction phase to mitigate construction noise disturbances at NSAs. Generally, nighttime noise is not expected to increase during construction because most construction activities would be limited to daytime hours.

One exception to this would be certain HDD activities, which are expected to continue into the nighttime hours. Because of this and the fact that the equipment involved in the HDDs would be stationary for an extended period of time, there is a greater potential for a prolonged noise impact.

Algonquin proposes to use the HDD method at two locations (Hudson River crossing and Interstate 84/Still River crossing). The Hudson River and Interstate 84/Still River HDDs are anticipated to occur between March and October 2015, with an estimated duration of 5 and 7 months, respectively. Algonquin performed ambient noise surveys and acoustical assessments of the HDD sites within 0.5 mile of NSAs to determine background noise levels and the predicted noise levels at NSAs.

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Algonquin has committed to implementing the following noise mitigation measures at the HDD entrance and exit points:

- Hudson River HDD crossing (east and west sides)
 - use a "close-fit" partial enclosure for the hydraulic power unit (HPU) associated with the drilling rig (e.g., 16-foot barrier around the HPU);
 - partially enclose the unenclosed engines (e.g., high-pressure mud pump);
 - employ a "low-noise" generator for the mud/cleaning system (i.e., generator set designed with a factory-installed acoustical enclosure); and
 - employ a residential-grade exhaust silencer on all engines.

Page 4-267

Entergy also commented on blasting and HDD inadvertent releases with regard to the IPEC facility.

The proposed route would not be located within or adjacent to the main IPEC facilities; therefore, no blasting would occur within or near the IPEC-secured zone. If blasting would be required along the proposed route, Algonquin would first consult with Entergy. Blasting would be conducted in accordance with Algonquin's Rock Removal Plan (see appendix E). The Hudson River HDD would be located about 0.5 mile south of the protected security barrier surrounding the IPEC facility. It is not anticipated that inadvertent releases of drilling fluids would affect IPEC property, and HDD construction equipment would not be located on or adjacent to the IPEC facility.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Comment Fact Sheet for Spectra Energy Safety Record

Algonquin Gas LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Spectra Energy.

The AIM project's plans on replacing an existing 26-inch diameter pipeline with 42-inch diameter pipeline. As a result, the Project will cause a significantly greater amount of combustible natural gas to flow through the infrastructure, thereby presenting greater risk of hazard.

Spectra Energy has had twenty one incidents since 2006 for \$8,564,246 in property damage, according to PHMSA, the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Documents obtained by NaturalGasWatch.org, according to PHMSA, Spectra through one of its two subsidiaries on the NJ/NYC project, the Algonquin Gas Transmission Co. or the Texas Eastern Transmission L.P. has been cited by federal pipeline safety regulators accumulating at least 22 probable violations of pipeline safety regulations.

Federal pipeline safety regulators have cited Spectra Energy for allegedly failing to control natural gas pipeline corrosion in four southern states: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Compressor incident Spectra first said was nothing. Others are about "internal corrosion" that as a Spectra employee says they never bothered to check for

- Questions to ask:
- IND85-47 | • Will Algonquin /Spectra Energy carry enough insurance to cover loss of life & property? Who is their insurance carrier?
 - IND85-48 | • Will Algonquin /Spectra Energy work closely with NY State regulators to ensure that violations do not occur in NY State regarding corrosion of existing and new pipelines?
 - IND85-49 | • What penalties/fines will be imposed on Algonquin/Spectra to pay for non-compliance of maintenance of new and existing pipelines?
- How?

IND85-47 See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND85-48 See the response to comment IND84-17.

IND85-49 See the response to comment IND84-18.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont’d)

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Comment Fact Sheet for Mortgage Availability/Homeowners Insurance for Homeowners

Page 4-188 from DEIS

4.9.8 Property Values

We received some comments regarding the potential effect of the Project on property values. Landowners typically have the following concerns regarding potential impacts on property values: devaluation of property if encumbered by a pipeline easement; being the responsible party for property taxes within a pipeline easement; paying potential landowner insurance premiums for Project-related effects; and negative economic effects resulting from changes in land use. Algonquin would acquire easements for both the temporary (construction) and permanent rights-of-way where applicable. With the exception of the West Roxbury Lateral, most of the remaining pipeline segments would be installed within Algonquin's existing right-of-way. Further, the majority of the AIM project pipeline segments are a replacement of existing pipeline in the same location (this is not a replacement it is an expansion from 26 inches to 42 inches) and would not be encumbered by a new pipeline easement. Also, the majority of the West Roxbury Lateral would be located within streets or public property and, therefore, would not require a pipeline easement on individual properties. Most of the aboveground facilities would be modified within an existing facility owned by Algonquin. Algonquin would compensate the landowners for any new easements, the temporary loss of land use, and any damages. In addition, affected landowners who believe that their property values have been negatively impacted could appeal to the local tax agency for reappraisal and potential reduction of taxes. The AIM Project would not negatively impact property values outside of the pipeline rights-of-way or aboveground facility boundaries.

Regarding the potential for insurance premium adjustments associated with pipeline proximity, insurance advisors consulted on other natural gas projects reviewed by the FERC indicated that pipeline infrastructure does not affect homeowner insurance rates (FERC, 2008). As such, we find that homeowners' insurance rates are unlikely to change due to construction and operation of the proposed Project.

Questions to ask:

- IND85-50 - Will FERC provide assurance from the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Housing Finance Agency on behalf of all government organized or sponsored residential mortgage entities that residential mortgages will be and will remain federally insured in or near the path of the project?
- IND85-51 - Will Spectra Energy/Algonquin Gas be held responsible and willing to pay for any increases in homeowner's insurance premiums due to proximity to expanded pipeline?
- IND85-52 - What happens if Insurance carriers refuse to insure homes or business in close proximity to the pipeline, will Spectra Energy/Algonquin Gas have their insurance carrier issue policies to affected persons or businesses?

IND85-50

See the response to comment LA5-25.

IND85-51

As discussed in section 4.9.8 of the EIS, insurance advisors consulted on other natural gas pipeline projects reviewed by the FERC within the same vicinity as the proposed Project have indicated that pipeline infrastructure does not affect homeowner insurance rates or premiums. Also, we are not aware of insurance carriers refusing to insure or increasing premiums in the Project area since the 1950s when the existing Algonquin-owned pipelines were put into service.

IND85-52

See the response to comment IND85-51.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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A search of the DEIS did not reveal the type of insurance coverage or the liability limits that they have for the construction of this project or for the maintenance of this project

Insurance: Carriers/ Limits of Liability

Carriers:

- **Admitted:**
 - Insurance companies: admitted follow guidelines set by the department of insurance (DOI) of the state they conduct business in.
 - Part of their states insurance guaranty program:
 - Means: the state will pay the claims of clients belonging to an admitted company that becomes insolvent.
 - (Simplified version)= in the event of insolvency the state WILL step in and make good on claims and premium remuneration if applicable
 - The insurance company's rates, practices, advertisements and cash reserves are regulated by the DOI and are prohibited from deviating or modifying any business decisions without their approval.
- **Non-Admitted:**
 - Insurance companies: not required to follow state regulations.
 - But: have to prove to be financially able to conduct business.
 - However:
 - Don't have to report their rates to the DOI
 - Can charge according to their risk exposure.
 - (Simplified version)-> in the event of insolvency the state WILL NOT step in and make good on claims and premium remuneration if applicable
 - Therefore: these insurance companies tend to take on higher risk applicants who have greater loss potential.
 - However: "When an excess line broker desires to place business with an unauthorized insurer, the broker must comply with the provisions of N.Y. Ins. Law § 2118(b) (McKinney Supp. 2003) and N.Y. Comp. R. & Regs. tit. 11, Part 27 (1999) (Regulation 41), which require that a diligent effort be made to procure insurance from an authorized insurer and permit placement with an unauthorized insurer only when coverage can not be procured from the authorized-insurer market. These provisions require that the broker first obtain three declinations from authorized insurers prior to placing the coverage with an unauthorized insurer. [The Office of General Counsel issued the following opinion on October 30, 2003, representing the position of the New York State Insurance Department./Re: Authorized Insurance Carrier]
- **Considerations:**
 - Financial strength extremely important factor
 - Independent company that rates insurance companies, AM Best, will assess the companies based on their financial viability & they set the standard for the industry.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Algonquin Incremental Market Docket # CP14-96-000

Indian Point

Talking Points for Comments to FERC

IND85-53

- 42" diameter huge gas pipeline 1,500 feet from Indian Point and 40 years of highly radioactive spent fuel rods
- Indian Point sited on 2 Earthquake faults – Ramapo and recently discovered Stamford-Peekskill
- Two megawatt electrical projects to intersect with gas pipeline at Indian Point – presents danger of process called arcing – could melt pipeline cause explosion/fire
- No other nuclear plant in US adjacent to gas pipeline. Current Regulations do not permit gas pipelines in close proximity to nuclear facility
- Explosion /fire at this distance from Indian could cause unimaginable long-term catastrophe extending to wide northeast region
- Fire/explosion hazard - Pipeline Hazardous materials and Safety Administration reported 70 explosions/fires/other catastrophes in these large gas pipeline in 2013
- Risk to huge population area, including New York City – 9 million people plus – Risk equals probability combined with consequence. Consequence is huge
- Indian Point explosion/fire creating catastrophe would severely compromise NYC water supply, which flows through this area, due to radioactive fallout in rain water, Could have catastrophic effects on economy, since NYC is the financial capital of the country
- Terrorist threat – Indian Point terrorist target – pipeline increases vulnerability
- Independent risk assessment needed before installation of this huge, high pressure pipeline at this nuclear facility

IND85-53

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4. Section 4.12.4 of the EIS discusses terrorism.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

20140915-0024 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014	
<p align="center">Algonquin Incremental Market Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Docket # CP14-96-000</p> <p>Emissions and Air Quality - Talking Points for Comments to FERC</p>	
IND85-54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties are already non-attainment areas for air quality, more especially in ground level ozone according to the EPA, which means they are already <u>not meeting federal standards for air quality</u>. • Baseline air testing for this region is not planned, but is needed. It should be funded by Spectra Energy and performed by an independent expert acceptable to public officials, advocates and the general public, as well as to Spectra Energy. • Emission of air pollutants is dramatically underestimated in FERC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which also does not address cumulative effects on air quality. Cumulative effects from compressor stations, metering stations and other infrastructure from this project or other pipeline projects in the region are not considered. Each component is evaluated separately, giving a false view of the impact on air quality. • Spectra's Metering and Regulating Station design is not yet complete and documented in FERC's DEIS, but in it FERC states that pollutants would not violate the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The DEIS could not have addressed the unknown. • Compressor stations and other infrastructure, such as Metering and Regulating Stations release thousands of tons of toxins annually. See attached sheet for Toxic Emission data and their Health Effects.
IND85-55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blowdowns (venting of materials in the pipeline, compressor stations and metering stations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <u>Blowdowns are done both by business design and accidentally.</u> ◦ Pipelines contain hazardous materials that enter the air in blowdowns. These materials include small particles of radioactive polonium and radioactive lead, which can cause serious illness, including lung cancer. Pipelines also contain PCBs. ◦ Compressor station and metering station blowdowns release increased levels of toxins into the air, which can be dangerous for people to breathe, especially children, the elderly and immune compromised people. ◦ Mitigation equipment should be installed on emission releasing equipment, including but not limited to vapor recovery units, methane capturing equipment, zero emission dehydrators. Electric compressor engines should be used to replace high emission producing gas turbines. ◦ No systematic method of informing the public of these dangerous emissions is currently in place. This is unacceptable and constitutes a public health risk. A system must be established to alert public officials of planned blowdowns and accidental blowdowns, so that the public can be informed and take protective measures.
IND85-56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Methane gas is known to leak from pipelines and compressor stations and is routinely released by blowdowns – this contributes to global warming as methane gas is a much more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂. ◦ A huge amount of carbon dioxide is emitted from compressor stations annually, also contributing to global warming

IND85-54

See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9 regarding compressor station emissions and emission impact analyses. See the responses to comments SA11-4 and SA1-7 regarding emissions and permitting requirements for M&R stations and other aboveground facilities. See the response to comment CO12-10 regarding cumulative facility air impacts. See also the response to comment IND85-57 regarding this commenter's statement about the Project's toxic emissions.

IND85-55

See the responses to comments SA4-4 regarding radon and SA4-3 for information regarding blowdown notifications. Natural gas, or methane, the primary component of a blowdown is considered neither toxic nor carcinogenic. See tables 4.11.1-7 to 4.11.1-11 and 4.11.1-13 of the EIS for estimates of fugitive emission from compressor stations and non-routine and fugitive operating emissions, which include blowdown emissions from compressor stations, the pipeline, and proposed M&R stations. See the response to comment FA4-23 regarding Algonquin's fugitive minimization efforts. Also, although electric-driven compressors would prevent air emissions from combustion of natural gas during their operation, they would not avoid the venting of natural gas during a blowdown.

IND85-56

See the response to comment FA4-23 for additional information regarding Algonquin's methane emission minimization efforts. See the response to comment CO12-13 for additional information regarding GHG impact assessments prepared for the Project.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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IND85-57

Toxins to be Emitted by Compressor Stations and their Health Effects

- Stony Point and Southeast Compressor stations are projected to emit the following toxins in excess of the EPA threshold for the area
 - **Volatile Organic Compounds** includes known carcinogens such as benzene and suspected carcinogens. Long-term exposure can also cause damage to liver, kidneys, and central nervous system
 - Stony Point Projected emissions - 74 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 25 tpy
 - Southeast - Projected emissions - 75 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 40 tpy
 - **Nitrogen Oxide** - Long-term exposure can cause serious respiratory problems, damage to lungs
 - Stony Point Projected emissions - 94 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 25 tpy
 - Southeast - Projected emissions - 133 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 40 tpy
 - **Carbon Dioxide** - Exposure to concentration of 10% or more can cause death, unconsciousness or convulsions. May damage developing fetus. Lower concentrations - vision damage, central nervous system injury, elevated blood pressure, memory loss, shortness of breath etc.
 - Stony Point Projected emissions - 313, 735 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 75,000 tpy
 - Southeast - Projected emissions - 283, 598 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 75,000 tpy
- **Carbon Monoxide** - When you breathe in carbon monoxide, the poison replaces the oxygen in your bloodstream. Your heart, brain, and body will become starved of oxygen. Symptoms vary from person to person. Those at high risk include young children, the elderly, persons with lung or heart disease, people at high altitudes, and smokers. Carbon monoxide can harm a fetus (unborn baby still in the womb). Some symptoms include respiratory failure, hypotension, renal failure, cardiac ischemia and amnesia
 - Stony Point Projected emissions - 110 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 100 tpy
 - Southeast - Projected emissions - 219 tons per year (tpy) EPA threshold 100 tpy

Tons of other toxins emitted each year include Sulfur Dioxide, Formaldehyde, and Particulate Matter 10 and 2.5. This size particulate matter can get into the lungs and even the bloodstream. Lancet – England's foremost medical journal recently published a study that linked particulate matter of this size with increased risk for developing lung cancer.

Formaldehyde is a suspected carcinogen, and sulfur dioxide is linked with serious respiratory illness and aggravation of existing heart disease.

Spectra is able to bypass the EPA threshold by buying credits in other areas where emissions are under the threshold, but we are still breathing this toxic air.

IND85-57

The commentor mischaracterizes the Project's impact for the Stony Point and Southeast Compressor Station. At the Stony Point Compressor Station, table 4.11.1-7 of the EIS demonstrates that the existing emissions at this compressor station are already above the EPA permitting threshold and that the Project would result in a decrease in emissions of volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. The Project would result in an increase of 77,935 tons of CO₂ and would be required to modify its existing PSD permit. See also the response to comment CO16-9. At the Southeast Compressor Station, table 4.11.1-8 of the EIS demonstrates that the existing emissions at this compressor station are already above the EPA permitting threshold and that the Project would result in a decrease in emissions of nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide. The Project would result in increased emissions of volatile organic compounds and CO₂ at the Southeast Compressor Station. However, these increases would be below the EPA threshold and, therefore, Algonquin would not be required to modify its PSD permit. See the tables identified in this response for all existing and potential new emissions.

IND85 – Susan Gitlitz (cont'd)

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Comment Fact Sheet for Jobs related to AIM project

Page 4-194 from DEIS

4.9.10.2 Impact

The AIM Project would also bring economic benefits to the region via added tax revenues and **jobs associated with construction** and operation of the pipeline facilities in these and other areas along the right-of-way.

Page 4-286

4.13.10 Conclusion

Recently completed, ongoing, and planned projects in the AIM Project area were identified for inclusion in this cumulative impact analysis (refer to table 4.13-1). The majority of cumulative impacts would be temporary and minor when considered in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities. However, some long-term cumulative impacts would occur on wetland and forested and upland vegetation and associated wildlife habitats. Some long-term cumulative benefits to the community would be realized from the increased tax revenues. Short-term cumulative benefits would also be realized through **jobs and wages** and purchases of goods and materials.

Spectra Energy cannot say at this point the types of jobs, the length of jobs or the skills needed to perform these tasks.

IND85-58

Questions to ask:

-Will local unions be called upon to supply workers or will the pipeline workers be shipped in from out of state areas?

IND85-59

-How many permanent jobs will be created due to this expansion of the pipeline? Will those jobs go to local people or will Spectra assign the positions from within its own company?

IND85-58

As discussed in section 4.9.1 of the EIS, Algonquin anticipates hiring a substantial number of local construction workers with the requisite experience for the installation of the natural gas facilities. Construction personnel that may be hired outside the affected counties of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts include supervisory personnel and inspectors.

IND85-59

As discussed in section 4.9.1 of the EIS, Algonquin would add three full-time permanent workers for the operation of the proposed and modified facilities.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al.

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ORIGINAL

Residents of Westchester County
Prepared by Courtney M. Williams
92 McGuire Ave
Peekskill, NY 10566
September 2, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Docket No. CP14-96-000

Dear Secretary Bose:
Please find below comments from the undersigned residents of Westchester County. Numerous counties, cities, and towns in our area have passed resolutions against this project.

In short, we have the following concerns and urge you not to issue the permit until they are addressed:

IND86-1 **1- Proximity to Indian Point.** Given the earthquake risk and the lack of emergency preparedness the proposed route is unsafe. We also have concerns about Homeland Security given the proximity of Indian Point, the gas pipelines, the national electric grid infrastructure, and the distance to New York City.

IND86-2 **2- Inadequacy of emergency response.** In numerous areas along the route, the pipeline work area with block egress of homes or entire communities (ie Reynolds Hills). Additionally, our first responders lack adequate training. Current response it to close valves and wait for the first to burn out before mounting any rescue response. This would leave hundreds in jeopardy.

IND86-3 **3- Spectra's appalling and well-documented safety.** Allowing them to build in a densely populated area, near schools and homes, and near a nuclear power plant is unwise and unsafe.

IND86-4 **4- Environmental Justice.** This pipeline will pass through low-income communities and communities of color, further burdening them with the health, safety, financial, and environmental risks or a major development project. The City of Peekskill is an Environmental Justice City as classified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

IND86-5 **5- Biodiversity, wetlands destruction, parklands.** In New York alone, the pipeline will pass through Dickey Brook, Blue Mountain Reservation, Furnace Woods Headwater Preserve, and Sylvan Glen Preserve jeopardizing hundreds of acres of land crucial to supporting biodiversity including Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern species.

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WASHINGTON, DC 20426

IND86-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND86-2 As discussed in section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS, access to homes and businesses would be maintained at all times during construction. See the response to comment LA1-9 regarding emergency response training.

IND86-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-5, and FL4-4.

IND86-4 See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND86-5 Impacts on New York public lands are discussed in section 4.8.5.1 of the EIS. Special status species are discussed in section 4.7.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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IND86-6 **6- Air quality.** Westchester County is already a non-attainment zone for air quality standards according to the EPA, exceeding limits for air pollutants such as ground level ozone. Compressor station and Metering and Regulating station emissions, will exacerbate this problem.

IND86-7 **7- Lack of transparent and independent Health Impact Assessments.** Spectra/Algonquin refuses to perform a HIA despite well-documented evidence that components of emissions from Compressor and Metering and Regulating stations contribute to neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory, and other health impacts. They also refuse to notify area governments, schools, and residents of planned blow-downs from their facilities.

IND86-8

IND86-9 **8- Lack of transparent and independent Risk Assessments.** Spectra/Algonquin refuses to perform a risk assessment and make clear the risks from pipeline rupture to the communities through which the pipeline passes.

IND86-10 **9- Local governments will be burdened.** Local governments will be responsible for damages to roads, buried infrastructure, emergency response/preparedness, loss of property values, upgrades required for safety of public buildings in proximity to the pipeline, etc. Spectra/Algonquin readily and publicly admits that it does not carry adequate insurance to cover potential claims.

IND86-11

IND86-12 **10- Proximity to homes, schools, houses of worship.** The DEIS states that 337 homes will be within 50ft of the work area. Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School will be only 450ft from the pipeline. The noise and construction process alone will be a massive burden for local families and businesses. Spectra/Algonquin readily admits they use eminent domain to take property. The pipeline that remains will put all of these people and children at risk.

IND86-13 **11- Other concerns.** Spectra/Algonquin plans to export this gas which can raise cost of domestic gas, they will not guarantee use of local workers on the project, infrastructure may jeopardize homeowners ability to get mortgages or insurance, the psychological toll on residents of facing this risk.

Further, detailed comments can be found attached.

Sincerely,

The Residents of Westchester County

Prepared by:
Courtney M. Williams
92 McGuire Ave
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(914) 739-7397

IND86-6 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND86-7 See the response to comment SA4-10.

IND86-8 See the response to comment SA4-3.

IND86-9 Section 4.12.1 of the EIS provides a discussion of how PHMSA pipeline safety regulations apply to the AIM Project. Algonquin conducts detailed risk analyses each year to identify potential integrity threats to the pipeline and potential consequences in the event of a pipeline failure.

IND86-10 Economic impacts associated with the Project including public utilities and related infrastructure and property values are discussed in sections 4.9.4 and 4.9.8 of the EIS, respectively.

IND86-11 See the response to comment LA1-10.

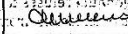
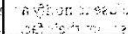
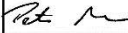
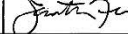
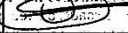
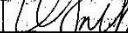
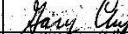
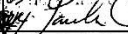
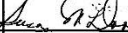

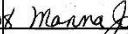
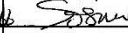

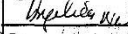
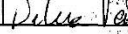
IND86-12 See the responses to comments SA1-9 and SA4-5.

IND86-13 See the responses to comments CO15-4 stating this Project is not for gas export, IND85-58 regarding the use of local workers, and LA5-25 and IND85-51 regarding mortgages and insurance.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
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IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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IND86-14 As cited in the DEIS, the area through which this pipeline will pass includes several areas designated as crucial in the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Of particular note is Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls Park Preserve, will be bisected by the pipeline right of way.

The DEIS states "Much of the proposed pipeline routes are located along existing rights-of-way and in areas that are already developed and highly fragmented. As a result, the forested areas that are present are predominantly edge habitats that are unlikely to support forest interior species. Therefore, the effect on forest-dwelling wildlife would be minimal. Tree clearing for the construction and maintenance of the Stony Point to Yorktown Take-up and Relay segment would fragment small areas of continuous forest. However, the Project would not contribute significantly to forest fragmentation."

Peer-reviewed, primary scientific literature contests this conclusion. Rich et al in Conservation Biology 2002 found, "Corridor widths as narrow as 8 meters produce forest fragmentation effects in part by attracting cowbirds and nest predators to corridors and adjacent forest interiors. The most serious implication of this study is that narrow forest-dividing corridors may function as ecological traps for forest-interior Neotropical migrants. We suggest that these widespread corridors may be inconspicuous but important contributors to declines of forest-interior nesting species in eastern North America." Eight meters is only 26ft, far less than the 75ft work area proposed for Blue Mountain.

IND86-15 The DEIS mentions Sylvan Glen only in regards to its recreational activities. This is a mischaracterization.

Miller and Klemens characterize Sylvan Glen's 1200 acres as a Biotic Planning Unit: "BPUs are high-quality habitats greater than 1,000 acres, which therefore have the potential to support development-sensitive species in the long-term. They are defined in exactly the same way as biodiversity hubs with one key exception—they are fragmented and isolated from other habitats by heavily-trafficked roads, high-density development, or other factors. Although they are not part of larger corridors, BPUs contain high levels of biodiversity that should be planned for. In fact, management within BPUs is particularly important because if species with lower dispersal capabilities (e.g., amphibians, reptiles, many plant species) become extirpated from them, their populations will not be replenished from outside "source" habitats due to the lack of habitat connectivity."

So, while Sylvan Glen is fragmented in the sense that it isolated from other forested areas, the forest which composes Sylvan Glen is not fragmented. Due to the existing 50ft ROW, the pipeline already bisects the forest and likely introduces edge forest. Using Robinson et al's 250m edge calculation, Sylvan Glen consists of 1.15 square miles (736 acres) of interior, high-quality forest less the 245 acres that includes the ROW and resulting edge forest it introduces.

In discussion of Sylvan Glen, Miller and Clemens state clearly, "A diverse assemblage of development-sensitive species are found here, including spotted and slimy salamanders, red-spotted newts, gray treefrogs, wood frogs, pileated woodpeckers, black-and-white warblers,

IND86-14 See the response to comment IND84-20.

IND86-15 See the response to comment IND84-23.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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IND86-15
(conf'd)

ovenbirds, northern and Louisiana waterthrushes, and wood thrushes. This biotic planning unit currently contains significant, unfragmented habitats. Town-owned preserved areas lie at its north and south ends. Poorly planned development of privately owned lands in between these preserved areas would fragment this BPU into smaller habitats that would be unable to support the focal species currently found there. Protection of privately owned portions (through preservation or land use planning tools) should be a priority."

The current plan by Algonquin calls for a permanent loss of 1 acre of Sylvan Glen for the pigging station. Given the station's proximity to Stoney Street, it will not contribute significantly to reduction in interior forest. However, the DEIS states that Spectra/Algonquin would like 15 acres of Sylvan Glen for a ware yard for a duration of many years. The introduction of that ware yard will result in the loss of approximately 61 acres of interior forest when accounting for the ware yard acreage and the resulting edge forest it will create. That is over 10% of the park's total acreage. Three years of constant construction traffic and work will certainly impact resident populations, though the DEIS makes no mention of this. If the ROW is extended for the work area, additional acres of interior forest will be lost and the forest further fragmented.

As Miller and Clemens state, Sylvan Glen is critical for biodiversity in the Croton-to-Highlands area because it is an isolated patch of forest rich in biodiversity. They state unequivocally that further fragmentation of the park into smaller habitats would render it unable to support the focal species currently found there. The AlM project would significantly fragment Sylvan Glen.

In short, scientific literature indicates that Sylvan Glen is not simply edge forest, but a crucial biotic planning unit. The DEIS completely mischaracterizes this, and other areas. Thus, the DEIS is incomplete and inaccurate in this regard. This also raises the question of whether other areas along the pipeline route are similarly mischaracterized and thus absent from the DEIS.

IND86-16

In order for the FERC to adequately assess the impact of this project, Algonquin must resubmit their analysis of this and other areas mischaracterized as fragmented, edge forest. They must account for the loss of habitat and the impact on biodiversity of populations therein. How does Algonquin propose to avoid further fragmenting Sylvan Glen Preserve? What loss of habitat will occur? There should be additional discussion of how the loss of 61 acres of interior forest from Sylvan Glen (over 10% of the total acreage) can be avoided or repaired. If that loss cannot be avoided or repaired, what alternate routes does Algonquin propose? What size ROW will be maintained in each of these areas? Can these ROWs be limited to 25ft or less to avoid introducing an edge and fragment the interiors of these preserves? How will these ROWs be maintained? Mowing? Herbicides? How will these various forms impact the habitat and biodiversity, and which will have the least impact? Will the Algonquin agree to use the method that minimizes the impact as much as possible?

Rich et al <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1006/j.1523-1732.1994.08041109.x/abstract>
Robinson et al <http://www.pbio.org/cms/docs/2377/Robinsonetal2005science.pdf>
Miller and Clemens <http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan>

IND86-16

Comment noted. See the responses to comments IND84-23, IND84-24, IND-84-25, IND84-26, and IND84-27.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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<i>Regarding Buchanan-Verplank Elementary School.</i>	
IND86-17	<p>The following are issues not addressed in the DEIS.</p> <p>1-Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education (see Sources) to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high-pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)? According to the National Research Council, in their publication <i>Transmission Pipelines and Land Use: A Risk-Informed Approach</i>, they state, "a catastrophic failure of a high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline could cause injury to people 100 feet or more away. For the largest and highest-pressure natural gas pipelines, injury is possible out to 1,000 feet." To lessen risk they suggested, "Possible land use techniques include, for example, establishing setbacks; regulating or prohibiting certain types of uses and structures (such as schools) near transmission pipelines." Clearly the National Research Council would consider allowing this pipeline in such close proximity an unwise risk.</p> <p>According to Richard B. Kuprewicz, pipeline engineer and president of Accufacts (see Sources), rupture of a high pressure natural gas line 450ft away would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. Kuprewicz further states, "For fixed non-pipeline facilities, fence boundary thermal flux limits are usually set at a maximum of 5 KW/m² or lower for new plants in many countries." If FERC were to consider that limit in siting this pipeline it would have to be over 2500ft from B-V. Will Algonquin provide an early ignition pipeline rupture heat flux versus distance curve that can be publicly reviewed and defended so that parents, administrators, public officials and staff of BV can see for themselves the risks? If the assessment deems the risk unacceptable and the District acts, is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to compensate the District for the loss of the school? Will the FERC consider the outcome of such a risk assessment and choose the 'no build' option if the pipeline presents an undue risk to students and staff and B-V?</p>
IND86-18	<p>2-Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project for the District? What do independent, peer-reviewed research studies say about the health impact of being in close proximity to the removal of the existing, decades-old pipeline? Will the pollutants in the old pipes being removed (radon, lead, and other compounds known to be in natural gas) be released? Will there be increased amounts of dust and debris from the work (exhaust fumes, dust, particulate matter)? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for students to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?</p>
IND86-19	<p>3-If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High-Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? B-V will be 450ft from a 42-inch pipeline, well within the ~850ft HCA radius.</p>
IND86-20	<p>4-The Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance's Final Report of Recommended Practices from 2010 states clearly the guidelines for allowing development near pipelines. Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same guidelines not apply? The PIPA warns that building institutional facilities (such as schools)</p>

IND86-17

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND86-18

See the responses to comments SA1-9, SA4-10, and IND55-4.

IND86-19

See the response to comment IND84-7.

IND86-20

See the response to comment IND84-8.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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IND86-20 (cont'd) that are difficult to evacuate should be done to "reduce the consequences that could result from a transmission pipeline accident." The report lists extensive enhancements that should be included in buildings near transmission pipelines. "Enhanced fire protection of buildings (i.e. automatic sprinklers, water screens, exposure protection, etc.) and/or enhanced fire endurance (non-combustible construction, window limitation, etc.) may also be implemented to further mitigate the impact of a potential transmission pipeline incident. NFPA 1, Fire Code, provides minimum standards for separation distances for various occupancies based on fire endurance (in hours) and incorporates many other NFPA codes and standards (by reference) for fire protection. NFPA 5000 and IBC provide minimum standards for fire endurance for various buildings." Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

IND86-21 5-Will Algonquin and/or relevant permitting agencies inform the District when gas flow will begin and when blow downs at local metering and compressor stations occur? Does testing or gas flow into the new pipe pose additional risk to the B-V? Will the district be forced to update any emergency response or evacuation plans in light of this work and the likelihood of road closures due to construction? Will Algonquin keep the District informed of these day to day changes so plans can be adjusted in real time?

IND86-22 6-If this proposed project and its associated risks necessitate the District taking out additional insurance will Algonquin reimburse the district or will those costs be passed on to tax payers?

IND86-23 7-When exactly will the construction (both the horizontal drilling and the pipeline removal/replacement) take place, during the summer or during the academic year? Will construction require altering bus routes (the pipeline crosses 9A and will require road closure) or pickup/dropoff procedures? Will road closures near the school impact the ability of emergency response personnel to reach the school? Will the road closures require altering the emergency evacuation plan for B-V?

8-Construction will proceed six days per week, 12 hours per day and include drilling, digging, welding, heavy machinery, cranes, and large trucks. Will it impact classroom instruction? Will outdoor recess and/or sports practices be impacted? Is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to finance any necessary changes (soundproofing, windows, etc) the district must make to accommodate their project or will the expense fall to tax payers?

Sources:

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11046

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/content/publications/pipa/PIPA-Report-Final-20101117.pdf>

http://www.pipelinesafetytrust.com/docs/accufacts_report_fd_ra.pdf

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fd/sf/protocol07.asp>

IND86-21 See the responses to comments to SA1-9, SA4-3, and IND84-9.

IND86-22 See the response to comment LA1-10. Also, as discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS, Algonquin would pay taxes that may be used to offset any municipal expenses.

IND86-23 Table 2.4-1 in the EIS provides the preliminary construction schedule for the Project facilities. See also the responses to comments SA1-9 and IND55-4.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

20140915-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014	IND86-24	<p>As cited in the DEIS, the area through which this pipeline will pass includes several areas designated as crucial in the Groton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Of particularly note are Blue Mountain Reservation and vicinity, which will be completely bisected by the pipeline right of way.</p> <p>The DEIS states "Much of the proposed pipeline routes are located along existing rights-of-way and in areas that are already developed and highly fragmented. As a result, the forested areas that are present are predominantly edge habitats that are unlikely to support forest interior species. Therefore, the effect on forest-dwelling wildlife would be minimal. Tree-clearing for the construction and maintenance of the Stony Point to Yorktown Take-up and Relay segment would fragment small areas of continuous forest. However, the Project would not contribute significantly to forest fragmentation."</p> <p>Peer-reviewed, primary scientific literature contests this conclusion. Rich et al in Conservation Biology 2002 found, "Corridor widths as narrow as 8 meters produce forest fragmentation effects in part by attracting cowbirds and nest predators to corridors and adjacent forest interiors. The most serious implication of this study is that narrow forest-dividing corridors may function as ecological traps for forest-interior Neotropical migrants. We suggest that these widespread corridors may be inconspicuous but important contributors to declines of forest-interior nesting species in eastern North America." Eight meters is only 26ft, far less than the 75ft work area proposed for Blue Mountain.</p>	IND86-24	See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24.
	IND86-25	<p>Blue Mountain Reservation at 1538 acres does not fit any accepted definition of an edge habitat. Using Robinson et al (Science 1995) definition as forest interior as that more than 250m from an edge, Blue Mountain is approximately 2.6 square miles (1664 acres) of interior, high-quality forest. This does not fit with the statements in the DEIS that most of this forest is edge habitat.</p> <p>Miller and Klemens in their 2004 Plan characterized Blue Mountain as a biodiversity hub; key properties being, "(1) adequate acreage (at least 1,000 acres) to support species that require large expanses of habitat; (2) relatively high quality, non-degraded habitat conditions; and (3) linkages to other landscape units, enabling movement among them (dispersal, migration)."</p> <p>They further state, "The size of this Reservation, and the fact that it contains an assemblage of species that indicate high-quality habitat in the northern suburbs, make it a significant biodiversity hub." They went on to say that it provides habitat to interior forest birds and is "adequately preserved." At present, the 6ft ROW does not constitute a fragmentation barrier; however, the 75ft work area will result in forest fragmentation and the introduction of edge forest right through the center of the Reservation.</p> <p>The combination of the loss of forest for the ROW and the introduction of edge forest along its perimeter would result in the loss of approximately 400 acres of interior forest from Blue Mountain Reservation. 400 acres is one quarter of the entire park! This project, as proposed would result in loss or conversion to edge forest, of approximately 25% of the parks total acreage! In short, Blue Mountain is not edge forest, it is not fragmented, it supports forest-interior species. Thus, the DEIS discounting effects on this area are inappropriate and must be reassessed.</p>	IND86-25	See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24.
	IND86-26	Included in the vicinity of Blue Mountain is Dickey Brook. This brook and wetlands lies completely	IND86-26	See the responses to comments CO13-1 and CO13-8.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

20140915-0032 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/15/2014	
IND86-26 (cont'd)	within the proposed work area. The area routinely floods during heavy rains, completely blocking Reynolds Hill with muddy water, depositing sediment as it recedes.
IND86-27	<p>Adjacent to Blue Mountain but absent from the DEIS is the Pleasantside wetlands and associated uplands that constitute the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve. Miller and Clemens characterized that area as follows; "This area is east of Blue Mountain Reservation, and lies south and east of Pleasantside. The habitat here is too small to be considered a biodiversity hub or biotic planning unit. However, the area is noteworthy for several reasons. It contains remnant populations of development-sensitive species (e.g., black rat snakes, gray treefrogs, Canada warblers, pileated woodpecker, worm-eating warbler, and others). It contains the headwater wetlands of Furnace Brook (some of which is protected locally as a park). It also includes a diversity of wetlands (including ponds, forested wetlands, shrub swamps, and emergent marsh). Most of these wetlands have been ringed tightly by development. Wetland-rich landscapes such as this are particularly important for biodiversity; development in such areas should be planned carefully to avoid further impacts to wetland biota."</p> <p>The pipeline bisects the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve completely. The impacts of this bisection on the biodiversity, wetlands, and water quality are not addressed in the DEIS.</p>
IND86-28	<p>In short, scientific literature indicate that the areas of Blue Mountain and vicinity are not simply edge forest, but a biodiversity hub and habitat fragment of concern. The DEIS completely mischaracterizes or omits (in the case of Furnace Brook) these areas. Thus, the DEIS is incomplete and inaccurate in this regard. This also raises the question of whether other areas along the pipeline route are similarly mischaracterized and thus absent from the DEIS.</p> <p>In order for the FERC to adequately assess the impact of this project, Algonquin must resubmit their analysis of these and other areas mischaracterized as fragmented, edge forest. They must account for the loss of habitat and the impact on biodiversity of populations therein. How does Algonquin propose to avoid fragmenting Blue Mountain forest and further fragmenting the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve? What loss of habitat will occur? There should be additional discussion of how the loss of 400 acres from Blue Mountain (approximately 25% of the total acreage) can be avoided or repaired. If that loss cannot be avoided or repaired, what alternate routes does Algonquin propose? What size ROW will be maintained in each of these areas? Can these ROWs be limited to 25ft or less to avoid introducing an edge and fragmenting the interiors of these preserves? How will these ROWs be maintained? Mowing? Herbicides? How will these various forms impact the habitat and biodiversity, and which will have the least impact? Will the Algonquin agree to use the method that minimizes the impact as much as possible?</p> <p>Rich et al http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1994.08041109.x/abstract Robinson et al http://www.prbo.org/cms/docs/terre/Robinsonetal1985science.pdf Miller and Clemens http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan</p>

IND86-27

Comment noted. Sections 4.3.2.6 and 4.4.3 of the EIS discuss impacts and mitigation to surface waters and wetlands. See also the response to comment IND84-24.

IND86-28

Comment noted. See the responses to comments IND84-24, IND-84-25, IND84-26, and IND84-27.

IND86 – Courtney Williams et al. (cont'd)

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Environmental Justice

Low income communities and communities of color have historically been overburdened as a result of air pollution from energy-generating facilities, and water pollution from waste treatment facilities and the disproportionate locating of other undesirable land uses in those communities.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) define environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies. Meaningful involvement means that people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; their concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

The Peekskill Environmental Justice report looked at the following characteristics:

- areas where a number of residents are living below the poverty line and/or where minorities comprise more than 51.1 percent of the population
- current environmental burdens on Peekskill and surrounding areas
- comparative health status and adverse health effects

The study found the following:

- Peekskill has a population of approximately 25,000, with the majority of its population being African American or Latino.
- Neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill are home to at least 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major and minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, 47 hazardous waste handlers, and 23 toxic release sites. The majority of the toxic release sites, hazardous waste, solid waste facilities and wastewater facilities are located in predominantly African-American communities.
- Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities indicates that Peekskill has unusually high rates of asthma, including emergency room visits and hospitalizations, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease, and high incidents of low birth weight.

Impact of the AIM Pipeline Project

IND86-29 The AIM Project would have adverse impacts on neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill, NY, an area already home to more than their fair share of hazardous waste facilities. The adverse impacts on the environmental justice communities associated with the construction of the pipeline would include the temporary increases in dust, noise, and traffic from the construction and the ongoing impacts on air quality once the pipeline is completed.

In Westchester County, two census block groups crossed by the AIM Project have minority populations greater than the minority threshold but the DEIS lacks any meaningful analysis of environmental justice issues. While the adverse environmental impacts would occur along the entire pipeline route the DEIS does not provide sufficient analysis to effectively determine if the Project would result in a disproportionately high and adverse impact on these minority and low-income populations.

The absence of any meaningful analysis of the AIM Project's impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route deprived the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment, and failed to take the requisite hard look at the proposed pipeline's environmental impact. A full analysis of alternative routes and adequate comment time should be provided for any meaningful understanding of the impact upon environmental justice communities. As a result, a revised DEIS must be prepared for review and public comment to analyze the impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route.

IND86-29

See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND87 – Vivian Lehrer

20140916-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/15/2014 10:36:52 PM

Vivian Lehrer, Esq., Putnam Valley, NY.
I direct a children's summer camp in Putnam Valley, NY, about three miles from the Southeast compressor station.


IND87-1 The State of New York and all of the impacted counties must demand an independent and transparent analysis be conducted by an independent engineering organization. The cost for this study should be borne by Spectra/Energy.

It is unconscionable and irresponsible to continue this project prior to a complete, independent risk analysis. The potential consequences of this event are too devastating to the New York area and CT not to design this new line to maximum safety standards and assess the risk.

IND87-1

See the response to comment LA5-12 regarding the design of the pipeline facilities. Section 4.12 of the EIS addresses pipeline safety.

IND88 – John MacLean

<i>CP14-96 ORIGINAL</i>	
6 Hamilton Avenue Croton, NY 10520 September 9, 2014	
Secretary Kimberly D. Bose Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE Room 1A Washington, D. C. 20426	
Dear Madam Secretary:	
As a resident of the Town of Cortlandt, New York, I oppose the extension of the Algonquin Pipeline for the following reasons:	
IND88-1	* The proposed pipeline is within a few hundred feet of forty years of accumulated spent fuel rods, which are stored at Indian Point Nuclear Facility in overcrowded fuel pools and dry cask storage, and near the intersection of two geological fault lines, the Ramapo and Stamford-Peekskill faults, which poses the risk of catastrophic damage with long-term impacts on the region. Proposed high voltage electrical transmission lines would also cross the pipeline in the same area further increasing the risks. <i>An explosion at or near Indian Point would be an unimaginable disaster.</i>
IND88-2	* Potentially high levels of radon, the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers nationwide, will be transported in the pipeline. Pipelines and compressor stations emit methane, a greenhouse gas far more potent than carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change.
IND88-3	* Compressor station expansions proposed for Stony Point and Southeast, NY expose communities to highly toxic emissions each year. Health effects associated with compressor station emissions include nosebleeds, headaches, dizziness, skin rashes, respiratory, developmental, neurological and cardiovascular problems, leukemia, breast, kidney and liver cancer.
IND88-4	* The proposed expansion significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, emergency response, damage to water supplies, and environmental impacts for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.
IND88-5	* Expansion and construction of gas infrastructure unwisely directs taxpayer dollars to increased use of fossil fuels when both <i>public funds and private investment should be focused on energy efficiency, conservation, and non-polluting renewable energy resources.</i>
IND88-6	
Thank you for your consideration.	
Sincerely,  John MacLean	

IND88-1	See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.
IND88-2	See the response to comment SA4-4.
IND88-3	See the responses to comments FA4-23 and CO12-13.
IND88-4	See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.
IND88-5	See the response to comment CO15-4.
IND88-6	See the response to comment FL4-11.

IND89 – Stephen Kohlhase

20140916-5027 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/16/2014 6:38:01 AM

Presented at FERC Public Hearing AIM 9-10-14 presented in front of FERC Maggie Suter, PHMSA Karen Gentile, Jennifer Lee consultant.

Revised for submittal at Public Hearing 9-15-14 Cortland Manor NY

The reason I'm here is to publicly address a serious environmental problem already occurring in our area from changes made from 2004 to Iroquois Transmission System and 2007 & 2008 to both the Algonquin and Iroquois transmission systems. The problems are errant sound waves radiating away from these systems. One problem is an air borne problem that is localized to the compressor station called Flutter. The other is a far more expansive debilitation of mostly inaudible low frequency and infrasonic sound waves radiating away from the buried pipe lines, interacting with enclosed structures and resonating them to cause chronic, intolerable tonal sound and vibrations of enclosed structures called Hum.

On September 7, I filed comments into the AIM docket CP14-96-000(FERC Accession 201407075016) because these issues have not been addressed in the draft AIM EIS, even though for nearly 5 years the FERC has been aware of them, witnessed them and requested by town and State Legislators to get to the bottom of the problems. My filing addresses the problem and the negative impacts already occurring in the exposure areas to humans and the eco system. My sensitization to it became noticeable after changes were made to the Iroquois and Algonquin systems in 2007 & 2008. FERC is fully cognizant of these issues and is either unable or unwilling to address them.

Hum is caused by conditions inside HP NG transmission pipelines which radiate ELF/LF sound waves, inducing structural resonance, resulting in a vibration sound that is similar to a large idling diesel engine sitting in the neighborhood. Not noticed by most but affecting many. The resultant vibration sound called hum saturates the interiors of enclosed structures like homes and workplaces. It is occurring throughout the US and other countries within a few miles of the ROW's of many of these type lines.

Flutter is an airborne pulsing pressure wave caused by vortex instabilities at exhaust turbine exhaust stacks. It is local to the neighborhood near the station

The first sensation of the problems were uncomfortable LF mono tone vibration sounds in bed, at night in 2009. It escalated and began to cause sick feelings, altered sleep patterns, ringing ears and anxiety. There were noticeable changes in wildlife habitat, demeanor of pet dog and surface vibrations and standing pool water waves.

After some early cooperation with then only Iroquois considered a source, FERC advised that no further attention to the matter would be forth coming in early 2010. We asked for the support of Attorney General Blumenthal, Representative Murphy and Brookfield First Selectman which

IND89-1

See the response to comment LA34-1.

IND89 – Stephen Kohlhasse (cont'd)

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IND89-1
(cont'd)

they followed up contacting FERC and asking for FERC involvement. Some progress seemed to be occurring, but fell far short of studying the problem. At that point independent investigation had already begun, where we found that not only the Iroquois Brookfield Compressor Station is a high emitter of LF sound waves, but so are both buried pipeline systems operated by Iroquois and Algonquin.

Mid 2011 a severely flutter impacted household within 455 feet of the Iroquois Station engaged with FERC's Dispute Resolution Services, as I did as well. FERC engineers visited the area and validated that vibrations were being caused by gas plant operations. This occurred in Nov 2011. FERC requested Iroquois to develop a plan to deal with the problem, which Iroquois took 6 months to respond and rebuked FERC's request informing it that not enough people are affected and the benefits to the greater population don't warrant spending the funds to correct. Flutter and vibrations continue.

My first formal complaint was filed in Oct 2012, followed by others and still nothing has progressed or been addressed.

Besides FERC submittals, information has been provided to town, state, federal agencies and legislators. Information has also been provided to the CT State Crimes Unit and the CDC regarding the mind altering affects which can be linked to chronic exposure to ELF sound and vibration, such as the hum.

I implore FERC to address these issues in the Algonquin AIM -EIS.

Approval of the project must be denied until these problems are embraced and investigated as a devastating environmental stressor. It's impact on mental health and it's impact on wildlife habitats understood and the concerns of citizens not simply glossed over.

As an advocate of the public, regardless of the AIM Project, FERC must undertake an unbiased investigation into these problems. To date FERC has failed to enforce the law under the Code of Federal Regulations, section 18CFR380.12 regarding vibration. It is fully aware of both problems. Section 18CFR380.12 states:

IND89 – Stephen Kohlhasse (cont’d)

20140916-5027 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/16/2014 6:38:01 AM

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

§380.12

(A) The noise attributable to any new compressor station, compression added to an existing station, or any modification, upgrade or update of an existing station, must not exceed a day-night sound level (DNL) of 55 dBA at any pre-existing noise-sensitive area (such as schools, hospitals, or residences).

(B) New compressor stations or modifications of existing stations shall not result in a perceptible increase in vibration at any noise-sensitive area.

(C) Describe measures and manufacturer's specifications for equipment proposed to mitigate impact to air and noise quality, including emission control systems, installation of filters, mufflers, or insulation of piping and buildings, and orientation of equipment away from noise-sensitive areas.

(D) *Resource Report 10--Alternatives.* This report is required for all applications. It must describe alternatives to the project and compare the environmental impacts of such alternatives to those of the proposal. The discussion must demonstrate how environmental benefits and costs were weighed

consideration, describe the environmental characteristics of each route or site and the reasons for rejecting it. Provide comparative tables showing the differences in environmental characteristics for the alternative and proposed action. The location of any alternatives in this paragraph shall be provided on maps equivalent to those required in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(m) *Resource Report 11--Reliability and safety.* This report is required for applications involving new or recommended LNG facilities. Information previously filed with the Commission need not be refilled if the applicant verifies its continued validity. This report shall address the potential hazard to the public from failure of facility components resulting from accidents or natural catastrophes, how these events would affect reliability, and what procedures and design features have been used to reduce potential hazards. *Resource Report 11 must:*

(i) Describe measures proposed to protect the public from failure of the

Steve Kohlhasse
Brookfield CT
Updated 9-16-14

IND90 – Peter Nightingale

20140916-5033 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/16/2014 9:15:38 AM

FERC public hearing on the AIM pipeline expansion project, September 16, 2014

IND90-1 The proposed pipeline expansion to bring more fracked natural gas to Rhode Island. This is a terrible idea!

We should be growing a sustainable, distributed system of power generation.

Instead, as Larry Wilkerson, Colin Powell's former chief of staff, formulated it, our policy is: "let's just keep being predators and watch the planet cast us off, because the planet is going to cast a soft, or at least a sizable majority of us."

Rhode Island import will import more natural gas, and it will export death and destruction to the people near the drilling sites.

Most of the wells are now located in Pennsylvania, but extreme-extraction wells are short-lived and they are spreading like wildfire across the US.

IND90-2 Maps of the RI Department of Health of asthma show a higher prevalence of asthma insurance claims in the section of Burrillville near the gas compressor station. Is it causing this? That is not clear, but is ignorance a solid basis for the planned expansion?

IND90-3 Our governors and congressional delegations are unwavering in their unwavering support of the 1%. They have lined up behind this supposedly "Green" Bridge to Hell."

They have also tried to make these vital decisions behind closed doors.

IND90-4 They claim that pipeline expansion will lower the price of fuel, but the gas may end up going to world market where its price is much higher than in the US.

We have to stop this crime against the People and against Life on Earth!

References:

1. "Green" Bridge to Hell: http://www.tomdispatch.com/post/175873/tomgram/%3A_naomi_oreskes_a_%22green%22_bridge_to_hell/
2. The myth that gas is clean energy: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OIAFRzaHnb4#t=27m0s>
3. Larry Wilkerson on Predators 'R US: http://therealnews.com/t2/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=74&jumival=11844
4. Health effects of fracking: <http://concernedhealthny.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CHPNY-Fracking-Compendium.pdf>
5. Wall Street's role in blowing the subprime gas bubble: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OIAFRzaHnb4#t=27m0s>
6. RI politicians in bed with corporate America: <http://www.rifuture.org/sunshine-and-methane-pipeline-expansion.html>

IND90-1 Comment noted.

IND90-2 See the responses to comments SA4-10 and SA4-9.

IND90-3 Comment noted.

IND90-4 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND91 – Susan Angevin

20140916-5095(29787355).txt

Susan Angevin, Dedham, MA.
September 16, 2014

To FERC Commission Members:

IND91-1 I am writing to express my concern regarding the proposed Algonquin pipeline project (FERC docket #CP14-96-000) which as planned would run under Route 1 in Dedham, MA alongside densely populated neighborhoods and the new Municipal Campus.

IND91-2 I live on Willow Street in a neighborhood that would be severely impacted both by 1-2 years of construction and by the potential negative environmental impacts of any failure in the gas pipes. The latter danger that most concerns me because the long-term health effects of fracking, both the drilling and in this case the transportation systems, to nearby communities is not fully known, most critically the potential for water contamination and gas leaks.

IND91-3 I respectfully request that the Commission give serious consideration to the concerns of this community and revise or abandon this project to avoid negative impacts on the community.

Thank you for your consideration of this request and for your commitment to ensuring safe and sound energy for all our citizens.

Sincerely,

Susan Angevin

IND91-1

Algonquin has estimated that construction in residential areas would progress about 40 to 200 feet per day, which means construction should last several days or a couple of weeks within any given neighborhood, not 1 to 2 years. Section 4.12 of the EIS addresses both general and specific safety-related concerns.

IND91-2

See the response to comment CO19-11.

IND91-3

Comment noted.

IND92 – Rickie Harvey



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION		ORIGINAL
ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)		
Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed ¹ .		
<div>Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.</div>		
<div>For Official Filing: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE, Room 1A Washington, DC 20426</div>		
COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) <i>(continue on back of page if necessary)</i>		
<div>PLS SEE ATTACHED</div>		
<div>FILED SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION 2014 SEP 16 A 9:17 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION</div>		
Commentor's Name and Mailing Address <i>(Please Print)</i>		
Rickie Harvey		
32 Pomfret St		
W. Roxbury MA 02132		
rickie@verizon.net		
<small>¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(ii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at http://www.ferc.gov under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "Register." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).</small>		

IND92 – Rickie Harvey (cont'd)

<p>Docket #CP14-96-000</p> <p>September 11, 2014 Dear Members of FERC,</p>	
IND92-1	<p>I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with the limited nature of the community process in regard to the expansion of the Algonquin Pipeline, specifically the 5-mile spur into Dedham and West Roxbury. These are new pipes being laid, not simply the enlargement of current pipes. My understanding is that National Grid asked Spectra to build this new part of the pipeline in order to increase capacity.</p> <p>In light of the residential area through which these new pipes will be laid, including a soccer field on which children will play, it would behoove everyone involved to hold a robust community process in which the neighborhood meets with both Spectra representatives and informed individuals from National Grid together, at the same time, so that they can answer all questions posed and not say that the other company knows the answers but that they do not. I also request that in addition to this informational meeting, at which Spectra and National Grid should present their plans to the community, there be a second FERC hearing held. The previous hearing—scheduled for the eve of the state primary and not at all publicized in a significant manner to the community—while well attended, still did not allow for many elected officials to attend and also precluded many community activists who were knee deep in getting out the vote for the election. It is apparent that many of these people would have attended on another evening.</p>
IND92-2	
IND92-3	<p>Many in the community have safety and environmental concerns about the Metering Station that is planned to be built very near an active quarry in West Roxbury. With blasts taking place in the nearby vicinity, how can a Metering Station be built without honest and serious meetings with neighbors who live in the radius of the pipeline and station?</p>
IND92-4	<p>There currently are thousands of gas leaks in the National Grid pipes all around West Roxbury. They are dangerous and an environmental hazard. If National Grid needs to increase its capacity, they should be urged not to spend the money they plan to pay Spectra for these new pipes in a largely residential area but instead to repair all of the leaks. Doing so would increase their capacity as desired and not create new fossil fuel infrastructure that will last 40 or 50 years when we should be taking measures to wean ourselves off fossil fuels, not increase them.</p>
IND92-5	<p>You are well aware of the many, many environmental concerns around natural gas pipelines, fracking, etc. and it should be your number one priority to make sure the residents in West Roxbury and Dedham are fully informed of the dangers of this pipeline expansion and also the disruption to their lives as it is built. None of this has been done to any degree that the building of a new pipeline should require.</p>
IND92-6	<p>Thank you for listening to the community's concerns, ensuring Spectra and National Grid are required to hold a robust community process in which information is disseminated and questions addressed, and that there is a second FERC hearing held because of the short notice and troublesome date on which the first hearing was scheduled.</p>
<p>Sincerely, Rickie Harvey</p> <p>32 Pomfret Street West Roxbury, MA 02132 e-mail: rickieh@verizon.net phone: 617-413-1786</p>	

- IND92-1 See the response to comment FA6-5 regarding the opportunities for public involvement.
- IND92-2 See the responses to comments FA6-5 and LA3-2. The purpose of the comment meetings is to offer the public an opportunity to voice their comments on the draft EIS on the public record to FERC (i.e., not for elected officials or citizen activists to garner support or opposition to a project). These meetings are scheduled geographically and temporally to allow a wide audience in the Project area to attend. We do not believe that a meeting the night before a primary election prevented/obstructed the ability for the majority of the public to attend. Further, many elected officials or staff representatives attended the meeting in Dedham, Massachusetts and presented comments. As was published in the Notice of Availability, the Commission also offered several other methods of providing comments on the draft EIS.
- IND92-3 See the response to comment FA6-1.
- IND92-4 See the response to comment IND53-2.
- IND92-5 Section 4.12 of the EIS contains a thorough discussion of public safety issues associated with the Project, and section 4.8.3 discusses construction impacts in residential, commercial, and industrial areas.
- IND92-6 Comment noted.

IND93 – Dr. Allen Dozor

	CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF THE HUDSON VALLEY Maria Fareri Children's Hospital at Westchester Medical Center New York Medical College Mailing Address: Skyline Office #1N-E29 40 Sunshine Cottage Road Valhalla, New York 10595 Office: (914) 493-7585 Fax: (914) 594-2350 www.childrensenvironment.org	
Allen J. Dozor, MD, Center Director	Robert W. Amler, MD, Dean, School of Health Sciences and Practice	Staff Physicians
Amy Anselmi, DNP, FNP-BC, Outreach Coordinator	Diane E. Heck, Ph. D, Chair, Department of Environmental Health Science	Nikhil Amin, MD
Y. Cathy Kim, MD, Associate Center Director	Agnes Banquet, MD, Assistant Center Director	Jay Boyer, MD
Sankaran Krishnan, MD, MPH, Director of Research	Ingrid Gherston, BS, Research Coordinator	Elizabeth de la Riva-Velasco, MD
Kim Jacobs, MSW, Center Social Worker	Jennifer Lucketta, Program Coordinator	Bindu George, MD
Denna Westby, Assistant Program Coordinator		Suzette Gjonaj, MD
		Christy Kim, MD
		Diana Lowenthal, MD
		Yehudit Pollack, MD
		Nadav Traeger, MD
		John Weher, MD

September 15, 2014

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 201426

Re: Docket #CP14-96-000

Dear Commissioners:

IND93-1 This letter is written to urge comprehensive, independent and transparent risk assessment, including risks to health, particularly to children, before approving Spectra Energy's proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) natural gas pipeline expansion project.

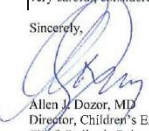
I am a practicing pediatric pulmonologist at the Maria Fareri Children's Hospital, Professor of Pediatric and Clinical Public Health at New York Medical College, and Director of the Children's Environmental Health Center of the Hudson Valley. Our children's hospital is the only children's hospital in the lower Hudson Valley and as such, we care for thousands of children with asthma and related chronic respiratory disease. The incidence of asthma in our region is very high and has increased dramatically over the last thirty years. This striking increase is undeniably related at least in part to air pollution. The air quality in the area through which this pipeline expansion is planned is poor, frequently failing to meet EPA levels considered to be safe. Ground zone ozone and particulate matter levels

Between 30 and 50 new patients are referred to our center weekly. Asthma begins in early childhood, and young children are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality. Their immune systems are immature. Young children breathe in much higher amounts of air relative to their body size. Inflammation in the lungs in young children not only harms these children for the rest of their lives, these effects can also be seen in their children and their children's children.

It is extremely important that the health effects of any increases in toxic emissions that may result from this pipeline project be studied very carefully, including not just average daily emissions, but increases that may occur with temperature inversions and blowdown events.

The legislators of all counties directly affected by this project have passed resolutions regarding Spectra Energy's AIM pipeline expansion project. In addition to the impact on air quality, real concerns have been raised about exposure of our communities to increased radioactive powder that can be either breathed in or ingested. I agree with all that have called for a very careful, considered, and independent assessment of all potential adverse health effects of this project.

Sincerely,


Allen J. Dozor, MD
Director, Children's Environmental Health Center of the Hudson Valley
Chief, Pediatric Pulmonology, Allergy & Sleep Medicine
Associate Physician in Chief, Maria Fareri Children's Hospital at Westchester Medical Center
Professor of Pediatrics and Clinical Public Health
New York Medical College

IND93-1

See the responses to comments SA1-10 and SA4-10.

IND94 – Susan Dimmock

20140916-5107(29787427).txt

IND94-1 Susan Dimmock, Rocky Hill, CT.
I am writing to oppose Spectra Energy subsidiary Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC's plans to construct the Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) gas pipeline expansion across New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 2015 and 2016. This project will cross 67 bodies of water and 86 wetlands in Connecticut alone, and will bore under the Hudson and Still Rivers, creating a risk of contamination of all these valuable resources. The rate of leaks and spills of methane is high.

IND94-2 Fracked gas poses serious environmental and health risks, and the rate of leaks and spills is high. By adding more renewable power to the grid and increasing energy

IND94-3 efficiencies, we could power 40% of electricity by renewables within 20 years. But we can't get off fossil fuels by switching from one to another. Natural gas should stay in the ground with its dirty brothers, coal and oil.

Thank you for your attention

IND94-1 See the response to comment FL2-5.

IND94-2 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND94-3 See the response to comment FL2-2.

IND95 – Tim Muller

20140917-5007 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/17/2014 7:47:52 AM

IND95-1 Tim Muller, Walden, NY.
I would like to comment in favor of this project. It will bring local jobs to local people and will help to increase the needed supply of natural gas to the northeast.
Thank you.

IND95-1 Comment noted.

IND96 – Gina LaRosa

20140917-5038 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/17/2014 11:21:52 AM

IND96-1 Gina, Glastonbury, CT.
I am a resident of Glastonbury, CT and oppose the creation of the Spectra gasline in my town and neighboring towns. As a healthy-living advocate, I do my best for myself and my family to eat organic, healthy, along with adopting a healthy lifestyle of fitness and doing whatever I can to keep us healthy, recycling, and being as green as possible.. This presents additional environmental risks of disease not only for people, but for our animals and vegetation.

Thank You,
Gina LaRosa

IND96-1

Comment noted.

IND97 – Kara Tierney

20140917-5037 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/17/2014 11:17:50 AM

IND97-1 KARA TIERNEY, DEDHAM, MA.
I am writing in regards to docket number CP14-96-000. I strongly oppose the proposed pipeline project along Rt 1. In addition to general concern regarding the project, I am particularly alarmed by its proximity to the residential areas of Dedham and West Roxbury. That Dedham and West Roxbury appear to be shouldering a disproportionately high percentage of frontage concerns me further. I believe strongly that the potential for an accident and the disruption to residents are compelling reasons to seek alternative routes or stop the project altogether.

IND97-1

Section 4.12 .1 of the EIS discusses how PHMSA pipeline safety standards apply to specific segments of the AIM Project pipeline, including a summary of the higher safety standards applicable to HCAs such as residential neighborhoods and schools.

IND98 – Irving Mintz

20140918-5000 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/17/2014 5:02:27 PM

IRVING MINTZ, STATEN ISLAND, NY, NY.
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
<http://www.ferc.gov/>

Dear FERC and every governmental decision maker:

IND98-1 As concerned citizens we oppose the Algonquin Pipeline Extension pushing
fracked gas through sensitive regions in New York, Connecticut and Rhode
Island - creating environmental and nuclear hazards.

The Marcellus Shale, site of the United State's most frenzied fracking
spree, is full of Radium 226 and 228, one of the decay products of which
is radon, the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States.
It used to be that you wouldn't buy a house if radon was discovered in
it. Perhaps NY, and even the USA, is no longer a place to live or work
in, anymore.

IND98-2 We request that the public be given the full truth by FERC and that
additional year be added to the period ending September 29th for
commenting. Why not start by posting this on the front page of every
government and major media website:

[http://www.truth-out.org/news/item/26139-time-is-running-out-for-
activists-to-halt-fracked-gas-pipeline-into-nyc-conn-ri](http://www.truth-out.org/news/item/26139-time-is-running-out-for-activists-to-halt-fracked-gas-pipeline-into-nyc-conn-ri)

STOP the Algonquin Pipeline Extension NOW.

Kindest Regards,

Irving Mintz, M.S.W.
Chairman
Portals Of Wonder
Tel: 212 665-6544, Ext. 302 | ExecutiveOffice@PortalsOfWonder.org
<http://www.PortalsOfWonder.org>

Portals Of Wonder is a volunteer driven 501c3 nonprofit community
organization that brings magic, mime, music and myth to over 10,000
critically ill children, disadvantaged and homeless youth, and frail
elderly since 1999. To view video clips of our past programs, generously
edited by Robert DeNiro's company, or support our mission and programs,
please visit <http://www.PortalsOfWonder.org>.

IND98-1 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND98-2 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND99 – Aimee

20140918-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/17/2014 7:32:04 PM

Aimee, Montebello, NY.

- IND99-1 I am writing to ask you to put a stop to the Algonquin Bridge Expansion Project. If Algonquin is allowed to go forward with this project my family would be directly impacted as the 42 Inch pipeline would be placed in my backyard within feet of my house. This pipeline would be the same size as the San Bruno, California, pipeline, which exploded in 2010, killing eight people and destroying 38 homes. There have also been over 8,000 pipeline accidents in the United States between 1986 and the spring of 2013. I am very concerned about the safety and health risks to my 3 young children. I am unsure why this project is even under consideration as research shows there is no need for new infrastructure. ISO New England reported that gas capacity last winter was adequate even during peak demand. Instead of expansion we should be looking at a systematic renewable energy program not catering to large wealthy fossil fuel corporations at the expense of our citizens.
- IND99-2
- IND99-3
- IND99-4 It seems unfair that a commission in Washington can make decisions that directly affect my family's future. I am sure you would not be in favor of a gas line running through your property, only feet from your home. It is time you take a hard look at the impact these projects have on communities and the individuals who live there. The costs for this project far outweigh the benefits and this project should be not allowed to move forward.

IND99-1

See the response to comment SA4-5. Further, the commentor cites numerous inaccurate facts about the size of the San Bruno, California pipeline and natural gas transmission pipeline incident data. See the response to comment IND81-2.

IND99-2

Section 1.1 of the EIS discusses the purpose and need for the Project, including that numerous shippers have contracted with Algonquin for pipeline transportation service exceeding the capacity of the existing pipeline system.

IND99-3

See the response to comment FL4-11.

IND99-4

Comment noted.

IND100 – Barbara Jacobs

20140917-0006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/17/2014	
ORIGINAL	
FILED SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION Peekskill, New York September 3, 2014 2014 SEP 17 A 9 11 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION	
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street NE, Room 1 Washington, DC 20426	
RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project; FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00	
Dear Secretary Bose:	
Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.	
IND100-1	Aside from the danger of damage to the environment, the local communities, etc., if the pipeline causes damage to Indian Point & the facility explodes or leaks radiation, the population of NYC & surrounding areas would be catastrophic to the Eastern USA & the world economy.
IND100-2	The irony is that the justification for the pipeline is to make USA energy independent, but the actual gas will end up being sold outside the USA to Europe & Asia.
	Barbara Jacobs 150 W. 96 St NY 10025

IND100-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND100-2 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND101 – Una Curran

20140918-5044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:03:37 PM

Una Curran, Peekskill, NY.
Una Marie Curran
51 McGuire Avenue
Peekskill, NY 10566
September 15, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Algonquin Incremental Market Project
Algonquin Pipeline / Spectra Energy
Docket No. CP14-96

Request for Extension for Public Comments on
Draft Environmental Impact Statement;
Request for Revised Draft EIS

IND101-1 I am requesting that the close of the public comment period for the Draft
EIS, currently scheduled for September 29, 2014 be extended to May 29,
2105 a nine month extension.

IND101-2 I am commenting under protest because the DEIS for the AIM project is
fatally flawed and should be withdrawn. The DEIS is woefully incomplete
and should be withdrawn and reissued when the inadequacies and
deficiencies have been addressed.

IND101-3 The fact that the IPFC hazard assessment has not been released is reason
alone to ask for the withdrawal of the DEIS.

IND101-4 By Spectra's own admission they do not carry enough insurance coverage to
adequately cover infrastructure damage during construction or liability
coverage for any type of disaster post construction. By allowing this
lack of adequate insurance you are asking the taxpayers to become the
guarantors of the project, this is simply not acceptable. We don't want
this pipeline and we certainly don't want to foot the bill if something
goes wrong.

IND101-5 The proposed plan to place the pipeline within 450 feet of PV elementary
school is unacceptable.

IND101-6 The 1950's US Census data shows Westchester County, NY population of
625,816 residents, the 2010 US census shows a population of 949,113. A
50% increase in 60 years. Instead of looking to expand the existing
pipeline isn't it time we talked of decommissioning it due to the
increase in population and related risks?

IND101-7 The health and safety issues need to be examined very closely as we
already have a higher than normal asthma rate. The emissions from
compressor stations and metering stations need to be more closely
monitored and regulated in order to preserve air quality and mitigate
health issues that stem from VOC's and toxins being released at these
stations.

IND101-8 In conclusion I say to the entire FERC Board, my life and that of my
neighbors, their children and all communities along this proposed
project. OUR LIVES ARE NOT DISPOSABLE... WE WILL NOT BE COLLATERAL DAMAGE

IND101-1 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND101-2 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND101-3 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND101-4 See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND101-5 See the response to comment SA4-5.

IND101-6 As stated in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, PHMSA's regulations include
measures to be implemented by the pipeline operator if an increase in
population density adjacent to its pipeline occurs. Also, as noted
throughout the EIS, 81.5 percent of the pipeline facilities proposed in New
York would replace existing facilities installed pre-1970. Therefore, there
would be no increase in risk to the public.

IND101-7 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, and LA1-6.

IND101-8 Comment noted.

IND101 – Una Curran (cont'd)

20140918-5044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:03:37 PM

IND101-8 |so that a multibillion dollar company can make money, ruin our historic
(cont'd) Hudson Valley and wreak havoc upon our health and safety.

Thank you

IND102 – Andrey Slutskiy

20140918-5053 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:34:07 PM

Andrey Slutskiy, New Rochelle, NY.
Dear FERC,

Would you approve a 42 inch gas pipeline right next to a nuclear power plant near Washington DC?

IND102-1 | It is unthinkable to approve the addition of a new much larger pipeline to the existing dangerous 26" - 30" pipelines located extremely close to the Indian Point nuclear power plant. Accidents related to gas pipelines and compressor stations are common in general and particularly common for Spectra. There are no precedents in the US or elsewhere of gas pipelines being so close to nuclear plants.

IND102-2 | Additionally, gas transmitted by the pipeline is not even intended for American consumption but is to be exported to Canada.

IND102-3 | On its website the Spectra stated that this project will cost about \$950 millions (I think that Spectra is going to receive our tax money).

IND102-4 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission(NRC) must evaluate safety risk that the new proposed gas pipeline would pose to Indian Point.

IND102-5 | Please do not allow Spectra to gamble with our lives and put the entire New York metro area at risk for a nuclear catastrophe.

Andrey Slutskiy,
New Rochelle, NY
Westchester

IND102-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND102-2 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND102-3 Algonquin would recover its costs for the AIM Project through the proposed rates that would be paid by the Project shippers. Algonquin does not receive tax money from the areas its pipeline crosses; in fact, Algonquin pays all applicable taxes in those communities.

IND102-4 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND102-5 Comment noted.

IND103 – Cara Sullivan

20140918-5054 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:35:01 PM

Cara Sullivan, Buchanan, NY.
Dear Secretary Rose:

My name is Cara Sullivan, I am a resident of Buchanan, NY, I represent the interests of my family, friends and community members, and my communication to you is in the public interest. Regarding Docket # CP14-96, I urge you to resolve that a revised DEIS be prepared for review and public comment to analyze any safety related conflicts.

IND103-1 1- Proximity to Indian Point. I have concerns about
a. Homeland Security given the proximity of Indian Point, the gas pipelines, the national electric grid infrastructure; and the distance to New York City
IND103-3 b. The earthquake risk and the lack of emergency preparedness the proposed route is unsafe.
IND103-4 2- In the event of a disaster, the current emergency response system is under trained, staffed, and equipped. Our communities are primarily staffed with volunteer fire, and emergency medical staff. We can barely support the community with the number emergencies with the amount of volunteers we have. Additionally, these volunteers are operating on local tax payer dollars to fund training and equipment. The types of emergencies that would result from a pipeline of this magnitude would devastate our support staff, resulting in a mass casualty that could not be managed in a timely and efficient manner.
IND103-5 3- Environmental Justice. This pipeline will pass through low-income communities and communities of color, further burdening them with the health, safety, financial, and environmental risks of a major development project. The City of Peekskill is an Environmental Justice City as classified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
IND103-6 4- Air quality. Westchester County is already a non-attainment zone for air quality standards according to the EPA, exceeding limits for air pollutants such as ground level ozone. Compressor station and Metering and regulating station emissions, will exacerbate this problem.
IND103-7 5- Lack of transparent and independent Health Impact Assessments. Spectra/Algonquin refuses to perform a HIA despite well-documented evidence that components of emissions from Compressor and Metering and Regulating stations contribute to neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory, and other health impacts. They also refuse to notify area governments, schools, and residents of planned blow-downs from their facilities.
IND103-8 6- Local governments will be burdened. Local governments will be responsible for damages to roads, buried infrastructure, emergency response/preparedness, loss of property values, upgrades required for safety of public buildings in proximity to the pipeline, etc.
IND103-10 Spectra/Algonquin readily and publicly admits that it does not carry adequate insurance to cover potential claims.
IND103-11 7- Proximity to homes, schools, houses of worship. The DEIS states that 337 homes will be within 50ft of the work area. Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School will be only 450ft from the pipeline. The noise and construction process alone will be a massive burden for local families and businesses. Spectra/Algonquin readily admits they use eminent domain

IND103-1 See the responses to comments FA4-1, FA6-5, and SA1-12.

IND103-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and CO7-6.

IND103-3 See the response to comment SA4-2. Also, as identified in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, DOT's regulations require, and Algonquin currently has in place, an Emergency Response Plan, which includes notification and emergency response procedures.

IND103-4 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.

IND103-5 See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND103-6 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND103-7 See the response to comment SA4-10.

IND103-8 See the response to comment SA4-3.

IND103-9 See the responses to comments SA4-7, LA23-21, FL8-2, and IND85-17.

IND103-10 See the response to comment LA1-10.

IND103-11 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND103 – Cara Sullivan (cont'd)

20140918-5054 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:35:01 PM

IND103-11|to take property. The pipeline that remains will put all of these people
(cont'd) |and children at risk.

IND103-12|8- Other concerns. Spectra/Algonquin plans to export this gas which
can raise cost of domestic gas, they will not guarantee use of local

IND103-13|workers on the project, infrastructure may jeopardize homeowners ability
to get mortgages or insurance, the psychological toll on residents of
facing this risk.

IND103-12 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND103-13 See the responses to comments LA5-25, IND85-51, and IND85-58.

IND104 – Una Curran

20140918-5064 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:45:49 PM

Submission Description: (doc-less) Motion to Intervene of Una Curran under CP14-96-000.

IND104-1 I am filing for intervenor status for docket # CP14-96. My property @ 51 McGuire Ave, Peekskill, NY abuts the 2 existing 26 inch and 30 inch diameter pipelines. The pipelines in the area directly behind my home lie in Dickey Brook and the adjoining wetlands and marsh area. An area of extreme bio diversity of wildlife, flora and fauna that I enjoy observing on a daily basis. Peekskill is an Environmental Justice City already burdened with chemical plants and other businesses that pollute our air and way of life. I have numerous and grave concerns over the proposed AIM project to replace the existing 26 inch pipeline with a 42 inch diameter pipeline. The Draft EIS has 42 outstanding items that are incomplete and there has been no hazard assessment of this AIM project in regards to the close proximity to Indian Point Nuclear Energy Center. The new section of the pipeline will run within 450 feet of BV elementary school and endanger the lives of children and staff at that education center. The AIM project is poorly thought out in that no consideration has been made for the dramatic increase in population density since the original pipelines were installed in 1953 and 1959. The emissions from the compressor and metering stations will only further deteriorate our already poor air quality. Now we have learned that at the close of the public comment period for AIM on 9/29/14. Spectra Energy/Algonquin Gas will announce their newest expansion plans, the Atlantic Bridge Project. This is a clear case of segmentation of the proposed projects and is illegal. The residents of Rockland, Westchester and Putnam counties DESERVE to have all the expansion/new construction plans laid out in full, not piecemeal, so that as homeowners, parents, and property owners we can truly evaluate the risks that FERC and Spectra Energy are expecting us to take on. The admission by Spectra Energy in their 10k that they do not carry adequate coverage for the AIM project should be reason alone to stop this project. The taxpayers should not be forced to become the guarantors of the project and left to foot the bill should an explosion or other serious problem arise. I beg the FERC commissioners and staff to really take a long hard look at what is being proposed with these 2 Spectra projects. Indian point lies 30 odd miles from New York City, the financial capital of the world. Any type of explosion near Indian point will potentially endanger the lives of MILLIONS of people in the tri-state area. Is FERC really considering giving the okay to these projects?? The madness must stop and you have the ability to stop it. PLEASE PLEASE stop the madness. On 9/15/14 at the only public comment meeting held in NYS FERC was handed over 26,000 signed petitions opposing the AIM project. Does that not get your attention????? What do we have to do to get you to listen to us???? We are not alarmists or doomayers, we are realists that you are asking to take great risks with our health, safety and way of life. I moved the Hudson Valley for the peace and beauty found there. Please don't let it all be destroyed by this Spectra Energy company. The green spaces and parks are an integral part of the Hudson Valley way of life, the AIM project proposes to bisect Blue Mountain preserve and destroy Granite Knolls. How can you let this happen. If you lived here and understood what a wonderful place this is to raise a family and feel safe, with neighbors looking out for one another, you would never allow this project to go through. Bottom line, you don't live here, you don't care about the people here, our environment, our water shed or really anything. We are just another

IND104-2

IND104-3

IND104-4

IND104-5

IND104-6

IND104-7

IND104-8

IND104-9

IND104-10

IND104-11

IND104-1 A review of the current service list for this docket indicates that Ms. Curran has been added as a party to the proceeding. Potential impacts on and mitigation measures to minimize those impacts on wetlands are discussed in section 4.4.3 of the EIS. As explained in section 4.7.2, Algonquin has planned the Project to minimize tree clearing, impacts on migratory birds and wildlife, and other sensitive resources by using their existing rights-of-way to the maximum extent possible.

IND104-2 See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND104-3 See the response to comment FA4-1.

IND104-4 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA1-9. PHMSA's regulations account for the current population density (e.g., class location and HCAs) resulting in more stringent pipeline design requirements in more populated areas. See also the response to comment IND101-6.

IND104-5 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND104-6 See the responses to comments FA3-5, LA1-4, LA1-9, and LA1-10.

IND104-7 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND104-8 We acknowledge receipt of the signed petitions.

IND104-9 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-1, and SA4-5.

IND104-10 Algonquin is no longer proposing a pipe and contractor ware yard in Granite Knolls West. Section 4.8.5.1 and table 4.8.1-1 of the EIS have been revised accordingly. Potential impacts on Blue Mountain Reservation are discussed in section 4.8.5.1 of the EIS.

IND104-11 Comment noted.

IND104 – Una Curran (cont'd)

20140918-5064 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:45:49 PM

IND104-II
(cont'd) project that you are going through the motions to justify and attempt to comply with the Environmental Policy requirements. Sad really, how do you all sleep at night and look at yourselves in the mirror every morning??

Submission Date: 9/18/2014 12:45:49 PM

Filed Date: 9/18/2014 12:45:49 PM

Dockets

CP14-96-000 Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC's Abbreviated Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and for Related Authorizations re its proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project under CP14-96.

Filing Party/Contacts:

Filing Party Signer (Representative)

Other Contact (Principal)

Individual

irishredhead65@yahoo.com

Basis for Intervening:

I am filing for Intervenor status for docket @ CP14-96. My property @ 51 McGuire Ave, Peekskill, NY abuts the 2 existing 26 inch and 30 inch diameter pipelines. The pipelines in the area directly behind my home lie in Dickey Brook and the adjoining wetlands and marsh area. An area of extreme bio diversity of wildlife, flora and fauna that I enjoy observing on a daily basis. Peekskill is an Environmental Justice City already burdened with chemical plants and other business that pollute our air and way of life. I have numerous and grave concerns over the proposed AIM project to replace the existing 26 inch pipeline with a 42 inch diameter pipeline. The Draft EIS has 42 outstanding items that are incomplete and there has been no hazard assessment of this AIM project in regards to the close proximity to Indian Point Nuclear Energy Center. The new section of the pipeline will run within 450 feet of EV elementary school and endanger the lives of children and staff at that education center. The AIM project is poorly thought out in that no consideration has been made for the dramatic increase in population density since the original pipelines were installed in 1953 and 1959. The emissions from the compressor and metering stations will only further deteriorate our already poor air quality. Now we have learned that at the close of the public comment period for AIM on 9/29/14. Spectra Energy/Algonquin Gas will announce their newest expansion plans, the Atlantic Bridge Project. This is a clear case of segmentation of the proposed projects and is illegal. The residents of Rockland, Westchester and Putnam counties DESERVE to have all the expansion/new construction plans laid out in full, not piecemeal, so that as homeowners, parents, and property owners we can truly evaluate the risks that FERC and Spectra Energy are expecting us to take on. The admission by Spectra Energy in their 10k that they do not carry adequate coverage for the AIM project should be reason alone to stop this project. The taxpayers should not be forced to become the guarantors of the project and left to foot the bill should an

IND104 – Una Curran (cont'd)

20140918-5064 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 12:45:49 PM

explosion or other serious problem arise. I beg the FERC commissioners and staff to really take a long hard look at what is being proposed with these 2 Spectra projects. Indian point lies 30 odd miles from New York City, the financial capital of the world. Any type of explosion near Indian point will potentially endanger the lives of MILLIONS of people in the tri-state area. Is FERC really considering giving the okay to these projects?? The madness must stop and you have the ability to stop it. PLEASE PLEASE stop the madness. On 9/15/14 at the only public comment meeting held in NYS FERC was handed over 26,000 signed petitions opposing the AIM project. Does that not get your attention???? What do we have to do to get you to listen to us??? We are not alarmists or doomsayers, we are realists that you are asking to take great risks with our health, safety and way of life. I moved to the Hudson Valley for the peace and beauty found there. Please dont let it all be destroyed by this Spectra Energy company. The green spaces and parks are an integral part of the Hudson Valley way of life, the AIM project proposes to bisect Blue Mountain preserve and destroy Granite Knolls. How can you let this happen. If you lived here and understood what a wonderful place this is to raise a family and feel safe, with neighbors looking out for one another, you would never allow this project to go through. Bottom line, you dont live here, you dont care about the people here, our environment, our water shed or really anything. We are just another project that you are going through the motions to justify and attempt to comply with the Environmental Policy requirements. Sad really, how do you all sleep at night and look at yourselves in the mirror every morning??

IND105 – Kelly Pavone

20140918-5079 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/18/2014 2:24:51 PM

IND105-1 Kelly A pavone, verplanck, NY.

I Am Against the Algonquin pipeline For the health and safety of our community and surrounding communities

September 9, 2010, in San Bruno, California, The 2010 San Bruno pipeline explosion

Dec 12, 2012 - The West Virginia gas pipeline explosion

HANOVERTON, Ohio - A gas pipeline explosion

Allentown, Pa A gas pipeline explosion

March 22, 2001 Weatherford, Texas A 12-inch natural gas pipeline exploded

May 1, 2001 Platte County, Missouri 10 inch diameter propane pipeline exploded

June 13, 2001 Pensacola, Florida two natural gas lines ruptured and exploded

August 11, 2001 Williams, Arizona resulting in the release of natural gas

August 19, 2000 Carlsbad, New Mexico A 30 inch diameter natural gas pipeline rupture

There were many more Gas pipeline explosions since 2000 and none where near a nuclear reactor. A gas pipeline Explosion near indian point nuclear power plant would devastate millions of family's

Please do not put the lives of the citizens at risk this is not about temporary union jobs this is about people's lives that are at risk

you

Pavone

Thank

Kelly

IND105-1

See the responses to comments CO14-25 and FL11-7.

IND106 – Julie McVay

20140922-5003 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/20/2014 11:24:52 AM

IND106-1 Julie McVay, West Roxbury, MA.
I am concerned about the proposed location which will pass by an active quarry in West Roxbury, MA. The quarry company does dynamite blasting on a regular basis. I don't believe the gas pipeline can be adequately protected over the long-term. I know that Algonquin believes it can be, however, this would go through a relatively dense neighborhood of single family homes and condos nearby. Any miscalculation could have drastic results. Therefore, I believe that this project should not be approved until a safer location can be found.

IND106-1

See the responses to comments FA6-1 and SA4-5.

IND107 – Jeffrey

20140922-5163 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2014 4:21:54 PM

IND107-1 jeffrey, brooklyn, NY.
Dear Sirs,
As a New York State resident, I respectfully oppose the mindless Aim Project. Without even an analysis and assessment by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, this project is just short of a terrorist threat. Twenty million New Yorkers do not want to wake up one morning and be alerted to evacuate their dwelling and do not drink any water. The people of Westchester county should not have to live next to a tinderbox. Scrap this plan before it scraps us.
Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

IND107-1

See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND108 – Ellen Campana

20140922-5174 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/22/2014 4:43:32 PM

IND108-1 Ellen Campana, Yorktown Heights, NY.
I am writing in regard to Docket # CP14-96. I am gravely concerned about the Algonquin Pipeline Expansion and its ramifications on our local area.

IND108-2 The pipeline expansion abuts private homes and schools in our community. More seriously, it is run along a known fault line near an active nuclear power plant.

IND108-3 I implore that you hold Spectra accountable to safety standards and make sure they take the necessary steps to provide proof that they have done impact studies and that their business practices are above board. There are great financial gains for them to make that it scares me that their oversight will not be altruistic. They will look out for their own interests and not the interest of greater public health and well being.

IND108-4 Our lives and the protection of our children's future are at stake. Please do your job to ensure the safety of our communities, not line the pockets of big business.

IND108-1 See the response to comment SA4-5.

IND108-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25, FA5-2, SA4-2, and SA11-7.

IND108-3 See the responses to comments LA5-12 and FL4-4.

IND108-4 Comment noted.

IND109 – Susan Peters

20140922-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/22/2014	
<div>ORIGINAL</div> <div>FILED SEP 22 2014 2014 SEPT 22 2014 SEP 22 A 11:30</div>	
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street NE, Room 1 Washington, DC, 20426	
RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ["AIM"] Project: FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00	
Dear Secretary Bose:	
IND109-1	<p>Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) pipeline expansion project (the Pipeline), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC) to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all the matters included in these comments are addressed adequately in the revised DEIS.</p> <p>Human health and safety are not usually addressed in Environmental Impact Statements draft or final, but humans are definitely part of the environment especially in the densely populated areas traversed by the proposed pipeline route through Westchester and Putnam counties. Humans are definitely part of the environment. The following are some of these concerns, which must be addressed in the DEIS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The proposed 42 inch high pressure gas pipeline (850 psi compared to a locomotive steam engine at 275 psi) will be constructed and come out into the middle of the Village of Verplanck where it is going down one of the main thoroughfares past a local historic church and within 450 feet of the local elementary school. This geographic area is considered a "High Consequence Area" (HCA) because any inadvertent release would have the most adverse consequences. Additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCA's are required. The National Research Council and Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) both caution against schools and other hard to evacuate facilities being close to pipelines. If necessary, PIPA recommends enhanced fire protection for these buildings. Who pays for this? Other experts state that you can expect a 100% mortality rate within of any unsheltered individuals such as children playing outside at the elementary school. Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy conduct or pay for a transparent and independent risk-analysis study to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a high pressure 42 inch gas pipeline? Is Algonquin/Spectra Energy will to pay for safety measures needed to protect this school and nearby residents? The Indian Point Nuclear facility is the only nuclear energy facility located next to gas pipelines, currently two ones, in the United States.
1	

IND109-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, SA1-12, SA4-5, and FL4-4.

IND109 – Susan Peters (cont’d)

20140922-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/22/2014

- IND109-2 2. Experts have testified to FERC during the comment period that if a gas explosion should occur the resulting fire would encompass a one mile radius and the gas industry admits it would take one to two hours to turn off the gas feeding such a fire. Current emergency response protocol is to wait until the gas has burned off before initiating any rescue attempts. This radius would encompass Verplanck, parts of the Town of Cortlandt and parts of Buchanan including the nuclear power facility, Indian Point. Some have commented that there would not be enough oxygen because of this immense fire to allow the backup diesel generator system at Indian Point to function. Just in 2013 there have been up to 70 explosions/fires/other catastrophes involving gas pipelines in the United States. In addition, there are two active earthquake zones crossing this area. The parent company of Algonquin, Spectra Energy, has had twenty one incidents since 2006, causing \$8,564,246 in property damage according to PHMSA, the US Department of Transportation Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. In what ways does the applicant propose to mediate these real dangers and protect humans who are a real part of the local environment? A gas pipeline fire/explosion at this location with Indian Point nearby, could spell a catastrophe that would encompass the whole New York City metropolitan area, the financial capital of the country.
- IND109-3 3. Who will train and equip local fire departments; and pay for local emergency response teams in Westchester and Putnam counties?
- IND109-4 4. History has shown that pipelines eventually have small leaks along their pathways, releasing harmful fumes and chemicals. In addition there are sections of the pipeline where B-Vents are located and purposely vent gas into the atmosphere. If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored since the proposed pipeline route has been moved 450 feet away from the school, will the other residences and businesses closer to pipeline B-V areas be designated as "Class 4 High Consequence Area" and will property owners be compensated for enhanced fire protection?
- IND109-5 5. The gas coming through these pipelines is most probably from the fracking fields to New York's south and west. Fracked gas is known to include radioactive elements in the fracked shale and many of the chemicals used during the fracking process. An independent Health Impact Assessment of this project is not mentioned as necessary. Why? Who will conduct and pay for this study?
- IND109-6 6. Large megawatt electrical projects are being proposed to intersect the pipeline in the Verplanck area. What added protection against "arcing" which degrades metal over time, is being proposed? Federal pipeline safety regulators have cited Spectra Energy, the owner of Algonquin Gas, LLC, for allegedly failing to control natural gas pipeline corrosion in four southern states: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. What protection against this added danger is being proposed in this DEIS?
- IND109-7 7. Since New York has been identified as a target by worldwide terrorist organizations, what precautions against any terrorist attack are being included as part of the project?
- IND109-8 8. There needs to be an independent risk assessment before this 42 inch high pressure gas pipeline is given the OK with it being so close to the Indian Point

IND109-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and IND71-5.

IND109-3 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.

IND109-4 See the responses to comments FL8-5 and IND84-7.

IND109-5 See the responses to comments SA4-4 and SA4-10.

IND109-6 See the responses to comments SA7-4 and FL4-4.

IND109-7 See the response to comment CO7-6.

IND109-8 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND109 – Susan Peters (cont'd)

20140922-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/22/2014

IND109-8
(cont'd)

facility and this high density human population area. Who will pay for and conduct this risk assessment?

IND109-9

9. The DEIS mentions the issue of Environmental Justice, but does consider it relevant to this project. A small section of the pipeline crosses into the boundaries of the City of Peekskill. The environmental group, Clearwater, headquartered in Beacon, New York has developed a document outlining the environmental justice issues in Peekskill. It can be read at http://www.clearwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/CBEJ_FINAL-DRAFT-1-30-11-for-printing.pdf. This document states in its pages that "Neighborhoods within a 12.5 mile radius of downtown Peekskill (a city where 51.1 percent of the population is identified as a minority and many are living below the poverty line) are home to 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major or minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, and 23 toxic release sites... Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities show unusually high rates of asthma, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease and a high incidence of low birth weight." With these facts the DEIS must address the Environmental Justice issue when siting this project where proposed? Does this geographic area need yet another dangerous project to the health of humans and other local fauna and flora? A full analysis of alternative routes, **and adequate comment time** should be provided for any meaningful understanding upon the environmental justice communities. This must be covered in the revised DEIS.

IND109-10

10. Internal corrosion of pipelines does occur and its mediation has not been covered in the DEIS or elsewhere. Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy have enough insurance to cover the loss of life and property? Who is their insurance carrier? Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy work closely with New York State regulators to ensure that violations regarding corrosion do not occur on existing and proposed pipelines? What penalties and/or fines will be imposed on Algonquin/Spectra Energy to pay for non-compliance of maintenance of new and existing pipelines?

IND109-11

11. The proposed route of the pipeline will cross Blue Mountain Reservation and vicinity, including Dickey Brook, Pleasantide Wetlands, including Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve, and Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls West which were all identified as being crucial areas to support biodiversity in the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan (2004). Blue Mountain is a "biodiversity hub", Pleasantide is a "fragment of concern" and the Sylvan Glen is a "biotic planning unit." The DEIS dismissed any impact as minimal, categorizing the areas as "edge habitats" in total disagreement with the expert opinion expressed in the Biodiversity Plan substantiated by peer reviewed literature. The proposed 75 foot right of way (ROW) would completely bisect Blue Mountain Reservation into two now separate properties, compared to the much smaller ROW today. Dickey Brook is a freshwater stream that transitions into an estuarine habitat on its lower reaches. As such it supports the fisheries of the Hudson River. The brook with its wetlands would be destroyed. In addition Pleasantide and the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve would also be bisected by the proposed pipeline route. At Sylvan Glen the DEIS only mentions its recreational functions. The proposed pipeline plan is proposing using a 15 acre ware yard and a permanent pigging

IND109-9

See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND109-10

See the responses to comments LA1-10, FL8-11, IND84-17, and IND84-18.

IND109-11

See the response to comment FL8-12.

IND109 – Susan Peters (cont'd)

20140922-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/22/2014

IND109-11
(cont'd)

station, this would result in a loss of 61 acres of interior forest to construction space and new edge habitat, which increases deer populations and the propagation of invasive plant species. The DEIS needs to thoroughly address these important questions as to the habitat and biodiversity impacts to these sections of the pipeline. Can the Right of Way (ROW) be reduced? How are the ROW's maintained? Will the use of pesticide and herbicides be used, endangering local flora and fauna? How are their use justified and are the Algonquin/Spectra Energy maintenance crews using Integrated Pest Management?

IND109-12

12. Bird habitat must be taken into account. The worm eating warbler has been found living in Blue Mountain Reservation. It has been found to be a bird of special concern. Blue Mountain is also used by many migrating birds, and many of the migrating warblers depend on native plants for the insects that they need for subsistence as they travel north or south depending on the time of year. Only native species of plants have these necessary insects. Disturbed land encourages invasive foreign plants to grow, which do not contain these necessary insects. By increasing the Right of Way, the amount of invasive plants will only increase in number in Blue Mountain, Pleasantide and Sylvan Glen. What measures are being used to prevent the increase of invasive species.

IND109-13

13. The Pleasantide wetlands, which constitute the headwater wetlands of Furnace Brook, has been home to Canada warblers, pileated woodpeckers, worm eating warblers and many other birds. How will this project impact endangered, threatened and special concern bird species? Will the timeline of this project impact important bird times for migrating, nesting, breeding and foraging? During the winter months, Verplanck, Buchanan, Town or Cortlandt and Peekskill all host bald eagles. Blue Mountain and surrounding areas are important parts of the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Surveys of these species and other ones of concern were submitted to the FERC docket on September 3, 2014 and marked confidential. How can the public properly comment on "Confidential" information and surveys. These surveys must be included in the revised DEIA.

IND109-14

14. Insect, bird, mammal, plant, turtle and amphibian habitat will be disturbed at the Blue Mountain Reservation, Pleasantide and Sylvan Glen locations. Using the list of species of concern developed by Westchester County in 2005 at <http://parks.westchestergov.com/images/stories/pdfs/EndangeredSpeciesList.pdf>, a thorough study of the areas needs to be conducted and then mitigated before any disturbance of the areas occurs. There are endangered, threatened and "of concern" species have been identified in Westchester County parks like the Blue Mountain Reservation. Blue Mountain Reservation alone has been identified as having The DEIS must show an expert independent study of the ROW areas and surrounding areas that identifies which species are in the ROW and how any disturbance will be mitigated. Simply stating that the disturbances will be temporary is incorrect. Disturbances are usually permanent when it comes to habitat, how will these disturbances be mitigated? How will the disturbances be kept minimal? Where land is disturbed, usually the habitat is changed forever.

CC:
Division of Emergency and Environmental

Susan Peters

IND109-12 See the responses to comments FL8-12, CO22-26, and FA3-4.

IND109-13 See the responses to comments SA11-14 and SA11-15. Survey results are included in the final EIS, but specific survey locations for sensitive species are not identified due to the sensitive nature of the information. However, survey results will be used during consultations with jurisdictional agencies regarding avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of impacts.

IND109-14 See the responses to comments SA11-14, SA11-15, IND84-24, and IND84-25.

IND109 – Susan Peters (cont'd)

20140922-0014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/22/2014

Health Services, U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services, National
Center for Environmental Health,
Sharunda Buchanan, GA

Office of Enforcement and Compliance
Assurance, U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency, Cynthia Giles, DC

Office of Pipeline Safety, Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials Safety
Administration, U.S. Department of
Transportation, CO

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety
Administration, U.S. Department of
Transportation, Jeffrey Wiese, DC
& Magdy El-Sibaie, DC, & Sherri Pappas, DC

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S.
Coast Guard, Ed Wandelt, DC

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 2, Lingard Knutson, NY

U.S. House of Representatives, Office of
Congresswoman Nita M. Lowey,
District Director, Patricia Keegan, NY

U.S. Senate, Senator Charles Schumer, DC

U.S. Senate, Senator Kristin Gillibrand, DC

NYS Senate, Senator Carlucci

NYS Assembly, Assemblyperson Sandra Galef

New York State Department of Environmental
Conservation, Joseph Martens, NY

Westchester County Board of Legislators, Katherine Borgia

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC

Entergy, Buchanan, NY

IND110 – Carol Keenan

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALCONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

2014 SEP 22 AM 10
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) (continue on back of page if necessary)

IND110-1 This pipeline should not be allowed. Near a nuclear power plant and an elementary school. God forbid something goes wrong.

IND110-2 We have a volunteer fire department that could no way handle it.

IND110-3 Go AWAY! Leave Connecticut alone - if this is to supply gas to New England then Go to New England.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Carol Keenan
245 Catherine Street
Buchanan, NY 10511

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(ii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND110-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND110-2 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.

IND110-3 Comment noted.

IND111 – Lynn Sandbank

<p>Somers, New York September 12, 2014</p> <p>Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street NE, Room 1 Washington, DC 20426</p> <p>RE: Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00</p> <p>Dear Secretary Bose:</p> <p>Please accept following comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) pipeline expansion Project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam Counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.</p> <p>IND111-1 The DEIS fails to adequately consider the environmental impacts of related existing and reasonably pipelines within the FERC's jurisdiction.</p> <p>IND111-2 There are too many unanswered questions in the document submitted by Algonquin which makes me extremely uneasy.</p> <p>IND111-3 My house is 3/10th of a mile from the proposed pipeline expansion.</p> <p>IND111-4 The specific question which I would like addressed is –how will this effect the environmental impact on respiratory diseases and the animals in the area.</p> <p>IND111-5 I am also concerned about losing the value on my home and whether new owners would have trouble getting insurance with a forty-two inch pipeline 3/10th of a mile away.</p> <p>IND111-6 Does Algonquin have a class A insurance company to cover all possible expenses due to an accident.</p> <p>Please consider my concerns.</p> <p>Sincerely, Lynn Sandbank 113 Warren St.-Somers, New York</p>		<p>ORIGINAL</p> <p>FILED SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION</p> <p>2014 SEP 22 A 11: 36</p> <p>FERC PUBLIC NOTICE</p>
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|----------|---|
| IND111-1 | See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12. |
| IND111-2 | Section 4.13 includes our assessment of potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed Project and other existing and reasonably foreseeable projects, including those within FERC's jurisdiction. |
| IND111-3 | See the response to comment SA4-9. |
| IND111-4 | See the responses to comments LA23-21 and IND85-51. |
| IND111-5 | See the response to comment LA1-10. |

IND112 – Jennifer Lauth

20140923-5000(29797008).txt

IND112-1

jennifer Lauth, Buchanan, NY.
Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) define environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies. Meaningful involvement means that people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; their concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.
The Peekskill Environmental Justice report looked at the following characteristics:
• areas where a number of residents are living below the poverty line and/or where minorities comprise more than 51.1 percent of the population
• current environmental burdens on Peekskill and surrounding areas
• comparative health status and adverse health effects
The study found the following:
• Peekskill has a population of approximately 25,000, with the majority of its population being African American or Latino.
• Neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill are home to at least 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major and minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, 47 hazardous waste handlers, and 23 toxic release sites. The majority of the toxic release sites, hazardous waste, solid waste facilities and wastewater facilities are located in predominantly African-American communities.
• Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities indicates that Peekskill has unusually high rates of asthma, including emergency room visits and hospitalizations, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease, and high incidents of low birth weight.
Impact of the AIM Pipeline Project
The AIM Project would have adverse impacts on neighborhoods within a 12.5-mile radius of downtown Peekskill, NY, an area already home to more than their fair share of hazardous waste facilities. The adverse impacts on the environmental justice communities associated with the construction of the pipeline would include the temporary increases in dust, noise, and traffic from the construction and the ongoing impacts on air quality once the pipeline is completed.
In Westchester County, two census block groups crossed by the AIM Project have minority populations greater than the minority threshold but the DEIS lacks any meaningful analysis of environmental justice issues. While the adverse environmental impacts would occur along the entire pipeline route the DEIS does not provide sufficient analysis to effectively determine if the Project would result in a disproportionately high and adverse impact on these minority and low-income populations.
The absence of any meaningful analysis of the AIM Project's impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route deprived the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment, and failed to take the requisite hard look at the proposed pipeline's environmental impact. A full analysis of alternative routes and adequate comment time should be provided for any meaningful understanding of the impact upon environmental justice communities. As a result, a revised DEIS must be prepared for review and public comment to analyze the impact on environmental justice issues along the pipeline route.

Page 1

IND112-1

See the responses to comments FA4-15, SA1-12, and LA9-16.

IND113 – Pearl Davis

20140923-5005(29797025).txt

IND113-1 PEARL DAVIS, SCARSDALE, NY.
I am strongly opposed to the AIM project. I am very concerned about the close proximity of a natural gas line and a Nuclear Power Plant. The NRC and IPEC should be asked to do independent risk evaluations. Explosions in natural gas pipelines are not rare and risking one near Indian Point is unnecessary and dangerous.

IND113-1

See the response to comment FA4-25.

Page 1

IND114 – Susan Racine

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically.

ORIGINAL

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

7/11/14 2:29 PM

RECEIVED

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) *[continue on back of page if necessary]*

IND114-1 I am very concerned about the plan to place a new natural gas pipeline and metering stations right next door to a quarry where blasting is regularly taking place. I believe that

IND114-2 the West Roxbury community should be entitled to an information session/presentation regarding the proposed pipeline from Spectra and that the period for comments be extended until that event takes place.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*

Susan Racine, MD
48 Mt Vernon St.
West Roxbury, MA 02132

[Signature]

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND114-1 See the response to comment FA6-1.

IND114-2 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND115 – Christine Ellis

20140923-5007(29797027).txt

IND115-1 Christine Ellis, Montrose, NY.
IND115-1 I am writing to express my strong oposition to this proposal that is going to go
IND115-2 right through my neighborhood. I am very concerned with the disruption to my town
IND115-2 for the next few years as well as the danger of having this so close to a nuclear
IND115-2 power plant. I cannot believe that you would propose this so close to school as
IND115-2 well as several ballfields. I will not vote for anyone who supports this and I am
IND115-2 very upset that it has made it this far.what a disgrace for you as a company.

Page 1

IND115-1 Comment noted.

IND115-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND116 – Andrea Arumsewicz

20140923-5012(29797035).txt

ND116-1 Andrea Arumsewicz, Montrose, NY.
High Consequence Area (HCA) is specific local where 'inadvertent release' would have the most significant adverse consequences. Once IDed, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure integrity of pipeline.

HCA for Algonquin Pipeline is 844.9ft on either side of the pipeline from the Hudson to intersection of Washington St and Boulder Dr in Cortlandt, and from the eastern edge of Blue Mountain to Lexington Ave in Yorktown. All other areas are NOT designated as HCAs.

Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School is only 450ft from the pipeline, well within HCA, as are numerous homes, houses of worship, and business.

At distance of 450ft rupture would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. (Source: Accufacts, Inc)

National Research Council and Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) both caution against schools and other hard to evacuate facilities close to pipelines. PIPA recommends enhanced fire protection for buildings.

Current emergency response protocol is to turn off pipeline valves, wait for gas to burn off before initiating any rescue attempts.

- Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk-analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)?
- Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for children to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?
- If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? what about other densely populated areas of westchester?
- Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same PIPA guidelines for safe distances and enhanced fire protection not apply? Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

Page 1

IND116-1

Section 4.12.1 identifies class locations and HCAs for the Project. See also the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, SA4-5, SA4-10, IND84-7, and FL8-2.

IND117 – Laurie Peek

20170223-0000 FROM: EDP (1000000000) 2/23/2017 2:41:23 PM

Laurie Peek, Tappan, NY.

IND117-1 I live near the Hudson River in Rockland County, and I am very concerned with the proposed Algonquin Gas Transmission /Atlantic Bridge Project. I find it incredible that the DEIS thinks there are no environmental impacts. The DEIS must be revised and the following must be included:

IND117-2 1 The Atlantic Bridge Project must be comprehensively evaluated in the DEIS. Failure to include the Atlantic Bridge Project impermissibly segments environmental review.

IND117-3 2 FERC has identified information as missing from the DEIS that must be submitted by Algonquin and evaluated before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts. That includes the site-specific crossing plan for the Catskill Aqueduct and final conclusions regarding potential safety-related conflicts with Indian Point nuclear plant.

IND117-4 3 The cumulative impacts must be fully evaluated. In addition to the Atlantic Bridge Project, including an evaluation of the impacts associated with increased industrial gas extraction activities that will be facilitated by the ATM Project, which will considerably expand natural gas delivery capacity in the Northeast Region and therefore increase demand for gas extraction.

IND117-5 Our civilization needs to be focused on creating sustainable, alternative energy sources, not further extraction of fossil fuels.

Sincerely,

Laurie Peek

IND117-1

The EIS does not state that "there are no environmental impacts." The environmental impacts associated with the Project are disclosed throughout the document, including temporary, short-term, long-term, and permanent impacts. Significant impacts and mitigation measures are also described in the EIS. See also the response to comment FA4-1.

IND117-2

See the response to comment FA3-5.

IND117-3

Section 4.3.2.1 has been revised to include additional information relative to the crossing of the Catskill Aqueduct. See also the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA4-25.

IND117-4

See the responses to comments FA3-5, FA4-24, and CO20-1.

IND117-5

Comment noted.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey

<p>60190963-0006 FERC FILE (0000000000) 2/63/2014 11:52:31 AM</p>	
	<p>Bernard Vaughey 215 Broadway Verplanck, NY 10596-0277 September 22, 2014</p>
	<p>Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street NE, Room 1A Washington, DC 20426</p>
	<p>RE: Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC, Docket No. CP 14-96</p>
	<p>Dear Secretary Bose:</p>
IND118-1	<p>Attached please find my letter of September 22, 2014 to New York State Assemblywoman Sandy Galef. In this letter I express concerns I have about the need for a CORRECTED ultimate carrying capacity of the proposed AIM pipeline project for any reports and analysis in the DEIS for this project. I believe any reports or studies done using the capacity in the AIM DEIS are fundamentally flawed.</p> <p>A gas industry news website, Natural Gas Intelligence (NGI), cites the benefits of the added 342 million cubic feet per day of the AIM project, <u>expandable by 1.5 BILLION cubic feet per day</u> (Bcf/d), which would be OVER 3 Bcf/d, versus the 1.73Bcf/d cited in the AIM DEIS.</p> <p>The DEIS does not address added risk for the segment through New York that the Atlantic Bridge project, the recently announced Access Northeast project, or any other project under consideration will create.</p> <p>If these reports are correct, Spectra could be more than doubling today's approx. 1.4 Bcf/d capacity under the Hudson, to over 3 Bcf/d in the not too distant future, perhaps by 2018. The documents FERC has reviewed and published are for only 1.73 Bcf/d for November 2016. How does that added capacity affect risk, safety and health factors? Again, any report, risk or health analysis is flawed, as it can be outdated shortly.</p> <p>These gas line projects do not materialize overnight. We, the People of the State of New York, the people who are most at risk, need to know the end game plan for this facility through our state, not just these piecemeal segments.</p> <p>We, the people of the State of New York are at risk not only by Spectra/Algonquin's pending intentions, but also by FERC's lack of vigilance in addressing these matters. These matters are so much in the mainstream that you can simply Google it. How can FERC overlook this information? One would wonder if FERC is putting the industry's interests ahead of the public's interests.</p>
	<p>1 Page</p>

IND118-1

See the responses to comments FA3-5, SA2-2, and LA23-16.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey (cont'd)

IND118-2 | We DEMAND to know- what is the ultimate maximum designed carrying capacity of the proposed 42-inch system.

IND118-3 | We demand that all reports, including, but not limited to the Hazards Analysis for Indian Point Nuclear power plants, address that ultimate carry capacity, that appears to be above 3 Bcf/d versus the 1.73 Bcf/d presented in the DEIS.

Please refer to the attached letter and attachments for further information.

Thank you for your consideration.



Bernard Vaughey

Attachment – Letter to New York State Assemblywoman Sandy Galef (18)

IND118-2 See the responses to comments SA2-2 and FL4-10.

IND118-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA2-2, and FL4-10.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey (cont'd)

20190923-0006 FERC EDC (UNCLASSIFIED) 2/23/2014 11:53:37 AM

Bernard Vaughey
215 Broadway
Verplanck, NY 10596

September 22, 2014

Assemblywoman Sandy Galef
District Office
2 Church Street
Ossining, NY 10562

RE: Need for corrected capacity of AIM pipeline for reports and analysis

Dear Assemblywoman Galef,

IND118-4 First, I would like to thank you for your strong support to compel FERC to withdraw the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that FERC prepared, reviewed and published for Spectra's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) project, FERC case number CP 14-96. Your comments at the 9/15/14 hearing in Cortlandt, as well as your appearance and supportive comments at other meetings, is greatly appreciated.

We agree that there is a need for FERC to address the missing components of the DEIS. These missing components include FERC's own comment of a Hazards Analysis, performed by Entergy for the Indian Point Energy Center; Westchester County's Board of Legislators resolution for independent air emission baseline assessment; comprehensive Health Impact Assessment, and a full Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with NYSEQRA.

I have grave concerns over the lack of required reports and analyses in the DEIS, submitted to date. I have grave concerns about reports submitted with what appear to be incorrect or flawed capacities that would, in turn, render any other capacity-based documents and assessments flawed as well. It does not appear that Spectra/Algonquin is revealing the ultimate scope of their planned system upgrades.

As has been discussed, the missing tests and reports, if they are actually now performed, will themselves be flawed, due to a lack of correct capacity information used to formulate the reports. As it appears now, these reports will only address AIM quantities, the 1.4 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) that Algonquin indicates passes under the Hudson, plus only the requested 330 million cubic feet per day (Mmcf/d) that the AIM project is requesting, or approximate 1.73 Bcf/d.

1

IND118-4

See the responses to comments FA3-5, FA4-1, FA4-25, SA2-2, SA4-9, SA4-10, and SA4-15.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey (cont'd)

IND118-5	<p>This figure is fundamentally flawed. I put the question to you: Why is a 75% increase in HP at Stony Point, a 25% increase in the pipeline operating pressure, and a 200%-plus increase in pipe area for the 26 inch line replacement pipe all needed to move just an additional 23% volume of gas, 1.4 to 1.73 BCF/d? The pieces are now coming together:</p> <p>A gas industry news website, Natural Gas Intelligence (NGI), cites the benefits of the added 342 million cubic feet per day of the AIM project, expandable by 1.5 BILLION cubic feet per day (Bcf/d). While that 1.5 Bcf/d number exceeds the capacity of both of the gas lines currently under the river and thru Indian Point, the number is not substantiated in the report. However, other available information supports a number close to that, or at least a capacity that is many times what Spectra is currently requested. Therefore, I believe this makes this DEIS and any reports and analysis' based upon only the additional requested 342,000 Dth/d flawed.</p>
IND118-6	<p>A good portion of that purported expansion capacity could be the Atlantic Bridge project, for an additional 100,000 to in excess of 600,000 Dth/d , or 0.6 BCF/d of the 1.5 BCF/d expansion. Algonquin has already publicized the Atlantic Bridge project, <i>which will utilize the new 42 inch AIM lines</i>, and the Stony Point compressor, without any noted modification. It will pick up at the end of the NY portion of the AIM project and replace the approximated 4 miles of pipeline replacement deleted early in this project, and it will again increase compression at Southeast, although the number is not published at this point.</p> <p>The headline of another NGI article dated July 1, 2014, states that Spectra has plans to add additional capacity, up to 1 Bcf/d of power generation-dedicated capacity. News articles in the past week from various websites refer to this as the Access Northeast project.</p> <p>This appears to be segmentation. Is this legal? It would appear that this expansion is a series of projects that are interrelated and effectively constitute a major project. A U.S. Court of Appeals recently ruled that FERC impermissibly segmented the environmental review of another gas project, per yet another NGI article dated 6/6/14.</p> <p>Right now, the Hudson crossing, and by extension, the current lines thru Stony Point, Indian Point, Cortlandt, Yorktown and Somers, carry approximately 1.4 Bcf/d in 2014. According to Spectra, this constitutes approximately 50 % of the natural gas delivered to the New England region, supplying power generators, industrial, commercial and residential customers.</p> <p>If the AIM project is approved, that number would increase to 1.73 Bcf/d by November 1, 2016.</p> <p>With the Atlantic Bridge project, and potential excess of 600,000 Dth/d, that quantity is potentially approaching 2.3 bcf/d by Nov. 1, 2017.</p> <p>If the Access Northeast project materializes, as these others have, that will be another 1 Bcf/d, from the Spectra system, by 2018.</p>

IND118-5

See the responses to comments SA2-2 and FL4-10.

IND118-6

See the responses to comments FA3-5, SA2-2, and LA23-16.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey (cont'd)

IND118-7	<p>If these reports are correct, Spectra could be more than doubling today's 1.4 Bcf/d capacity, to over 3 Bcf/d in the not too distant future, perhaps by 2018. The documents FERC has reviewed and published are for only 1.73 Bcf/d. How does that added capacity affect risk, safety and health factors? Again, any report, risk or health analysis is flawed, as it can be outdated shortly.</p> <p>These gas line projects do not materialize overnight. We, the People of the State of New York, the people who are most at risk, need to know the end game plan for this facility through our state, not just these piecemeal segments.</p> <p>Algonquin/ Spectra cites and hides behind "Critical Energy Infrastructure information" , (CEII) which makes system pressure and flows and other information privileged information, and is therefore not released. While there is a time and a place for that security, in this case, not providing that information is UNACCEPTABLE.</p> <p>We, the people of the State of New York are at risk not only by Spectra/Algonquin's pending intentions, but also by FERC's lack of vigilance in addressing these matters. These matters are so much in the mainstream that you can simply Google it. How can FERC overlook this information? One would wonder if FERC is putting the industry's interests ahead of the public's interests.</p>
IND118-8	<p>We DEMAND to know- what is the ultimate maximum designed carrying capacity of the proposed 42-inch system and proposed and possible additional compression? By that I mean, we must know the ultimate maximum safe operating capacity at which the 42-inch line would potentially be allowed to operate, once all obstructions are removed, and the line is operating at its maximum allowable pressure.</p> <p>With the class of pipe specified, the welds, fittings, etc., is this 42-inch pipe line designed to operate at some higher pressure, perhaps the 1400 Pounds per Square Inch Gauge (PSIG) at which some other gas lines operate? Is this line / section only operating at 850 PSIG because that is the maximum burst pressure the pipe can ultimately safely handle, or is it due to the constraint caused by the remaining 26-inch line, limiting it to 850 PSIG? If it can at some near-future point operate at a higher pressure, like the 1400 PSIG pressure, then <u>that</u> is the figure – the 1400 PSIG – which should be used in the ultimate maximum design carrying capacity calculations.</p> <p>While this information could be provided by Spectra or FERC, it has not. Where is the transparency? We need an independent analysis of this ultimate capacity calculation, for the benefit of the People of the State of New York.</p> <p>I respectfully request that you continue to demand that FERC address this capacity issue immediately. The People of The State of New York deserve correct information in order to evaluate this project.</p> <p>Until such time as this and other issues and outstanding reports are completely and properly addressed, the entire DEIS process should be suspended.</p>

IND118-7

See the responses to comments FA3-5, SA2-2, SA2-6, LA23-16, and FL4-10.

IND118-8

See the response to comment SA2-2. Algonquin would be required to request an increase in capacity through the FERC regarding its pipelines. Any potential future increase in MAOP of its pipeline would be required to adhere to PHMSA's testing criteria to ensure safe operation of the pipeline. At this time, it is speculative to assume whether Algonquin would ever request to increase the MAOP of its pipeline. Our cumulative impacts review of the currently planned (but not yet proposed) Atlantic Bridge Project components does not include an increase in the MAOP of the 42-inch-diameter pipeline. That project includes additional pipeline and compression facilities to accommodate its additional volumes.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey (cont'd)

IND118-9 Once all the information has been corrected, updated, barring any other problem issues, **such as segmentation**, then, **and only then**, should the process be restarted, with appropriate republishing of reports, public hearings and comment periods – and on a *regular schedule*, not the accelerated schedule that Spectra requested, and appears to have been granted by FERC.

Thank you for your consideration of these concerns.

Sincerely,



Bernard M. Vaughey

Atts: 14 pages

Cc: Senator Charles Schumer

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand

Peter B. Harckham, Westchester County Board of Legislators

John Testa, Westchester County Board of Legislators

Linda Puglisi, Supervisor, Town of Cortlandt

Theresa Knickerbocker, Mayor, Village of Buchanan

Frank Catalina, Mayor, City of Peekskill

Daniel Riesel, Esq., , Sive, Paget & Riesel, P.C.

IND118-9

See the responses to comments FA3-5, SA1-12, SA2-10, and LA23-16.

IND118 – Bernard Vaughey (cont'd)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this EIS. They are available for viewing on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket No." excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP14-96-000), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20140923-5062.

IND119 – Laura Danna

20240723-1119 FDR: ENE (0001111111) 2/23/2024 3:27:13 PM

Laura Danna, Warrensburg, NY.
I am commenting on docket # CP14-96

IND119-1|The Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) fails to show that this project avoids significant environmental impacts. The proposed project crosses 39 bodies of water and 77 wetlands in New York state. The project is within the Hudson River watershed which supplies drinking water for New York City. Leaks or spills would impact the Hudson River, the watershed and drinking water for 9 million New York residents. I urge you to deny approval of the AIM pipeline project because of the potential threat to our drinking water. The right to safe drinking water should come before the profits of Algonquin Gas Transmission.

IND119-2|Also, the DEIS fails to include an additional upgrade to the pipeline infrastructure, The Atlantic Bridge Project.

IND119-3|In addition, the DEIS does not include the specific site crossing plan for the Catskill Aqueduct and the conclusions regarding safety related to Indian Point.

IND119-4|The AIM project would facilitate increased natural gas extraction activity. The DEIS does not evaluate the cumulative impact of this increased gas extraction on our air, water, land, climate, and health.

IND119-5|The AIM pipeline project proposal should be rejected.

IND119-1 See the response to comment FL2-5.

IND119-2 See the response to comment FA3-5.

IND119-3 Section 4.3.2.1 of the EIS has been revised to include additional information relative to the crossing of the Catskill Aqueduct. See also the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA4-25.

IND119-4 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND119-5 Comment noted.

IND120 – Anne Kiley

20140523-1214 PDRU FOR (UNRELIABLE) 2/23/2014 3:55:13 PM

ANNE KILEY, PULTENEY, NY.
IND120-1|The AIM pipeline project DEIS fails to evaluate significant environmental impacts.

IND120-2|Our tax dollars should be going toward subsidizing renewable energy projects in order to reduce and reverse climate change, NOT in supporting fossil fuel energy pipelines and the environmental damage they do, from removing trees and digging up forest land to build the pipeline in the first place, to cleaning up damage to soil and water from the inevitable pipeline spills and possible explosions. Most, if not all, of the fossil fuel transported through this pipeline is for export; thus our tax dollars are supporting the shareholders of this energy corporation: IND120-3|ridiculous, wasteful and unnecessary.

IND120-4|I urge FERC to REJECT this pipeline request and all other pipeline requests.

IND120-1 See the response to comment FA4-1.

IND120-2 See the response to comment FL4-11.

IND120-3 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND120-4 Comment noted.

IND121 – Douglas Arumsewicz

2/23/2016 1:00 PM (UNRECOVERABLE) 2/23/2016 1:00 PM

IND121-1

Douglas Arumsewicz, Montrose, NY.

We received some comments regarding the potential effect of the Project on property values. Landowners typically have the following concerns regarding potential impacts on property values: devaluation of property if encumbered by a pipeline easement; being the responsible party for property taxes within a pipeline easement; paying potential landowner insurance premiums for Project-related effects; and negative economic effects resulting from changes in land use. Algonquin would acquire easements for both the temporary (construction) and permanent rights-of-way where applicable. With the exception of the West Roxbury Lateral, most of the remaining pipeline segments would be installed within Algonquin's existing right-of-way. Further, the majority of the AIM project pipeline segments are a replacement of existing pipeline in the same location (this is not a replacement it is an expansion from 26 inches to 42 inches) and would not be encumbered by a new pipeline easement. Also, the majority of the West Roxbury Lateral would be located within streets or public property and, therefore, would not require a pipeline easement on individual properties. Most of the aboveground facilities would be modified within an existing facility owned by Algonquin. Algonquin would compensate the landowners for any new easements, the temporary loss of land use, and any damages. In addition, affected landowners who believe that their property values have been negatively impacted could appeal to the local tax agency for reappraisal and potential reduction of taxes. The AIM Project would not negatively impact property values outside of the pipeline rights-of-way or aboveground facility boundaries.

Regarding the potential for insurance premium adjustments associated with pipeline proximity, insurance advisors consulted on other natural gas projects reviewed by the FERC indicated that pipeline infrastructure does not affect homeowner insurance rates (FERC, 2008). As such, we find that homeowners' insurance rates are unlikely to change due to construction and operation of the proposed Project.

- Will FERC provide assurance from the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Housing Finance Agency on behalf of all government organized or sponsored residential mortgage entities that residential mortgages will be and will remain federally insured in or near the path of the project?

IND121-1

Economic impacts associated with the Project, including property values, are discussed in section 4.9.8 of the EIS. See also the responses to comments LA5-25, LA23-21, and IND85-51.

IND121 – Douglas Arumsewicz (cont'd)

20190523-0100 PBR: EDE (UNCLASSIFIED) 2/23/2019 4:42:30 PM

IND121-1
(cont'd) | -Will Spectra Energy/Algonquin Gas be held responsible and willing to pay for any increases in homeowner's insurance premiums due to proximity to expanded pipeline?
| -What happens if Insurance carriers refuse to insure homes or business in close proximity to the pipeline, will Spectra Energy/Algonquin Gas have their insurance carrier issue policies to affected persons or businesses?

IND122 – Barbara Hough

20190727-1155 FAX FOR (UNRECORDED) 2/23/2019 1:00:31 PM	
Barbara Hough, Ossining, NY. To: Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary	
RE: Algonquin Incremental Market Project Docket # CP14-96	
IND122-1	I oppose the expansion of the Algonquin pipeline and compressor stations for a number of reasons including: - I attended a public hearing at the Cortlandt Community Center on September 15th and was appalled to learn that the DEIS on this project contains many, many incomplete and misleading responses. These included the fact that the impact on the Indian Point Nuclear Power station has not been finished; the distances to schools and public gathering spaces has not been adequately measured; disruption to park areas, ie., Blue Mountain Reservation, containing regional natural resources has been misrepresented as being on the border of the property when it in fact cuts through the park.
IND122-2	- It has not been made clear that proposed expansion is for any purpose other than corporate profit at the expense of public well being.
IND122-3	- Compressor stations emit toxins that have been identified as such by the federal government and pose severe health risks for citizens living nearby.
IND122-4	- The area already lives with the risk of the nuclear power plant in our backyards and the possibility of toxic leaks or explosions. The pipeline will be in close proximity to this facility and the results of an accident are an unknown risk that should not be borne by area residents, or in fact, any member of our society.
IND122-5	- Fossil fuel technologies are 19th century technologies and government attention and funding should be spent on cleaner and more efficient technologies. (Fracking is a technology that leaves behind a toxic legacy for residents of an area long after the corporate profit has been spent elsewhere).
IND122-6	- The burden of risk of this investment project should be borne by shareholders and yet the reality is that the true risk of this investment is borne by the taxpaying residents whose health and assets are on the line.

IND122-1

See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA4-25. We believe the distances to schools have been accurately measured. Blue Mountain Reservation is discussed in section 4.8.5.1 of the EIS and the location of the route with respect to the Blue Mountain Reservation is shown in the appendix B facility maps (page 3 of 5 of the Stony Point to Yorktown Take-Up and Relay segment).

IND122-2

Section 1.1 of the EIS discusses the purpose and need for the Project.

IND122-3

See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND122-4

See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND122-5

See the responses to comments FA4-24 and FL4-11.

IND122-6

Comment noted.

IND123 – B Barrie

20140524-0000 FROM EDE (UNCLASSIFIED) 2/43/2014 9:11:33 PM

IND123-1 | B Barrie, Ghent, NY.
Please revise the DEIS and reissue it for public review and comment.
CP14-96-000

IND123-1 See the responses to comments FA6-5 and SA1-12.

IND124 – Patricia Seeger

20190228-0040 FROM FDE (ORIGINAL) 09/27/2014

ORIGINAL

Peekskill, New York
September 3, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

I work at the High school and have been
very concerned with the impact
it will have on our community and feel it
is not a safe alternative to have it so close
to schools. Please do not let this pass
for the sake of our children.
Thank you for your consideration.
Mrs Patricia Seeger

IND124-1

IND124-1

See the response to comment SA4-5.

IND125 – Sheena VanEchaute

20140924-0030 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

ORIGINAL

Peekskill, New York
September 3, 2014

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1
Washington, DC 20426

RE: **Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:**
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

IND125-1 Pipeline expansion in densely populated sections of the
IND125-2 New York City Metro Area is simply unacceptable. After
years of being a dying river, the Hudson is finally
back. Pipeline expansion under the widest part of the
river poses grave risk to one of New York State's
IND125-3 ecological treasures. And there should be no natural
gas pipelines near Indian Point, let alone pipeline
expansion. This community, and the entire New York
City Metro Area, should not bear the risk of a
Fukushima-like catastrophe so the most profitable
corporations in the history of capitalism can reap
additional profits but leave the taxpayers footing the
bill when the inevitable happens.

IND125-1

Natural gas transmission pipelines are necessary to provide gas to local distribution companies and industrial users; there are many natural gas transmission pipelines operating safely in urban areas, including the existing Algonquin system. See also the response to comment SA4-5.

IND125-2

Comment noted. The Lower Hudson River in the Project vicinity is listed impaired for PCBs and other toxics from contaminated sediments. A discussion of potential impacts and mitigation specific to the Hudson River is found in section 4.3.2.6 of the EIS.

IND125-3

See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND125 – Sheena VanEchaute (cont'd)

Name: Sheena VanEchaute
Address: 141 Lindsey Ave
Buchanan, NY 12511
Phone: 614/3259147 email: _____

Date: 9/13/14

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket CP14-96 -- Algonquin/Spectra Gas Transmission, LLC

Dear Secretary Bose:

IND125-4 I respectfully request that the Commission consider the impact of the proposed new pipeline "loop" through the Hamlet of Verplanck and expanded pipeline through the Town of Cortlandt, New York, and reject this project.

Several large energy and industrial facilities presently exist in proximity to the site of the proposed Algonquin landfill in Verplanck: Indian Point Nuclear Reactors 1, 2 & 3; Continental Gypsum Plant; RESCO garbage burning facility; power facilities in Stony Point and Haverstraw, NY; and, the 1,000 MW Champlain-Hudson power cable, which FERC recently approved. Massive quantities of power, energy, and pollution are concentrated in a very small area of our community right now. How much more can one small community safely accommodate?

IND125-5 Algonquin's route is unacceptably dangerous. Within a mile from the proposed route you will find several schools, churches, and thousands of private homes. An explosion of a gas line of this magnitude in our area would be catastrophic. Our volunteer fire department is not equipped to handle such a disaster. The proposed pipeline will run under high voltage power lines, numerous fault lines, and close to what is proposed by West Point Partners - a high voltage power converter station and 1,000 MW buried cable on the same property.

IND125-8 This project will substantially impact all who reside along the existing smaller gas line as this project cuts across Westchester County to Connecticut and beyond. There is no indicated benefit to the residents of the State of New York. Please reject the application as it has been presented.

IND125-9 Other comments: To close to school property

Sincerely,



IND125-4 See the responses to comments LA8-1 and LA8-5.

IND125-5 See the response to comment SA4-5.

IND125-6 See the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.

IND125-7 See the responses to comments SA7-4 and SA4-2.

IND125-8 The purpose and need for the Project are discussed in section 1.1 of the EIS. Local economies in which the facilities lie would benefit from tax revenue and short-term local expenditures during construction, as discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS.

IND125-9 See the response to comment SA4-5.

IND126 – Elisabeth Radow

CP14-96

FILED
SEP 24 2014
SEP 24 2014

RADOW LAW PLLC
17 NORTH CHAINSWORTH AVENUE
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK 10538
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SEPTEMBER 15, 2014

ORIGINAL

KIMBERLY D. BOSE, SECRETARY
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET NE, ROOM 1A
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

RE: COMMENTS TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC) ON THE ALGONQUIN
INCREMENTAL MARKET (AIM) PIPELINE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

IND126-1 I LIVE, PRACTICE LAW AND PAY TAXES IN NEW YORK. MY PUBLISHED RESEARCH
ON RISK ALLOCATION AND THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS TO PROPERTY FROM
UNCONVENTIONAL GAS DRILLING OPERATIONS HAS BEEN SOURCED AND CITED BY THE
NEW YORK TIMES AND OTHER NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED PUBLICATIONS.

FOR REASON EXPLAINED BELOW, THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT ISSUED BY FERC WITH RESPECT TO ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC'S
PROPOSED PIPELINE EXPANSION THROUGH NEW YORK'S DENSELY POPULATED
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS FAILS TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS RISKS AND IMPACTS
TO PROPERTY SAFETY AND PROPERTY VALUE.

THE E.I.S. IN THE ONE PARAGRAPH IT DEVOTES TO PROPERTY VALUES (AT PAGE
4-188) STATES THAT ***"THE MAJORITY OF THE AIM PROJECT PIPELINE SEGMENTS ARE A
REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING PIPELINE IN THE SAME LOCATION AND WOULD NOT BE
ENCUMBERED BY A NEW PIPELINE EASEMENT."*** FERC CONCLUDES, ***"THE AIM
PROJECT WOULD NOT NEGATIVELY IMPACT PROPERTY VALUES OUTSIDE THE
PIPELINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY OR ABOVEGROUND FACILITY BOUNDARIES."*** THE FACT
THAT AN EXPANDED PIPELINE CAN FIT INTO AN EXISTING PIPELINE EASEMENT FAILS
TO ESTABLISH THAT THIS PROJECT WILL NOT AFFECT PROPERTY VALUE. PROPERTY
VALUE WILL BE IMPACTED BY RISK FACTORS WHICH WERE NOT CONSIDERED HERE.

IN FACT, THIS PROJECT WOULD INVOLVE THE UNPRECEDENTED REPLACEMENT IN
THIS REGION OF 26" PIPES WITH 42" HIGH PRESSURE PIPES WHICH WILL GREATLY
EXPAND THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT FROM A PIPELINE
RUPTURE OR EXPLOSION. IN ADDITION, NEW 42" PIPES WILL BE INSTALLED IN NEW
RIGHTS-OF-WAY RUNNING PAST THE HISTORIC ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, 450 FEET FROM

IND126-1

Economic impacts associated with the Project, including property values, are discussed in section 4.9.8 of the EIS. See also the responses to comments LA23-21 and IND85-51. Further, the article referenced repeatedly supports the EIS conclusion that insurance rates would not be affected (the article contains quotes from insurance companies and a state insurance agency that a natural gas pipeline would not change insurance categories or rates).

IND126 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

Page 2.

IND126-1
(cont'd)

BUCHANAN-VERPLANCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND NEAR MANY HOMES. ACCORDING TO *THE PIPELINE SAFETY TRUST*, DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE PIPES INCREASES RISKS TO NEIGHBORHOODS AND BUSINESSES LOCATED NEAR THE PIPES; AND FURTHER, THAT A PAST PERFORMANCE RECORD *CANNOT* PREDICT THE OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH *DIFFERENT* FUTURE RISKS. THE FACT THAT THE E.I.S. IGNORES THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NEW RISKS AND FAIR MARKET PROPERTY VALUE UNDERSCORES A CRITICAL DEFICIENCY IN THIS REPORT: ONE THAT NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED AND RESOLVED. ATTACHED IS A REPORT BY PIPELINE EXPERT RICHARD KUPREWICZ WHICH ADDRESSES THE USE OF 42" INCH HIGH PRESSURE TRANSMISSION PIPES THROUGH A POPULATED REGION. AMONG OTHER THINGS, MR. KUPREWICZ STATES THAT EMERGENCY RESPONSE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS POOR SITING OF A PIPELINE.¹ MR. KUPREWICZ'S OBSERVATIONS BEAR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THIS PROPOSED PROJECT SINCE THE EXISTING PIPES WILL NOT BE MOVED; THEY WILL BE EXPANDED FROM 26" TO 42" AND ADDED ONTO. GIVEN THE POPULATION DENSITY IN THE REGION AND THE POTENTIAL COST TO LIFE AND PROPERTY VALUE, ACCIDENT PREVENTION IS THE ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION.

DESPITE THE NEWLY INTRODUCED RISKS, THE E.I.S. RELIES ON AN UNIDENTIFIED 2008 FERC REPORT (AT PAGE 4-188) WHEN IT CONCLUDES *"THAT HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE RATES ARE UNLIKELY TO CHANGE DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT."* IN ADDITION, THE E.I.S. FAILS TO MENTION THE IMPACTS OF THESE EXPANDED HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINES ON RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE FINANCING.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND MORTGAGE UNDERWRITING, LIKE MARKET VALUE, ARE IMPACTED BY RISK FACTORS. FERC'S RELIANCE ON THE UNIDENTIFIED 2008 FERC REPORT WITHOUT DISCLOSING THE RISKS ADDRESSED IN THAT REPORT UNDERMINES FERC'S CONCLUSION OF "NO IMPACT ON INSURANCE PREMIUMS" AND POTENTIALLY SACRIFICES NEW YORKERS' POCKETBOOKS AND SAFETY IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE THIS PROJECT.

CONTRARY TO FERC'S CONCLUSION, *THE PIPELINE SAFETY TRUST* STATED IN JULY 2014 THAT *"RECENT ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS ARE REACTING TO THE PRESENCE OF TRANSMISSION LINES NEAR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND RAISING RATES, OR IN SOME INSTANCES, SUGGESTING THAT INSURANCE MIGHT NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR A NEW BUYER OF A PROPERTY WHERE A TRANSMISSION LINE WAS RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED."*² A HOME WITHOUT HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE CANNOT QUALIFY FOR A MORTGAGE.³

THIS PROPOSED EXPANSION IS BEING INTRODUCED BY ALGONQUIN IN INCREMENTAL STAGES WHICH WILL AVOID AN ANALYSIS OF ITS CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON PROPERTY VALUE AND OTHERWISE, UNLESS FERC INTERVENES.

¹ Richard B. Kuprewicz, Commentary on the Risk Analysis for the Proposed Emera Brunswick Pipeline Through Saint John, NB, October 18, 2006 (Report is submitted herewith).

² Mark Hand, Pa. landowners scramble to learn how pipeline projects affect insurance coverage, July 25, 2014 <http://www.anl.com/InteractiveX/Article.aspx?edid=A-28713889-11046> (Article is submitted herewith).

³ See, generally, Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage underwriting guidelines which require homeowners' insurance.

IND126 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

Page 3.

IND126-1
(cont'd)

ACCORDING TO THE 10-K FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION BY ALGONQUIN'S OWNER, SPECTRA ENERGY PARTNERS, ITS PIPELINES, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ARE EXPOSED TO DAMAGE FROM HURRICANES, FLOODS, FIRES AND OTHER NATURAL DISASTERS. IN ADDITION, NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION'S CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CONFLUENCE OF INDIAN POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, A GEOLOGICAL FAULT LINE AND POTENTIAL HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL LINES, NEW YORKERS CAN EXPECT FEWER PIPELINE INSPECTIONS BECAUSE OF REPORTED BUDGET CUTS. IT IS NOT AT ALL CLEAR THAT THE THREE NEW PROPOSED PIPELINE INSPECTORS TASKED IN THE E.I.S. WITH INSPECTING ACROSS MULTIPLE STATES WILL SUPPLY THE PEOPLE-POWER NECESSARY TO ADEQUATELY IDENTIFY ADVERSE CONDITIONS BEFORE THEY RIPEN INTO CASUALTIES. IN SUM, THIS PROJECT HAS THE MAKINGS OF A PERFECT FINANCIAL STORM. YET, NO SECTION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ADDRESSES SPECTRA'S INSURANCE COVERAGE OR FINANCIAL ABILITY TO HANDLE THE RISKS INTRODUCED BY THIS PROPOSED PROJECT.

THE 2013 10-KS OF SPECTRA ENERGY PARTNERS AND SPECTRA'S GENERAL PARTNER, SPECTRA ENERGY CORP., EACH CITE HAZARDS AND RISKS INHERENT IN SPECTRA'S OPERATIONS, SUCH AS LEAKS AND EXPLOSIONS, AMONG OTHER THINGS-- RISKS THAT COULD RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT INJURY, LOSS OF LIFE, SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION; PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT NEAR POPULATED REGIONS.⁴ YET, SPECTRA CONFIRMS IT IS NOT FULLY INSURED AGAINST ALL OF THESE RISKS AND LOSSES; AND THAT SHOULD ANY OF THESE RISKS AND LOSSES MATERIALIZE, THEY COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

IF HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE EXCLUDES PIPELINE IMPACTS FROM COVERAGE BY LINKING THEM TO COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY AND SPECTRA ENERGY ISN'T FULLY INSURED FOR ITS COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS, THEN WHO IS GOING TO PICK UP THE TAB IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG?

THIS PROPOSED PROJECT EXPOSES NEW YORK RESIDENTS IN THE EXPANSION REGION AND THEIR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT TO UNDER-INSURED, UNPRECEDENTED INDUSTRY-GENERATED RISKS. IN ADDITION, NEW YORK'S TAXPAYERS COULD BECOME THE GUARANTORS OF SPECTRA'S CASUALTIES. DESPITE FERC'S ROLE TO FURTHER COMMERCE, IN LIGHT OF THE UNADDRESSED RISKS RELATED TO THIS PROPOSED EXPANSION, FERC IS URGED TO REJECT THIS PROJECT BECAUSE IT WOULD BENEFIT SPECTRA WHILE PLACING AN UNLIMITED AND UNJUSTIFIABLE FINANCIAL BURDEN FOR SPECTRA'S FAILED OPERATIONS ON NEW YORK HOMEOWNERS AND TAXPAYERS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Elisabeth N. Radow

⁴ See Spectra Energy Partners' 2013 10-K at page 29; available at: http://www.spectraenergypartners.com/content/documents/Spectra_Energy_Partners_Documents/SEP_AR_10K_2013.pdf and Spectra Energy Corp.'s 2013 10K at page 29; available at <http://investors.spectraenergy.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=204494&p=irol-sec#9302672>

IND126 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this EIS. They are available for viewing on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket No." excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP14-96-000), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20140924-0034.

IND127 – Lauren Nidel-Gresh

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)
Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Strongly opposed to project

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND127-1 Specific Questions -

IND127-1 ① I live in Chapaquet would this expand gas Piping to
The Port Tower from Burrillville

IND127-2 ② Will there be additional gas available in RI in general
or is this going to be used by the State Attorney

IND127-3 ③ Should a leak occur the time guarantee that the state
of RI state will have ④ Liability

IND127-4 ④ Where exactly does the gas go to - & if the gas is
up in Canada or Europe will there be additional hours on piping

IND127-5 ⑤ How much taxes will Spectra be paying & will
there be a fund available from Spectra to pay citizens
showed damage due to a
environmental disaster
happen

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

RI DEM STATE COMMITTEE WORKING
Lauren Nidel-Gresh
8 Camp St
Chapaquet, RI 02814
401-487-2376

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "Register." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND127-1

The AIM Project does not include any new or expanded pipeline in Rhode Island. The only Project component in Rhode Island is the expansion of the existing Burrillville Compressor Station.

IND127-2

One or more shippers on the AIM Project serve markets in Rhode Island.

IND127-3

Algonquin, not taxpayers, bears responsibility for leaks on its system.

IND127-4

See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND127-5

Economic benefits of the Project are discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS. Taxes generated from the operation of the Project would result in annual tax revenue increases for the affected communities. See also the response to comment LA1-10.

IND127 – Lauren Niedel-Gresh (cont'd)

20140924 4020 PRRC 127 (Draft) 09/24/2014

IND127-6 ⑥ The old pipelines - have there been confirmed studies that there won't be failures from increased pressure. what if there is?

IND127-7 ⑦ why can't fracking chemicals be made available so people know what's being used - Don't citizens have the right to know?

IND127-8 ⑧ what are the real job numbers - How many permanent jobs - Will those jobs go to people from the area. How long will the jobs last - How much will they pay - Real #1's

IND127-9 ⑨ What is acceptable noise level? what is acceptable ~~low~~ pollution level? what happens if an environmental disaster happens? What is acceptable air pollution level? Real #1's

IND127-10 ⑩ EXACTLY How Does R1 Benefit?

IND127-11 ⑪ How long will this take to complete who is responsible for cost overages?

- IND127-6 The Project does not include an increase in pressure on any of the existing pipelines.
- IND127-7 See the response to IND71-1. Production and the use of chemical additives for fracking is an industry not regulated by the FERC and is outside the scope of this EIS. Commentors may seek this information from the appropriate state agency responsible for authorizing these facilities.
- IND127-8 As discussed in section 4.9.1 of the EIS, Algonquin anticipates that about 15 to 76 percent of the construction workers would be local hires, depending on the type of activity (i.e., HDD crossings). Algonquin would add three full-time permanent workers for the operation of the proposed and modified facilities.
- IND127-9 See the response to comment CO29-3 for additional information regarding compressor station noise. See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9 for additional information regarding air emissions and emission impact analyses.
- IND127-10 See the response to comment IND127-2.
- IND127-11 Table 2.4-1 of the EIS presents the preliminary construction schedule for each segment. Algonquin is responsible for the costs of the Project.

IND128 – Liberty Goodwin

<p>COMMENTS ON ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT, THE 8-16-14 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (CP14-96-000) (Submitted 9-16-14 by Liberty Goodwin, 32 Bayard St., Providence, RI 02906)</p>	
IND128-1	<p>This project has effects not limited to the Burrillville area – or even Rhode Island. It is tied to many important issues, including the problems with fracking, the direction of our economy and energy system, the kind of country we are becoming and our place on the planet. Here are some of my very real concerns:</p> <p>COST: The cost of fossil fuels is huge & hidden. We pretend the cost is just that at the pump (or in our monthly gas bill. We ignore the other costs: those of damage to health, air, water, etc. We don't count the costs of future lawsuits, as Texas has learned or of environmental remediation & health care expense. Even without climate change, the cost of pollution would be quite enough reason to stop what we're doing. A wise saying goes: Insanity Is Doing the Same Thing – And Expecting Different Results.</p>
IND128-2	<p>POLLUTION & HEALTH: "Clean" natural gas? Which would that be? Formaldehyde, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, hydrogen disulfide, carbon monoxide(CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂),methane (CH₄)??? Why have people stuck their heads in gas ovens seeking suicide, if natural gas is so "clean"? When the hundreds of gallons of toxic chemicals used in the fracking process are added in – do you really feel comfortable with this ridiculous mantra? Can you really believe that all this stuff just goes "away"? Where is that? Not on this planet! Another thoroughly misleading cliché is "the dose makes the poison". Yes, if you want instant keeling over dead. Otherwise, minimal amounts of toxins, especially multiple sources combined, are clearly responsible for our huge increases in chronic diseases like cancer and many more. And it is an admitted fact that compressor plants regularly vent gases into nearby neighborhoods, as part of normal operation – never mind the chance of leaks or accidents. People in this area are already reporting illness associated with the current installation.</p>
IND128-3	<p>ECONOMY: Billions of dollars for a technology that is on the way out is not a healthy economic choice. So much more is at stake than just the pipeline. We used to be in the forefront of desirable change, now we lag behind. We are giving up leadership of 21st century innovation, of industries of the future, by wasting our money on same old dirty, unhealthy, costly (for years after use) energy production. Other countries are (wisely), rushing forward to reap the benefits of renewable options. This is not just your familiar solar panels, but a host of new inventions that utilize wind, solar, biomass, and much more – especially solar storage means (my own husband is involved with that). And there are simple, relatively inexpensive choices available right now – photovoltaic arrays in always sunny parking lots, for example. We need to again put our money in the future, not in the debris of the past.</p>
IND128-4	<p>ABOUT AMERICA: Finally, there is far more at stake here than health, environment, money. The American Dream has always been about more than a job, nice house, education, vacation etc. The Dream was of a government of, by and for the People. And, more and more, that dream is facing. More and more, we see corporate & moneyed interests taking control of our government and regulatory agencies. The fox is running several henhouses. And we see the public good too often thrust aside by those charged with defending it. Citizens United was only one shift of rights and power to corporate entities – who are NOT people. People have hearts, souls and conscience. Act now as people, stop fracking monster and its tributaries before it destroys any more of our land, water, air, and faith in the United States of America. Choose to follow the Dream, not be a party to bringing forth the Nightmare.</p> <p>Blessings, Liberty Goodwin libertyliterary@yahoo.com</p>

IND128-1 Comment noted. See also the response to comment FL2-2.

IND128-2 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, SA4-10, and CO14-54 for additional information regarding compressor station, fugitive and non-routine emissions, and emission impact analyses.

IND128-3 Comment noted. See the response to comment CO7-5.

IND128-4 Comment noted.

IND128 – Liberty Goodwin (cont'd)

NATURAL GAS COMPRESSOR STATION HAZARDS

<http://fracdallas.org/docs/compressorstations.html> (EXCERPTS)

The possibilities for health, safety or environmental harm resulting from natural gas compressor stations are many and serious. Some of these include explosions and fires, leaks and spills, fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), as well as other potential exposure threats. While all of these types of hazards have been well documented nationwide the most prevalent, by far, is the intentional or accidental release of VOCs and NOx, but all possible threats need to be considered when allowing compressor stations to operate, especially when in close proximity to homes, places of employment or playgrounds, as well as environmentally sensitive locales such as near water resources or agricultural production areas.

A recent study of the Barnett Shale reported that VOC and NOX emissions from gas production exceeded the emissions from all on-road mobile vehicles in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan region (Armendariz 2009). Natural gas production also emits greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), which is the primary component of natural gas. The Barnett Shale study estimated that greenhouse gas emissions from gas development were equivalent to the emissions from two 750 megawatt coal power plants. There are several other studies that have investigated both the total emissions (TCEQ 2011; WRAP 2011) and local air quality impacts (TCEQ 2010; PDEP 2010, 2011a, 2011b) of gas production.

The types of VOCs and NOx that are commonly emitted in venting (uncontrolled or controlled releases of gases to prevent blowouts), flaring (the burning of vented gases) or fugitive emissions (uncontrolled and largely unmonitored) include formaldehyde, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, hydrogen disulfide, carbon monoxide(CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂),methane (CH₄), and other compounds or elements that are toxic, carcinogenic or neurotoxic, and which are prone to causing major adverse health effects in humans and animals.

Peer-reviewed scientific studies on these emissions and their health effects on humans have been published by numerous sources including The Endocrine Disruption Exchange, which also produced a separate study on Male Reproductive System Problems from exposure to endocrine disruptors. These important studies demonstrate why limiting natural gas exploration and production activities near inhabited areas is essential to good human health. A recently released peer-reviewed study by the University of Colorado's Colorado School of Public Health entitled Human Health Risk Assessment of Air Emissions from Development of Unconventional Natural Gas Resources reveals the elevated risk levels for certain major health threats for people living within close proximity of natural gas exploration and production sites, and should serve as a warning that natural gas production is not compatible with neighborhoods or other places where people gather for work, recreation or other purposes.

Quoting from a General Motors white paper on compressor station leak detection, "At a compressor or booster station two main processes typically take place: (1) Gas compression is performed in order to ensure the natural gas flowing through a pipeline remains pressurized and (2) gas chilling/cooling, which reduces the gas temperature. Both processes subject gas compressor equipment to high stresses. Vibration and heat from nearby machinery, for example, can produce cracks on seals and flanges. Hydrogen sulfide, liquids, and undesirable particles in the natural gas stream can corrode pipelines and degrade components. Over time, prolonged exposure to these elements invariably leads to component failure and possibly to leaks of combustible material. Early detection of dangerous compressor gas leaks is critical to help mitigate the risk of fire in volatile locations."

IND128 – Liberty Goodwin (cont'd)

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES: Below is a partial listing of recent compressor complex explosions and fires in the United States, some involving injuries or fatalities. Crosstex Pipeline, Godley, TX, Nov 18, 2008 , Energy Transfer Partners, Madison County, TX, Jan 17, 2013. Copano Energy in Jim Wells County, TX, September 6, 2012, Williams Energy, Lanthrop, PA March 29, 2012, Bill Barrett Corporation, Carbon County, UT, Nov. 22, 2012 - Two injured (severe burns), Artemas Compressor Station, Mann Township, Bedford County, PA, Houston-based Columbia Gas Transmission, Nov 3, 2011, Pinon Compression Station (BP), Durango, CO June 25, 2012 - 1 killed, 2 injured, Falcon natural gas compressor station, Jonah Field, WY, Dec 7, 2011

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS, VENTING AND FLARING: Whether intentional, automatic (as in safety operations to prevent blowouts and explosions) or accidental, the release into the air of BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene), formaldehyde, hydrogen disulfide, methane, pentane, pentene, butane, propane or other harmful hydrocarbon gases or liquids is a major hazard to human, animal and plant health that must be strictly regulated and controlled. Costs for such regulation and control should be borne by those seeking to profit from the exploration and production of natural gas who typically deny that their operations are the sources for these pollutants even when shown documented proof. The majority of these pollutants are invisible to the naked eye, but there is a large volume of infra-red video available that demonstrates release of these pollutants is a constant threat from wellheads, valves, fittings, couplings, pipelines, lift compressors, line compressors, condensate tanks, produced water storage tanks, separators, distillers, dehydrators and just about every other component of the systems necessary to extract, produce, refine and transport natural gas.

LEAKS AND SPILLS: Regardless of the precautions taken by the natural gas industry to prevent spills and leaks they still occur on an all-too-frequent basis resulting in environmental pollution and potential health threats to humans, animals and plants. These leaks and spills are a threat to clean air, water and soil, thereby jeopardizing irreplaceable resources needed for human survival. While the oil and gas industry is quick to tell you that what they do is safe, the fact remains that there are very many documented cases of leaks and spills of hydrocarbons into our atmosphere, as well as of frac chemicals, flowback and produced water and cancer-causing silica sand, all of which are major threats to human health and safety.

Compressor stations and complexes are but one part of the problem, but because of their size, scope and function they are a very important part of the problem, and are probably the largest single contributor of HAPs in the state of Texas.

IND129 – James Root

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below **or** (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:
 Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
 Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND129-1 *detecting. What are the methods for dealing with gas loss on pipeline. Are they frequent enough? How do we know?*

IND129-2 *What do local authorities know about explosion contingencies? (i.e. what would be released?) Do they have to be first responders? Will towns be reimbursed in a timely manner. What is in place for this reimbursement.*

IND129-3 *Can we know which gas (Sour gas or Marcellus shale) is being transported and when? Who do I ask about radon and other exhaust elements from compressor station?*

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

James Root
84 Fallow Ave Unit 4
Danbury CT
06810

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND129-1 See the responses to comments FA4-23 and CO12-13.

IND129-2 See the responses to comments SA4-7, LA1-4, and LA1-9.

IND129-3 The interconnectivity of U.S. gas transmission systems make it difficult to know the physical source of gas at any particular delivery point. However, gas transported along a transmission system is required to meet the tariff specifications for that system. Compressor station emissions are discussed in section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS. See the response to comment SA4-4 regarding radon levels and the byproducts of radium decay.

IND130 – Howard Sorett

20140724-1740 FERC EDC (UNCLASSIFIED) 02/27/2014

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) *[continue on back of page if necessary]*

IND130-1 • Need for a 2nd mtg to include
Speers, National Grid, & Community
members that about the mid E station

IND130-2 • Opposite of West Foxbury Creeked Stone
• Objective - further development factors
of risk factors L.P., human ~~being~~

HS

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address *(Please Print)*
Howard Sorett
54 Baker St.
West Foxbury, MA 02132

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IND130-1 See the response to comment FA6-5.

IND130-2 Safety impacts are discussion in section 4.12 of the EIS.

IND131 – Greg Gerritt

20140924-4017 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND131-1	Analysis of Economics. RE economy will shrink - mostly due to greater inequality. Fossil fuels create further economic inequality.
IND131-2	Solar energy will not meet the need.
IND131-3	Stop earthquakes + water pollution. Since we can not afford due to climate issues to use up all the gas we are likely to have a very big cover.

Commenter's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Greg Gerritt
376th St
Providence RI 02906

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- IND131-1 Economic benefits of the Project are discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS.
- IND131-2 See the response to comment FL2-2.
- IND131-3 Comment noted. See also the response to comment FA4-24.

IND131 – Greg Gerritt (cont'd)

NOT of Stranded Assets
These stranded Assets when we eventually
stop the craziness of drilling An megas,
will be enough to make us all broke,

IND 131-3
(cont'd)

IND132 – Frank Oles

20140924-4016 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below **or** (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No.
CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND132-1

I think the arguments that ~~there~~^{there} is a radioactivity danger from the proposed pipeline expansion are bogus. First, radon 222, the main source of radioactivity emits α -particles of about 5 MeV. These are stopped by a few centimeters of air. The pipe is metal and underground. All radioactivity will be contained within it. Second, radon has a $1/2$ life of 3.8 days. That means it rapidly ~~disappears~~ disappears in any case, even if it gets out of pipe. Third, there really isn't that much radon in natural gas. See the 2012 paper easily found on the web from the USGS for backup. Median amount found at wellhead was 37 pCi/d. If that's a problem, keep it in storage before shipping it.

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Frank J. Oles, Ph.D.

150 Overlook Ave, Apt 6F

Peekskill, NY 10566

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IND132-1

See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND133 – Ethel Reese

20140924-4013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

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Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND133-1 If ships compressed gas north even to
Canada is there a possibility it will be
shipped internationally to Countries like
China or India etc...

IND133-2 P.S Is gas to be shipped coming from
FRACKING. I'm Pro "Union Anti FRACKING"

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

Ethel Reese
962 Remart Ave.
Peekskill, NY 10566

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND133-1 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND133-2 The interconnectivity of U.S. gas transmission systems make it difficult to know the physical source of gas at any particular delivery point. Conventional sources of gas are often mixed with unconventional (hydraulic fracturing) sources through the interconnected transmission systems.

IND134 – Ethel Reese

20140924-4014 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below **or** (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND134-1 If the pipeline is a "done deal"
Will foreign steel etc. & other materials
be used (I'm concerned about quality
control.) etc.

IND134-2 (Definitely Fracking is out.)

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)
Ethel Reese
962 Fernant Ave.
Peekskill, NY 10566-2210

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(ii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND134-1

The Project is only proposed at this point, not approved. The Commission will take the results of this EIS along with other non-environmental information to make a determination on whether to approve the Project. Further, Algonquin would be required to obtain other federal authorizations and approvals as outlined in table 1.3-1 of the EIS. See also the response to comment LA5-12 regarding material selection and pipeline design.

IND134-2

Comment noted.

IND135 – Elisabeth Radow

20140925 10:11:11 PM (09/25/2014) 10:11:11 PM

FERC

COMMENTS, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 2014,

TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC) ON THE
ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET (AIM) PIPELINE

TESTIMONY BY
ELISABETH N. RADOW
ENRADOW@RADOWL
AW.COM

as referred to by
Auston McDowell

IND135 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

20140929 14:01:16 FERC PDF (0000110181) 02/29/2014

COMMENTS, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 2014, TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC) ON THE ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET (AIM) PIPELINE

TESTIMONY BY ELISABETH N. RADOW; ENRADOW@RADOWLAW.COM

IND135-1

GOOD EVENING. MY NAME IS ELISABETH RADOW. I LIVE, PRACTICE LAW AND PAY TAXES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. MY PUBLISHED RESEARCH ON RISK ALLOCATION AND THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS TO PROPERTY FROM UNCONVENTIONAL GAS DRILLING OPERATIONS HAS BEEN SOURCED AND CITED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND OTHER NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED PUBLICATIONS.

THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ISSUED BY FERC WITH RESPECT TO ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC'S PROPOSED PIPELINE EXPANSION THROUGH NEW YORK'S DENSELY POPULATED RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS FAILS TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS RISKS AND IMPACTS TO PROPERTY SAFETY AND PROPERTY VALUE.

THE E.I.S. IN THE ONE PARAGRAPH IT DEVOTES TO PROPERTY VALUES (AT PAGE 4-188) STATES THAT *"THE MAJORITY OF THE AIM PROJECT PIPELINE SEGMENTS ARE A REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING PIPELINE IN THE SAME LOCATION AND WOULD NOT BE ENCUMBERED BY A NEW PIPELINE EASEMENT."* FERC CONCLUDES, *"THE AIM PROJECT WOULD NOT NEGATIVELY IMPACT PROPERTY VALUES OUTSIDE THE PIPELINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY OR ABOVEGROUND FACILITY BOUNDARIES."* THE FACT THAT AN EXPANDED PIPELINE CAN FIT INTO AN EXISTING PIPELINE EASEMENT FAILS TO ESTABLISH THAT THIS PROJECT WILL NOT AFFECT PROPERTY VALUE. PROPERTY VALUE IS IMPACTED BY RISK FACTORS WHICH WERE NOT CONSIDERED HERE.

IN FACT, THIS PROJECT WOULD INVOLVE THE UNPRECEDENTED REPLACEMENT IN THIS REGION OF 26" PIPES WITH 42" HIGH PRESSURE PIPES WHICH WILL GREATLY EXPAND THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT FROM A PIPELINE RUPTURE OR EXPLOSION. ACCORDING TO *THE PIPELINE SAFETY TRUST*, DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE PIPES INCREASES RISKS TO NEIGHBORHOODS AND BUSINESSES LOCATED NEAR THE PIPES; AND FURTHER, THAT A PAST PERFORMANCE RECORD *CANNOT* PREDICT THE OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH *DIFFERENT* FUTURE RISKS. THE FACT THAT THE E.I.S. IGNORES THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NEW RISKS AND FAIR MARKET PROPERTY VALUE UNDERSCORES A CRITICAL DEFICIENCY IN THIS REPORT: ONE THAT NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED AND RESOLVED.

DESPITE THESE NEWLY INTRODUCED RISKS, THE E.I.S. RELIES ON AN UNIDENTIFIED 2008 FERC REPORT (AT PAGE 4-188) WHEN IT CONCLUDES *"THAT HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE RATES ARE UNLIKELY TO CHANGE DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT."* IN ADDITION, THE E.I.S. FAILS TO MENTION THE IMPACTS OF THESE EXPANDED HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINES ON RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE FINANCING.

IND135-1

See the response to comment IND126-1.

IND135 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

20140924-4012 FERC PDF {Unofficial} 09/24/2014

Page 2.

IND135-1
(cont'd)

INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND MORTGAGE UNDERWRITING, LIKE MARKET VALUE, ARE IMPACTED BY RISK FACTORS. FERC'S RELIANCE ON THE UNIDENTIFIED 2008 FERC REPORT WITHOUT DISCLOSING THE RISKS ADDRESSED IN THAT REPORT UNDERMINES FERC'S CONCLUSION OF "NO IMPACT ON INSURANCE PREMIUMS" AND POTENTIALLY SACRIFICES NEW YORKERS' POCKETBOOKS AND SAFETY IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE THIS PROJECT.

CONTRARY TO FERC'S CONCLUSION, *THE PIPELINE SAFETY TRUST* STATED IN JULY 2014 THAT "RECENT ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS ARE REACTING TO THE PRESENCE OF TRANSMISSION LINES NEAR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND RAISING RATES, OR IN SOME INSTANCES, SUGGESTING THAT INSURANCE MIGHT NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR A NEW BUYER OF A PROPERTY WHERE A TRANSMISSION LINE WAS RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED."¹ A HOME WITHOUT HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE CANNOT QUALIFY FOR A MORTGAGE.²

THIS PROPOSED EXPANSION IS BEING INTRODUCED BY ALGONQUIN IN INCREMENTAL STAGES WHICH WILL AVOID AN ANALYSIS OF ITS CUMULATIVE IMPACTS, UNLESS FERC INTERVENES. ACCORDING TO THE 10-K FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION BY ALGONQUIN'S OWNER, SPECTRA ENERGY PARTNERS, ITS PIPELINES, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ARE EXPOSED TO DAMAGE FROM HURRICANES, FLOODS, FIRES AND OTHER NATURAL DISASTERS. IN ADDITION, NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION'S CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CONFLUENCE OF INDIAN POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, A GEOLOGICAL FAULT LINE AND POTENTIAL HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL LINES, NEW YORKERS CAN EXPECT FEWER PIPELINE INSPECTIONS BECAUSE OF REPORTED BUDGET CUTS. IN SUM, THIS PROJECT HAS THE MAKINGS OF A PERFECT FINANCIAL STORM. YET, NO SECTION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ADDRESSES SPECTRA'S INSURANCE COVERAGE OR FINANCIAL ABILITY TO HANDLE THE RISKS INTRODUCED BY THIS PROPOSED PROJECT.

THE 2013 10-KS OF SPECTRA ENERGY PARTNERS AND SPECTRA'S GENERAL PARTNER, SPECTRA ENERGY CORP., EACH CITE HAZARDS AND RISKS INHERENT IN SPECTRA'S OPERATIONS, SUCH AS LEAKS AND EXPLOSIONS, AMONG OTHER THINGS--RISKS THAT COULD RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT INJURY, LOSS OF LIFE, SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION; PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT NEAR POPULATED REGIONS.³ YET, SPECTRA CONFIRMS IT IS NOT FULLY INSURED AGAINST ALL OF THESE RISKS AND

¹ Mark Hand, Pa. landowners scramble to learn how pipeline projects affect insurance coverage, July 25, 2014 <http://www.snl.com/InteractiveX/Article.aspx?cid=A-28713889-11046> (Article is submitted herewith).

² See, generally, FHA mortgage underwriting guidelines which require homeowners' insurance.

³ See Spectra Energy Partners' 2013 10-K at page 29; available at: http://www.spectraenergypartners.com/content/documents/Spectra_Energy_Partners_Documents/SEP_AR_10K_2013.pdf

IND135 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

20130229-9024 FERC FID (0000110181) 02/29/2013	
Page 3.	
IND135-1 (cont'd)	<p>LOSSES, AND THAT SHOULD ANY OF THESE RISKS MATERIALIZE, IT COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THEIR FINANCIAL CONDITION.</p> <p>IF HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE EXCLUDES PIPELINE IMPACTS FROM COVERAGE BY LINKING THEM TO COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY AND SPECTRA ENERGY ISN'T FULLY INSURED FOR ITS COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS, THEN WHO IS GOING TO PICK UP THE TAB IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG?</p> <p>THIS PROPOSED PROJECT EXPOSES NEW YORK RESIDENTS IN THE EXPANSION REGION AND THEIR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT TO UNDER-INSURED, UNPRECEDENTED INDUSTRY-GENERATED RISKS. IN ADDITION, BASED UPON A READING OF THIS E.I.S., NEW YORK'S TAXPAYERS COULD BECOME THE GUARANTORS OF SPECTRA'S CASUALTIES. DESPITE ITS ROLE TO FURTHER COMMERCE, BASED UPON THE UNADDRESSED RISKS RELATED TO THIS PROPOSED EXPANSION, FERC IS URGED TO REJECT THIS PROJECT BECAUSE IT WOULD BENEFIT SPECTRA WHILE PLACING AN UNLIMITED AND UNJUSTIFIABLE FINANCIAL BURDEN FOR SPECTRA'S FAILED OPERATIONS ON NEW YORK HOMEOWNERS AND TAXPAYERS.</p> <p>THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.</p>
<hr/>	
<p>and Spectra Energy Corp.'s 2013 10K at page 29; available at http://investors.spectraenergy.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=30448&p=irol-sec902672</p>	
2	

IND135 – Elisabeth Radow (cont'd)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this EIS. They are available for viewing on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket No." excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP14-96-000), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20140924-4012.

IND136 – Anita Babcock

John P. Sheridan
Regional Director-State Governmental Affairs
SPECTRA, Energy
890 Winter Street
Waltham, Mass, 02451

September 11, 2014

Subject: SPECTRA AIM II- upgrade of a 21 in High Pressure Interstate Natural Gas to a 42 in High Pressure Natural Gas Line.

Dear Sir,

IND136-1

My name is Anita Babcock and I met you at the Rockland County, New York Environmental Committee meeting on August 26, 2014. I want to document my concerns to the AIM II project as we discussed that evening. I live at 8 Rosetown Road in Tomkins Cove, NY. (Town of Stony Point Tax map 10.A (2014), I have lived in Tomkins Cove my entire life, 75 years, my family goes back to the American Revolution, in the Tomkins Cove and Stony Point area.



The AIM II trajectory will be above my head on top of the mountain, most of the surrounding area is ledge and any excavation will require at the very least a hammer jack and definitely blasting. My home is built on the ledge that SPECTRA will be blasting. My well is 308 feet deep. I am concerned that the ledge will shift and one of two things will happen, either my well will run dry, in which case my home will be condemned due to "non-potable" water.

The second is I will have more water than I can use and flooding will occur. At this point in my life when I should be enjoining my home, I am now concerned that the trajectory of the AIM II project will it damage my well.

I understand that my home is outside of the building envelope for the SPECTRA AIM II project, but the trajectory has the potential to damage my well and the value of my home. I cannot afford to replace my well, nor potential damage to my home due to blasting.

My home is built on the Ramapo fault line, and at no time has there been a discussion of the impact of the installation of the SPECTRA AIM II project and the Ramapo Fault line.

IND136-2



Nor has there been a discussion of the fact that the proposed Champlain Hudson Power Express a 1,000 megawatt transmission line which will physically lie on top of or cross over the three existing 21, 24 and 36 inch High Pressure Natural Gas Lines in front of the Lovett Power Plant site in Tomkins Cove. I have attached a picture from CHPE's DOE EIS showing the GRAPNEL rake that will be used. How safe is this on top of the existing high pressure natural gas pipes plus the new addition of the 42 in high pressure line?

I am putting SPECTRA, the County of Rockland, and Town of Stony Point on notice that I have no issues with my well. If issues or problems develop with my well during the construction of the SPECTRA Aim II interstate pipeline project I am holding each of the above listed entities legally responsible for any damage done to my home and or well. If city water must be installed then each of the parties listed above will be financially responsible.

Sincerely

Anita Babcock
8 Rosetown Rd, Tomkins Cove, NY 10986
Cc'ed: SPECTRA, County Of Rockland, Town of Stony Point

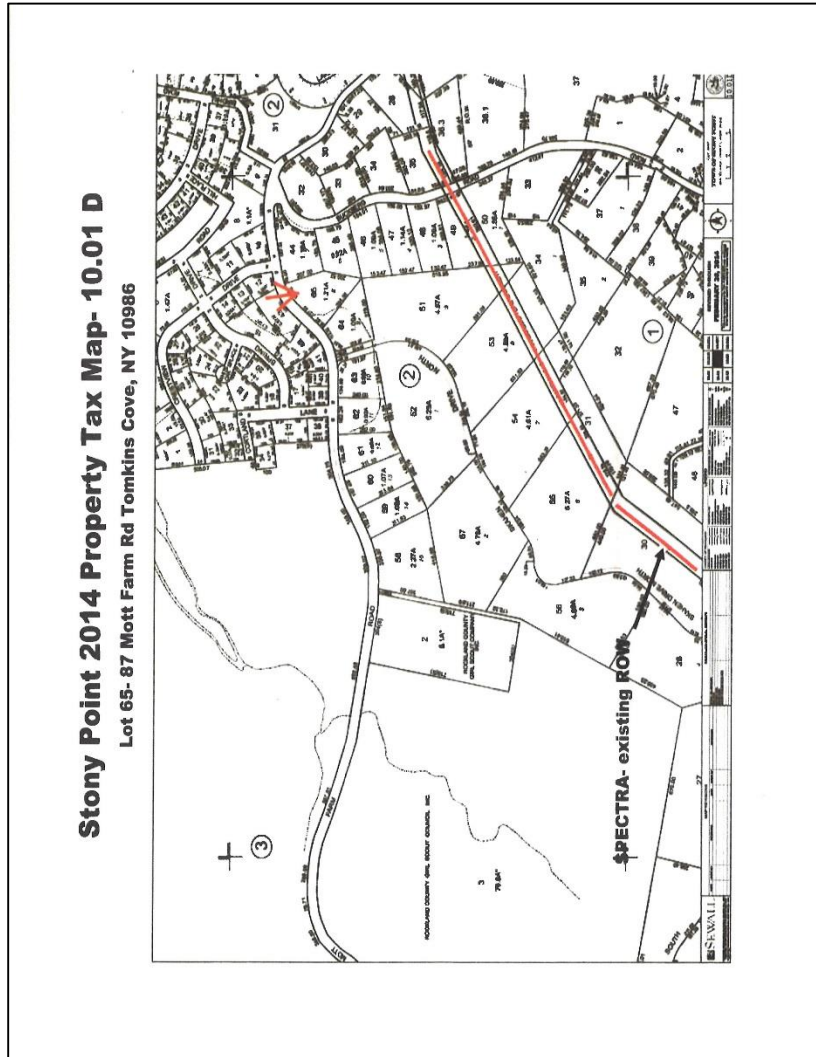
Ph:845-786-3014

IND136-1

As noted in the EIS, Algonquin has developed and provided an Environmental Complaint Resolution Procedure Plan as part of its application. It identifies procedures that Algonquin would take to address landowner calls received during construction and how the procedures would be implemented. Algonquin would provide this procedure to landowners via letter prior to construction. The letter would include a toll free telephone number to contact with questions or concerns and the commitment that a response to the question or concern would be provided no later than 48 hours after receiving the initial call. In the event the response is not satisfactory, the proposed letter would identify the FERC's Dispute Resolution Service Helpline contact information. FERC's Dispute Resolution Service Helpline number is also available online at the FERC website. A discussion of seismicity, faults, and their location is provided in section 4.1.5.1 of the EIS.

IND136-2

Section 4.8.3 of the EIS identifies that the Champlain Hudson Power Express Project would be installed within the bed of the Hudson River. The AIM Project would cross this proposed transmission line at the proposed HDD of the Hudson River. Therefore, the AIM Project pipeline would be well below the bed of the Hudson River, avoiding construction conflicts. Section 4.8.3 also addresses timing of construction for these two projects.



Say NO! to the Champlain Hudson Power Express

**DOES GOVERNOR ANDREW CUOMO LOVE WALL
\$TREET MORE THAN MAIN STREET NEW YORK?**

Say NO! to The Champlain Hudson Power Express,

A 333 mile high voltage DC electric transmission line from Quebec to Queens

The installation route is **NOT** connected to any New York State Generating Infrastructure by **DESIGN**.

Owned by *Hydro Quebec* and financed by the *Blackstone Group* one of the world's largest private equity funds.

**Is BLACKSTONE, A MAJOR MANAGER OF UNION
PENSION FUNDS, USING YOUR UNION PENSION
MONEY TO FINANCE CHPE,**

TO PUT NEW YORK UNION MEMBERS OUT OF WORK!

Blackstone as the Financial Manager for the Mirant Bankruptcy - 03 to 07, closed the Bowline and Lovett Power Plants, taking hundreds of jobs with them.

What Does CHPE do for US?

***Provides Millions\$ in savings to the Developer-
Blackstone and Hydro Quebec***

\$3.98/month in savings to the residents of NYC

***The Joint Proposal stated if CHPE is built NYS
would not build another Power Plant***

Takes away NY jobs - CHPE will only create 26 long term jobs in NYS

Undermines existing NYS Generating infrastructure- The cable would not be integrated into the existing grid

Devalues NYS property it crosses, loss of tax ratables

What Can we Do-

Contact the elected officials on the other side of the flyer, AND Say **NO**, to the Blackstone financed, Champlain Hudson Power Express / Transmission Developers Incorporated (CHPE/TDI)

Call your Congressional Representative, and tell them NO!

**CHPE's Environmental
record:**

There has been **no**

Environmental

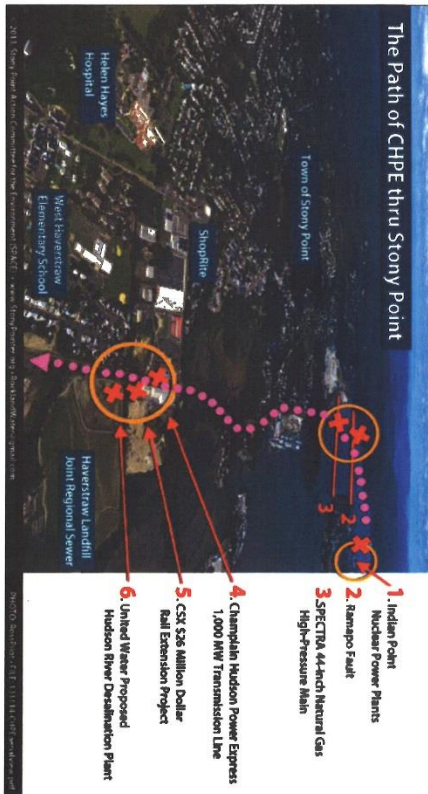
Impact Study done in the Lower Hudson Valley. 20,200 acres of Wet land Area to be affected, including 124 parks, 16 cooling facilities, and splicing vaults.

This project is heavy handed in **Eminent**

Domain, devaluing NY homeowner's property-

DESECRATING the Waldron Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Cemetery!

The proposed Blackstone CHPE Transmission Project IS NOT IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST



Please remind our Elected Officials that we need to keep our electricity jobs in New York State made for and by New Yorkers.

- President Obama <http://www.whitehouse.gov/contact/submit-questions-and-comments>
- US Department of State Secretary Bob Kerry www.contact-us.state.gov
- Senator Kirsten Gillibrand www.gillibrand.senate.gov/contact
- Senator Chuck Schumer www.schumer.senate.gov/Contact/contact_chuck.cfm
- US Department of Energy Senior Planning Advisor Brian Mills brian.mills@hq.doe.gov
- Governor Andrew Cuomo <http://www.governor.ny.gov/contact/GovernorContactForm.php> - or call 1.518.474.8390
- New York Public Service Commission secretary@dps.ny.gov - or call 1.800.335.2120

IND137 – Jennie Sunshine

20140924 09:38 AM FERC EDP (0001111111) 09/24/2014

ORIGINAL

September 15, 2014

Attention Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Public Comment for AIM Project DEIS, Docket #CP14-96-000

Dear Ms. Bose,

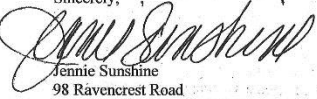
IND137-1 I am making these comments under protest. FERC's approval process and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) are fundamentally flawed and I demand that the DEIS be withdrawn and that a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement be submitted for public review only after all relevant parties have submitted all necessary information.

IND137-2 My husband and I own our home within four blocks of the pipeline. My children play at the playground at Willow Pond on Curry Street in Yorktown Heights – where the pipeline and its venting pipes are present. In addition, my children attend Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Yorktown Heights, a mere 400 feet from the pipeline. Therefore, I and my family are directly affected by this project.

IND137-3 I also have a comment regarding the DEIS – in section 4.3.2.1 – Incomplete Storm water Information. As noted in this section of the DEIS, the construction ware yard is located within the Croton Watershed, a part of the New York City's drinking water supply, which provides drinking water to 9 million people. The DEIS also notes that the required storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPP) for this parcel has not yet been submitted.

Consequently, in the absence of a SWPP, there is no way for the public to intelligently comment on the potential negative impact of storm water run-off from the construction ware yard or the proposed launcher/receiver facility, or "pigging" station, also on town-owned parkland within the watershed. It should also be noted, that deforesting 15 plus acres of land will exacerbate the storm water run-off problem.

Sincerely,


Jennie Sunshine
98 Ravencrest Road
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
Sunsnp@gmail.com

IND137-1 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND137-2 Comment noted.

IND137-3 See the responses to comments FA4-1, FA6-5, and SA14-1.

IND138 – Andrew Fischer

9/15/14

To: FERC and other regulating agencies & authorities

IND138-1 I am writing this letter to support the expansion of the pipeline but demanding that FERC and other agencies in this process add several conditions upon the applicant to ensure public health & safety and to reduce public cost of health & safety measures.

The standard FERC process leaves many holes and unanswered concerns about public health & safety and needs to be improved as FERC oversees the growth of our energy infrastructure.

There is enormous need for this pipeline in the areas of economic growth, energy efficiency, climate change and national security. But FERC, the other agencies, the pipeline constructors and operators must raise the bar and increase the standards for safety for at least double the life expectancy of this pipeline.

There have been numerous recent accidents, in the last 10-15 years, of leaks, explosions, injuries and deaths of workers and of the public as well as millions of dollars in property damage. Most of those accidents were preventable with increased inspections, maintenance, better design & engineering and with accountability and better checks & balances across many regulating agencies. It is long past due that FERC acknowledges the results of past accidents and apply a higher standard of review and design to this pipeline as it passes through densely populated areas and near crucial infrastructure targets such as Indian Point, several rail lines, high voltage power lines, fiber optic cables, Highways, Schools, water mains and more.

Specifically, at a minimum, you should require:

IND138-2

- 1) Applicant must develop a first class training program and train first responders along the entire length of the pipeline on how to respond to emergencies. And no, calling the Algonquin phone hotline IS NOT a plan, it is just one step of a plan. First responders should not have to sit back and wait for pipeline personnel to respond, they need the tools to respond themselves. Invite first responders to inspect the facilities and become familiar with access to the sites and any obstacles they might find.
- 2) Equip first responders with the equipment and materials they might need to respond to emergencies, including large quantities of foam and foam equipment.
- 3) Provide first responders and all levels of local government officials with a thorough list of contact personnel at the pipeline operators company. Update and re-verify this list at least annually.

IND138-1

Section 4.12 of the EIS includes an extensive safety analysis, identifying incidents, causes, and the impact on the public. See also the response to comment LA5-12 regarding pipeline design requirements.

IND138-2

Information regarding emergency training and response is provided in section 4.12.1 of the EIS. See also the responses to comments LA1-4 and LA1-9.

IND138 – Andrew Fischer (cont'd)

IND138-3	4) Improve the distance and protection standards for above ground equipment such as compressor stations, transfer stations, pressure stations, valves' and maintenance points. Standards for protecting nearby buildings and people should include noise, shock, vibration, chemical exposure, heat & fire and easy access for local first responders as well as pipeline personnel.
IND138-4	5) Increased frequency of inspections, increased scrutiny of engineers and third party inspections by outside personnel not affiliated with FERC or the applicant. The inspection reports should be made publicly available within 30 days of delivery.
IND138-5	6) Measurement of Radon levels at entrance & connection points should be mandatory – at least at every point where BTU content is measured, the radon levels should be measured and reported. FERC should hire independent experts to study the radon issue, at the applicant's expense. Again, the resulting reports should be made public within 30 days of delivery. We are very concerned about this, because the Hudson Valley has one of the highest levels in America of natural radon from the ground. We don't want or need it increased by the construction, operation of this pipeline or the products passing through it.
IND138-6	7) Applicant should be required to fill out and submit NY State DEC EIS (Environmental Impact statement) long form not short form, and obtain DEC permits for all discharge and maintenance facilities as well as for all crossings of wetlands and water bodies. No more exemptions claiming federal jurisdiction.
IND138-7	8) Restore and mitigate any damage to wetlands, water bodies, and natural landscape.
IND138-8	9) Allow county and state Health Departments, the NYS DEC and similar agencies elsewhere to have similar oversight and safety standards that they would apply to local private construction projects, without claiming federal exemptions.
IND138-9	<p>With these steps and more, FERC and other agencies can create the world class energy infrastructure this country needs to thrive for the next century without putting the public and first responders in harms way.</p> <p>Respectfully Submitted,</p> <p>Andrew Fischer 3147 East Main St. #241 Mohegan Lake, NY 10547 914.227.4981 - homedocny@aol.com</p>

IND138-3	As discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, PHMSA regulates pipeline safety, setting requirements that have been established to ensure safety in design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance, and emergency response of pipeline facilities. The FERC does not impose standards beyond what the PHMSA requires. Section 4.11 of the EIS addresses compliance with FERC's noise criterion, as well as air quality impacts.
IND138-4	New York State, through agreement with PHMSA, inspects interstate gas pipelines in New York and PHMSA's Office of Pipeline Safety enforces federal pipeline safety regulations.
IND138-5	See the response to comment SA4-4.
IND138-6	See the response to comment SA4-15.
IND138-7	In accordance with the FERC Plan and Procedures and those additional mitigation measures outlined in the EIS, Algonquin would restore and mitigate (as described) potential impacts on wetlands and waterbodies.
IND138-8	The AIM Project is a federally regulated project. Federal safety standards apply. As discussed in section 4.12.1 of the EIS, New York State, through agreement with PHMSA, inspects interstate gas pipelines and enforces federal pipeline safety regulations. See also the response to comment SA4-15. We also note that table 1.3-1 in the EIS identifies the major federal, state, and local permits, approvals, and consultations for construction and operation of the Project.
IND138-9	Comment noted.

IND139 – Lori Krane

Lori J. Krane
88 Wayne Ave.
White Plains, NY 10606

ORIGINAL

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First Street NE, Room 1
 Washington, DC 20426

RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project:
FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00

Dear Secretary Bose:

Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.

Peekskill, New York
 September 3, 2014

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 FERC
 NEW YORK

IND139-1

IND139-2

IND139-3

1. The DEIS fails to adequately address the potentially catastrophic impacts of siting a 42-inch diameter, high pressure gas pipeline in close proximity to residential neighborhoods, an elementary school, and the Indian Point nuclear energy center.

2. It is an unreasonable safety risk to place a high pressure gas pipeline next to Indian Point & the intersection of two earthquake fault lines. It is absurd to add 1,000 megawatt power lines to the mix.

3. The DEIS needs to adequately address the proposed AIM project's potential impact

IND139-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and SA4-5.

IND139-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND139-3 Comment noted. Section 4.7 of the EIS has been revised to include the results of consultation with the FWS. Potential impacts and mitigation measures to minimize impacts on wetlands are discussed in section 4.4.3. See the responses to comments CO12-13 and CO14-55 for additional information regarding GHG impact assessments prepared for the Project.

IND139 – Lori Krane (cont'd)

IND139-3 (cont'd)	<p>Page 2</p> <p>on <u>wetlands</u>, <u>endangered</u> + <u>threatened</u> <u>species</u>, + <u>climate change</u>.</p>
IND139-4	<p>4. Installation of the Spectra Atlantic Project, which includes a further expansion of the gas compressor station in Southeast will add to the health + environmental risks associated with the compressor station expansion already included in the AIM project. These health + environmental risks (esp. air quality deterioration) have not been <u>adequately assessed</u>.</p>
IND139-5	<p>5. The EIS fails to consider the <u>cumulative impacts</u> of two Algonguin/Spectra projects on the Yorktown area, including two years of heavy construction to install a potentially dangerous pipeline <u>right next to homes + schools</u>.</p>
IND139-6	<p>6. <u>Enforceable mitigation requirements</u> need to be instituted, prior to permitting.</p>
IND139-7	<p>7. The matter of existing compressor station <u>modifications</u> must be <u>adequately studied</u>; this</p>

IND139-4 See the response to comment FA3-5.

IND139-5 See the response to comment SA3-5. We also note that while the overall schedule for the AIM Project is about 1.5 years of construction, pipeline construction generally proceeds at rates ranging from several hundred feet to 1 mile per day. Due to the assembly-line method of construction, construction activities in any one area would last from several weeks to several months on an intermittent basis.

IND139-6 Section 5.2 of the EIS contains FERC staff's recommended mitigation measures. If the FERC Commissioners decide to authorize the AIM Project, they will consider whether to include staff's recommendations as conditions of approval.

IND139-7 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND139 – Lori Krane (cont'd)



Page 3.	Lori Krane
IND139-7 (cont'd)	study must include all potential health & environmental risks & impacts of compressor station modifications, especially in light of the negative impacts of such compressor stations in Minisink, NY.
IND139-8	<p>8. The faulty reasoning that the proposed pipelines & compressor stations carrying fracked "natural gas" have any benefit on an area whose popul residents have agreed, through political action, that they do not want fracking done in or near their states, must be addressed. The question of why, we as a country, are continuing to expand the development & distribution of fossil fuels, at a time of cataclysmic climate change, also needs to be addressed.</p>
IND139-9	<p>9. The ^{potential} impact of building pipelines through sensitive waterbodies, including the Lower Hudson River,</p>

IND139-8

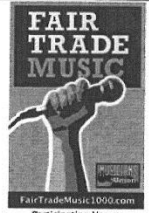
See the responses to comments FL2-2 and IND94-1. GHG emissions are addressed in section 4.11.1 of the EIS and the impact on climate change is addressed in section 4.13.

IND139-9


Potential impacts and mitigation measures to minimize impacts on waterbodies (including blasting) are discussed in section 4.3.2 of the EIS.


Proceeds benefit
Walkabout Clearwater
and Hudson River Sloop Clearwater



FairTradeMusic1000.com
Participating Venue



MEMBER



Snacks,
fair trade coffee,
and water available.

The WALKABOUT CLEARWATER COFFEEHOUSE presents **MAGPIE**

Terry Leonino and Greg Artzner, known throughout the folk music world as **Magpie**, began to play music together in Kent, Ohio, in 1973.


From the beginning, Terry and Greg's interests in various musical styles have led them to be eclectic in their repertoire.

Rather than confine themselves to a single style, Magpie has always embraced a musical rainbow, and with impressive proficiency in each different genre.

From traditional, classic country, swing, and blues of the nineteen twenties and thirties, to contemporary songs written by themselves and others, Magpie covers a lot of musical ground.

Terry and Greg are internationally known for their musical work in the environmental movement. They are considered to be among the very best in this field of music and their performances are in great demand by environmental action and education organizations. Their musical work has supported the work of such notable groups as the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park Service, and the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater.

Walkabout Clearwater Coffeehouse favorites for many years, Terry and Greg continue to raise their voices in support of the ongoing struggles for civil rights, freedom, justice, and peace.



7:30 p.m., Saturday, February 8, 2014
Memorial United Methodist Church
250 Bryant Avenue, White Plains, NY 10605

Tickets:
\$18.00 in advance online
\$23 at the door/\$15 at the door with student ID
Children ages 6-12 \$10 advance, \$10 at the door

Doors open at 6:30 p.m.; open seating; plenty of parking.

Our trademark informal audience **songfest** with the Walkabout Clearwater Chorus begins at 6:45 p.m.

Come sing with us!

To order tickets up until 7:30 a.m. the day of the concert, log onto:

www.BrownPaperTickets.com/producer/5602

Questions? (914) 946-1625 or www.WalkaboutClearwater.org
Next month: Sara Thomsen, March 8

IND139 – Lori Krane (cont'd)

Page 4	Lori Krane
IND139-9 (cont'd)	Coles Brook in Connecticut and Mother Brook in Massachusetts needs to be <u>adequately</u> assessed. Start The ^{negative} effects of <u>blasting</u> waterbody crossings in N.Y. and Connecticut also needs to be <u>adequately</u> assessed.
IND139-10	10. The potential environmental damage to the Crotton River Watershed needs to be <u>adequately</u> assessed.
IND139-11	In light of these and other issues that have not been <u>adequately</u> addressed in the DEIS, I urge FERC to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.
	Sincerely, Lori J. Krane lkrane@optonline.net 88 Wayne Ave White Plains, NY 10606

IND139-10 See the response to comment SA14-1.

IND139-11 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND139 – Lori Krane (cont'd)



SAY NO TO THE 42" NATURAL GAS PIPELINE THROUGH NORTHERN WESTCHESTER!



www.SAPE2016.org

ATTEND
FERC Public Meeting
Sept 15th
6:30pm*
Morabito Center
29 Westbrook Dr
Cortlandt Manor

*arrive early for public comment sign up

Workshops to help us prepare comments for FERC Hearing:

Monday Sept 8th
6-7pm
Danbury Public Library
170 Main Street
Danbury, CT
hosted by SAPE

Saturday Sept 13th
11am-4pm
Buchanan Family Day
218 Westchester Ave
Buchanan, NY
hosted by CPR

Additional workshops are being planned
Visit www.SAPE2016.org and look under Events
Find SAPE on Facebook

- 🔔 Workshops will bring you up to speed on the AIM Pipeline Project, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and the hearing process.
- 🔔 You will leave with your personal comment fully prepared and ready to read at the 9/15 FERC Hearing or to submit in writing to the FERC by 9/29 deadline.
- 🔔 Arrive late or leave early, that's fine! When your comment is completed and you understand the process you can depart.

The FERC hearing is an opportunity for residents to comment, on the record, about concerns they have regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). This is important because FERC evaluates the public's comments when making the decision to allow Spectra to proceed. If you cannot attend the 9/15 hearing, you can submit a written comment

Brought to you by Concerned Residents of Peekskill (CPR) and
Stop the Algonquin Pipeline Expansion (SAPE)

IND140 – Paul Klinkman

Paul Klinkman
Klinkman Solar Design
P.O. Box 40572
Providence, RI 02940

Testimony against the natural gas pipeline expansion

Sirs,

IND140-1 I'm holding up a United States patent, number #8,408,199. This patent is for greenhouses that don't burn natural gas in the middle of the winter, and for houses that burn less natural gas. This next patent, #8,823,197, is for solar thermal electricity generation at night. My target is to eventually generate electricity for 2 to 3 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Let me tell you about tomorrow's energy business -- it's a cutthroat business environment. Some other inventor could come along tomorrow and undercut me.

This natural gas pipeline is comparable to your building one thousand whale hunting ships. Yes, there's a market for oil, but the whales would go extinct. The long-term supply of whales is insufficient to keep one thousand whaling ships operating. Finally, you'll never get the cost of a quart of whale oil low enough to match the current market price for oil. The natural gas industry has all of these problems now. Humanity is facing mass extinctions. The gas industry is looking at overcapacity for shipping their overinflated long-term supply of fracked natural gas, and every year the solar and wind industries lower their prices.

In such a dismal energy market, the natural gas industry's most profitable tactic is to overbuild now, take their quick construction profits overseas, then run to the government for a ratepayer bailout. Lately Uncle Sam isn't made of money, and so, the industry's request for a billion dollar pipeline expansion should be tabled now.

Paul Klinkman

IND140-1

Comment noted. See also the responses to comments FL2-2, FL4-11, and IND2-1.

IND141 – Paul Moskowitz

Paul Moskowitz Ph.D., 2015 Hunterbrook Road, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

September 15, 2014

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1 A
Washington D.C., 20426
Document #: CP14-96
Lead Applicant: Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC
Description: Comments on DEIS

IND141-1 Spectra has not dealt with the issue of radon decay products that accumulate in the pipeline. These deposits will be embedded in the "black powder" corrosion, which is removed at "pigging" facilities.

"Pigs" are like big bottle brushes. They travel through the pipe, cleaning the inside of the pipe of scale and black powder. The black powder is a corrosion product. When the pigs are used to clean the pipeline, the black powder is removed with the pigs at the pigging station. Gas pipelines can produce tons of black powder.

Pigging for the cleaning of gas pipelines may be done every six months to one year. Tons of material can be removed at one time. (Reference 1) In Ref 1, the authors say: "All aforementioned pigging operations removed a combined total of 11,620 kg of black powder." This is 12.8 tons. The pigging operation is an industrial facility, which should not be placed in a populated area.

There is a serious concern with radioactivity. Uranium in the Marcellus shale, where the natural gas comes from, decays into radium. The radium then decays into radon gas, which is carried down the pipe with the natural gas. This is the same radon that we check our houses for. If we detect radon gas in our basements, we can install ventilation. The pipeline is different. When the radon gas decays, its decay products build up on the inside of the pipe. These are radioactive lead-210 (22 year half life) and polonium-210 (138 day half life).

The material inside the pipeline should be analyzed by an independent lab. If there is radon in the pipeline, as Spectra admits, there will be radioactive lead-210 and polonium-210 decay products in the residue. (Reference 2).

The pipeline confines and concentrates the radioactive decay products. The radioactive lead and polonium residues are embedded in the black powder. When the black powder is cleaned out the radioactive decay products that are embedded in it are also removed. The powder consists of one-micron size particles which provide a perfect medium for dispersing the radioactive material.

If we breathe or ingest the radioactive lead or polonium, we risk cancer. There is no safe amount. I do not think that we should expose ourselves to this risk.

Reference 1. Tsochatzidis, Nikolaos A., and Konstantinos E. Maroulis. "Methods help remove black powder from gas pipelines." Oil and Gas Journal 105.10 (2007): pp. 52-60.

Reference 2. Godoy, José Marcus, et al. "210Pb content in natural gas pipeline residues ("black-powder") and its correlation with the chemical composition." Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 83.1 (2005): pp. 101-111.



Paul Moskowitz,
Ph.D. in Nuclear Physics

IND141-1

See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND142 – Paula Clair

September 15, 2014

Comments of Paula Clair, 162 Gallows Hill Road Garrison, New York 10524 to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hearing

IND142-1 Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties are densely populated areas, with a combined population of 1,370,000. There is virtually nowhere in this area to place the Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) pipeline that will not severely interfere with many families' life liberty and pursuit of happiness, which are rights guaranteed by our constitution. Nor does the path of this project sufficiently protect threatened or endangered animal species here.

IND142-2 AIM follows the most dangerous route for its huge 42" diameter high pressure pipeline, 1,500 feet from the Indian Point nuclear plant, which is sited on two earthquake faults and houses 40 plus years of highly radioactive spent fuel, mostly in relatively unsecured spent fuel pools.

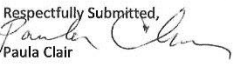
A gas pipeline explosion or fire 1,500 feet from Indian Point could cause a long-term disaster of catastrophic proportion, reaching as far as New York City, and its eight and a half million people. And clearly, explosions and fires in these large transmission pipelines are not rare with 70 incidents reported in 2013 by the US Pipeline Hazardous Materials and Safety Administration.

IND142-3 Our nation has always espoused the credo that our children are our future. But the path of this pipeline passes within 450 feet of an elementary school, putting it well within a high consequence area. That means in a pipeline rupture, unsheltered children and adults would be incinerated within 90 seconds – 100% mortality. Many homes here have the same or worse risk, with some homes 50 feet from the pipeline.

IND142-4 A second key peril of AIM is its assault on our air. Thousands of tons of toxic emissions will be released from compressor stations in Stony Point and Southeast, with four toxins, including known carcinogens, significantly over EPA thresholds. Health impacts include heart disease, respiratory illness, elevated blood pressure, and increased risk for cancer. This is legal, since AIM can buy credits from areas with cleaner air, but it is immoral to degrade our air which will certainly result in increased illness, especially in our children, who are more susceptible to toxins.

There is something fundamentally wrong with a government so disinterested in the health and safety of its people, which permits this risk to people who work to afford the American Dream - a safe, home to raise their children in a healthy setting. There is something very wrong with a government which places the profits of corporations ahead of the rights of citizens.

IND142-5 This project has no place in this region for the reasons stated above. Please put people first and select a no-build option for this project. Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,

 Paula Clair

IND142-1 Comment noted.

IND142-2 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA4-2.

IND142-3 See the response to comment SA1-9.

IND142-4 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, and IND85-57.

IND142-5 Comment noted.

IND143 – Susan Bergman

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION	
ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)	
Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed ¹ .	
<p>Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.</p> <p>For Official Filing: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street, NE, Room 1A Washington, DC 20426</p>	
COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) <i>(continue on back of page if necessary)</i>	
IND143-1	<p>It seems that there are too many environmental and health risks to justify fracking ^{data, increasing natural gas consumption} on a large scale in the the ^{first place} water is essential for life - much more important than feeding our addiction to fossil fuels.</p>
IND143-2	<p>We have not even begun to tap the potential offered by "low hanging fruit" like plugging leaks, insulating buildings and avoiding waste. The clean energy alternatives are also not even considered.</p>
IND143-3	<p>Contaminating groundwater and instability of the underground area are just the beginning. We are already seeing earthquakes & water contamination in (over) areas where fracking is going on.</p>
<p>Commentor's Name and Mailing Address <i>(Please Print)</i> Susan B. Bergman 18 Walter St. Newton, MA 02459</p>	
<p>¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at http://www.ferc.gov under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "Register." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).</p>	

IND143-1 Comment noted.

IND143-2 See the response to comment FL2-2.

IND143-3 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND143 – Susan Bergman (cont'd)

IND143-4 We are already losing open spaces and trees. Invasive plants are encroaching on whatever is left. Digging the pipeline will make it the "policies and procedures" describe worse.

IND143-5 the disturbing tendency of the federal government to value form over function. I don't care if the manuals are pretty - I care a lot more that air and water are clean and that we still have birds and bees (literally!).
If the project is treated the way the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico was handled I have no confidence that

The "Draft EIS" is not available in hard copy form tonight. I will add additional specific comments when I have had a chance to review the CD.

IND143-6 The cost estimates cited do not include health costs, risks of worsening climate change, loss of habitat and deforestation deserve consideration.

IND143-4 Noxious weeds and other invasive plant species, including management, are discussed in section 4.5.2 of the EIS.

IND143-5 Comment noted. The FERC's Plan and Procedures assist project sponsors by identifying baseline mitigation measures for minimizing impacts associated with natural gas projects. Algonquin developed its Project-specific E&SCP based on the mitigation measures in the Plan and Procedures. We also note that hard copies of the draft EIS were mailed to those who requested a hard copy; all others on the mailing list received CD copies. The cover letter to the EIS also identified that additional copies of the draft EIS are available for distribution and inspection through the FERC's public reference room.

IND143-6 Impacts on the resources mentioned are included throughout the EIS.

IND144 – Susan Filgueras

Testimony : September 15, 2014

IND144-1 **Public Comment for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Algonquin Incremental Market Project (CP-14-96-000) Cortland Manor, NY - SPECTRA AIM II- upgrade of a 21 in High Pressure Interstate Natural Gas to a 42 in High Pressure Natural Gas Line.**

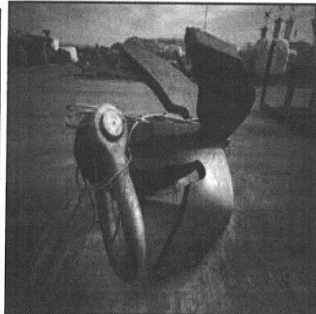
My name is Susan Filgueras and I met you at the Rockland County, I want to document my concerns to the AIM II project. I live at 87 Mott Farm Rd in Tomkins Cove, NY. (Town of Stony Point Tax map 10.01D (2014) attached).

IND144-2 First I must compliment the SPECTRA historical property research team. They had contacted St. John the Divine in Tomkins Cove, the church where the Fresh Air Fund for children originated, which is within the trajectory for the AIM II project. As President of the Stony Point Historical Society, I spent a half a day walking the site with SPECTRA and was impressed with their attention to detail.

IND144-3 However, I am concerned that there has been no discussion of the Ramapo fault line which SPECTRA crosses through, what are the consequences? The AIM II trajectory will be above my head on top of the mountain, most of the surrounding area is ledge and any excavation will require at the very least a hammer jack and I believe definitely blasting. I am concerned that the ledge will shift and one of two things will happen, either my well will run dry, in which case my home will be condemned due to "non-potable" water. The second is I will have more water than I can use and flooding will occur. I understand that my home is outside of the building envelope for the SPECTRA AIM II project, but the trajectory has the potential to damage my well and the value of my home. I cannot afford to replace my well, nor potential damage to my home due to blasting.

IND144-4 I am putting SPECTRA, the County of Rockland, and Town of Stony Point on notice that I have no issues with my well. If issues or problems develop with my well during the construction of the SPECTRA Aim II interstate pipeline project I am holding each of the above listed entities legally responsible for the damage. If city water must be installed then each of the parties listed above will be financially responsible.

IND144-5



I believe of more importance there has been no combined review of the projects that are going on at the same time in the same envelop right next to the Hudson River and the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant.

1-Champlain Hudson Power Express- there has been little discussion of the proposed 1,000 megawatt transmission line which will physically lie on top of or cross over the three existing 21, 24 and 36 inch High Pressure Natural Gas Lines, in front of the Lovett Power Plant site in Tomkins Cove. I have attached a picture from CHPE's DOE EIS showing the GRAPNEL rake that will be used. How safe is this on top of the existing high pressure natural gas pipes plus the new addition of the 42 in high pressure line?

The CHPE Environmental Impact Study glosses over their overlap with the listed projects. Their blasé attitude is that we will work on that when we get to it. CHPE's

IND144-1 Comment noted.

IND144-2 Comment noted.

IND144-3 See the response to comment IND136-1.

IND144-4 See the responses to comments FA4-19 and IND136-1.

IND144-5 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, SA7-4, and IND136-2. There are many gas transmission pipeline crossings of rail lines in the United States. Further, PHMSA's regulations include safety measures for the design of pipelines under railroads (see section 4.12.1 of the EIS and depth of burial).

IND144 – Susan Filgueras (cont'd)

IND144-5
(cont'd)

study is evasive and incomplete. *I believe that the rule in electric or natural gas is that you do not overlap one with the other.*

2- *CSX- \$26 million dollar expansion* to move Bakken Crude up and down the Northeast coast.

3- *United Water Desalinization plant- PROPOSED*

All three of these projects have a common partner the Blackstone Group, one of the world's largest equity firms in the world. Blackstone manages or has a finger in most if not all pension plans in the United States. The irony of this is that Blackstone will use the Union pension money to build projects that takes jobs out of New York.

It alarming that 127 miles of the CSX and CP Railroad tracks will be moving hundreds of thousands of gallons of Bakken Crude a highly combustible fuel oil, on top of a 1,000 megawatt electric transmission line. Within our community, this deadly combination is laying on top of 3 existing and this proposed High Pressure Natural Gas Line. On top of the Ramapo Fault in front of the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant, beside the Hudson River?

Who on this committee has the courage to face up to the potential disaster that is being crafted by politics, and not need, greed (Blackstone Group) not growth, and finally to loss of sustainability and growth in New York State as the towns that these projects go through are devalued, environmentally compromised and turned into wastelands

I am concerned that no one, especially Albany is paying attention to the disaster area that is being proposed. I urge the Federal Regulatory Commission to go back and review the cumulative impacts that these projects will impose on our communities.

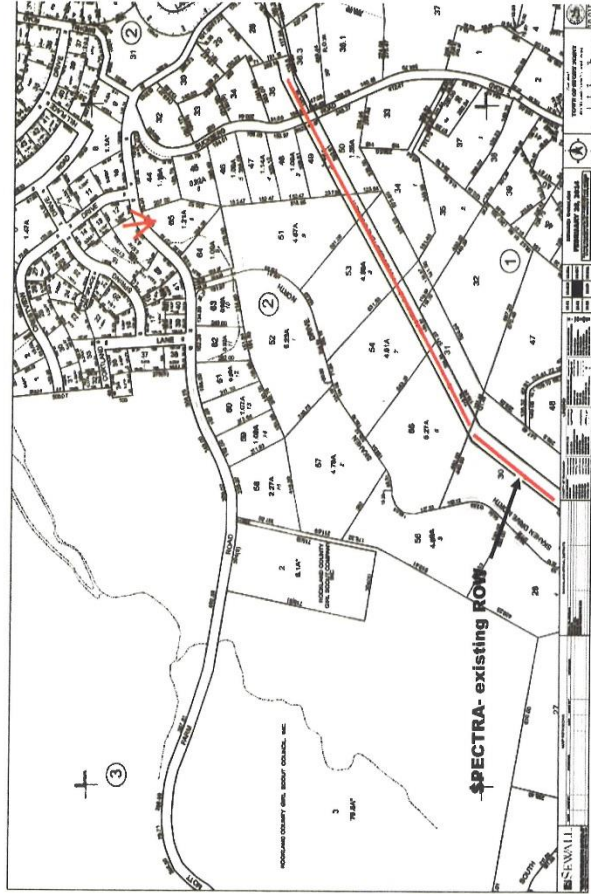
Sincerely

Susan Filgueras
87 Mott Farm Rd, Tomkins Cove, NY 10986

Ph:845-942-5030

Stony Point 2014 Property Tax Map- 10.01 D

Lot 65- 87 Mott Farm Rd Tomkins Cove, NY 10986



Say NO! to the Champlain Hudson Power Express

**DOES GOVERNOR ANDREW CUOMO LOVE WALL
\$TREET MORE THAN MAIN STREET NEW YORK?**

Say NO! to The Champlain Hudson Power Express,

A 333 mile high voltage DC electric transmission line from Quebec to Queens

The installation route is **NOT** connected to any New York State Generating Infrastructure by **DESIGN**.

Owned by *Hydro Quebec* and financed by the *Blackstone Group* one of the world's largest private equity funds.

**Is BLACKSTONE, A MAJOR MANAGER OF UNION
PENSION FUNDS, USING YOUR UNION PENSION
MONEY TO FINANCE CHPE,**

TO PUT NEW YORK UNION MEMBERS OUT OF WORK!

Blackstone as the Financial Manager for the Mirant Bankruptcy - 03 to 07, closed the Bowline and Lovett Power Plants, taking hundreds of jobs with them.

What Does CHPE do for US?

***Provides Millions\$ in savings to the Developer-
Blackstone and Hydro Quebec***

\$3.98/month in savings to the residents of NYC

***The Joint Proposal stated if CHPE is built NYS
would not build another Power Plant***

Takes away NY jobs - CHPE will only create 26 long term jobs in NYS

Undermines existing NYS Generating infrastructure- The cable would not be integrated into the existing grid

Devalues NYS property it crosses, loss of tax ratables

What Can we Do-

Contact the elected officials on the other side of the flyer, AND Say **NO**, to the Blackstone financed, Champlain Hudson Power Express / Transmission Developers Incorporated (CHPE/TDI)

Call your Congressional Representative, and tell them NO!

**CHPE's Environmental
record:**

There has been **no**

Environmental

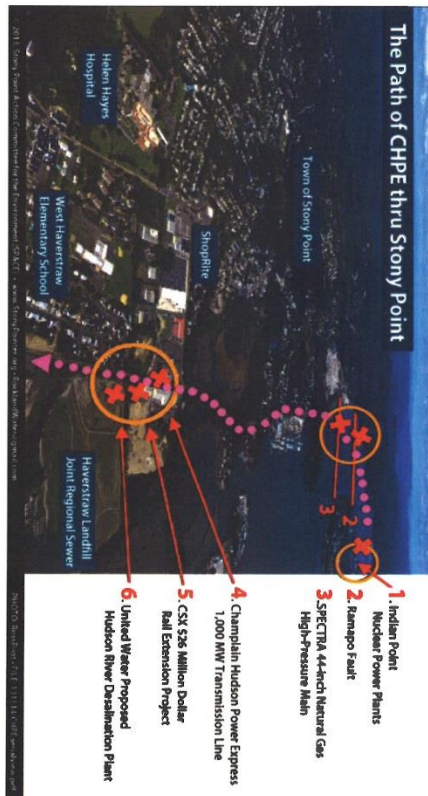
Impact Study done in the Lower Hudson Valley. 20,200 acres of Wet land Area to be affected, including 124 parks, 16 cooling facilities, and splicing vaults.

This project is heavy handed in **Eminent**

Domain, devaluing NY homeowner's property-

DESECRATING the Waldron Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Cemetery!

The proposed Blackstone CHPE Transmission Project IS NOT in OUR NATIONAL INTEREST



Please remind our Elected Officials that we need to keep our electricity jobs in New York State made for and by New Yorkers.

- President Obama <http://www.whitehouse.gov/contact/submit-questions-and-comments>
- US Department of State Secretary Bob Kerry www.contact-us.state.gov
- Senator Kirsten Gillibrand www.gillibrand.senate.gov/contact/
- Senator Chuck Schumer www.schumer.senate.gov/Contact/contact_chuck.cfm
- US Department of Energy Senior Planning Advisor Brian Mills brian.mills@hq.doe.gov
- Governor Andrew Cuomo <http://www.governor.ny.gov/contact/GovernorContactForm.php> - or call 1.518.474.6390
- New York Public Service Commission secretary@ops.ny.gov - or call 1.800.335.2120

IND145 – Susan Woll

<p>ORIGINAL</p> <p>Peekskill, New York September 3, 2014</p> <p>Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First Street NE, Room 1 Washington, DC 20426</p> <p>RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") Project; FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00</p> <p>Dear Secretary Bose:</p>	<p>FILED SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION 2014 SEP 24 A 9 41 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION</p>
<p>IND145-1</p>	<p>Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market ("AIM") pipeline expansion project (the "Pipeline"), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") to withdraw the DEIS and take no further action on the application until all of the matters included in these comments are addressed in a revised DEIS.</p>
<p>IND145-2</p>	<p>OUR AREA IS ALREADY NOT MEETING FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR SAFETY.</p> <p>COMPRESSOR STATIONS AND MEASURING STATIONS BLOWDOWNS ARE ROUTINELY AND ACCIDENTLY DONE, EMITTING RADIOACTIVE POLONIUM AND RADIOACTIVE LEAD, WHICH CAUSES SERIOUS ILLNESSES INCLUDING LUNG CANCER!</p> <p>THESE TOXINS ARE ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS FOR CHILDREN, ELDERLY, DISABLED AND IMMUNE COMPROMISED PEOPLE!</p> <p>METHANE GAS IS 10 TIMES MORE POTENT AS A GREENHOUSE GAS THAN CO₂.</p> <p>A HIGH EFFLUENCE OF CO₂ IS EMITTED FROM COMPRESSOR STATIONS!</p>

IND145-1

See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND145-2

See the responses to comments FA4-4, SA4-1, SA4-9, CO7-3, CO16-9, and IND85-57.

IND145 - Susan Woll (cont'd)

IND145-2
(cont'd)

ALSO COMPRESSOR STATIONS

EMIT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS SUCH AS
BENZENE AND NITROGEN OXIDE, LEVELS WHICH
ARE GREATLY HIGHER THAN THE THRESHOLD SET
BY THE EPA!

OH YES, DON'T FORGET CARCINOGENS

ALL OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ARE WAY TOO HIGH
ACCORDING TO EPA THRESHOLDS BOTH IN
STONY POINT AND SOUTHEAST.

FORMALDEHYDE AND PARTICULATE MATTER 10 AND 2.5
ARE ALSO EMITTED IN ASTOUNDING VOLUMES,
THESE CAUSE CANCER, SERIOUS RESPIRATORY ILLNESSES,
AND AGGRAVATES HEART DISEASE.

SPECTRUM ENERGY IS ABLE TO SKIN THE
LAW BY "BUYING CREDITS" IN OTHER AREAS.

WE ARE STUCK BREATHING TOXIC AIR, AND
ALL THIS WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT BY
THE PROPOSED PIPELINE.

THIS IS KILLING US!

IND145 – Susan Woll (cont'd)

Name: Susan Woll Date: 9/13/14

Address: 2078 ALBANY POST RD
MONROUSE, NY 10548

Phone: 914-930-8008 email: ZELLY.KURTLEW@GMAIL.COM

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 888 First St., N.E.
 Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket CP14-96 – Algonquin/Spectra Gas Transmission, LLC

Dear Secretary Bose:

I respectfully request that the Commission consider the impact of the proposed new pipeline "loop" through the Hamlet of Verplanck and expanded pipeline through the Town of Cortlandt, New York, and reject this project.

Several large energy and industrial facilities presently exist in proximity to the site of the proposed Algonquin landfill in Verplanck: Indian Point Nuclear Reactors 1, 2 & 3; Continental Gypsum Plant; RESCO garbage burning facility; power facilities in Stony Point and Haverstraw, NY; and, the 1,000 MW Champlain-Hudson power cable, which FERC recently approved. Massive quantities of power, energy, and pollution are concentrated in a very small area of our community right now. How much more can one small community safely accommodate?

Algonquin's route is unacceptably dangerous. Within a mile from the proposed route you will find several schools, churches, and thousands of private homes. An explosion of a gas line of this magnitude in our area would be catastrophic. Our volunteer fire department is not equipped to handle such a disaster. The proposed pipeline will run under high voltage power lines, numerous fault lines, and close to what is proposed by West Point Partners - a high voltage power converter station and 1,000 MW buried cable on the same property.

This project will substantially impact all who reside along the existing smaller gas line as this project cuts across Westchester County to Connecticut and beyond. There is no indicated benefit to the residents of the State of New York. Please reject the application as it has been presented.

Other comments: THIS AREA ALREADY HAS NUMEROUS
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES, TOXIC RELEASE FACILITIES
AND OVER 80 INDUSTRIAL DRAINAGE WATER SITES.
AND HEALTH DATA SHOWS HIGH RATES OF ASTHMA, CANCERS AND
DEATH BECAUSE OF
CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASE.

Sincerely,
S. Woll

IND145-3

IND145-3

An evaluation of the cumulative impacts of the Project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects is provided in section 4.13 of the EIS.

IND146 – Rita Beckman

20140924-4044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT (DOCKET NO. CP14-96-000)

Comments can be: (1) left with a FERC representative; (2) mailed to the addresses below or (3) electronically filed¹.

Please send one copy referenced to Docket No. CP14-96-000 to the address below.

For Official Filing:
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

COMMENTS: (PLEASE PRINT) [continue on back of page if necessary]

IND146-1 My name is Rita Beckman sp
I am a nurse practitioner. I do not trust
Spectra company. Let me read a 2013 Spectra
report pulled from the computer today. The title
of this page is Spectra NRG - Spills. In
2012, Spectra NRG established a target to improve
its performance in the # of reportable spills.
Unfortunately, we did not meet our expectations
of continued improvement regarding the # of reportable
spills in 2013. Our target for 2014 is a 10% reduction

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print) →
Rita Beckman
21 Walker St
Newton, MA 02459

¹ The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments. See 18 Code of Federal Regulations 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's Internet website at <http://www.ferc.gov> under the link to "Documents and Filings" and "eFiling." eFiling is a file attachment process and requires that you prepare your submission in the same manner as you would if filing on paper, and save it to a file on your hard drive. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "Sign up" or "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making. This filing is considered a "Comment on Filing." All comments submitted under eFiling are placed in the public record for the specified docket or project number(s).

IND146-1

See the response to comment FL4-4. We also note that the commentor is improperly referencing liquid oil pipeline spill data that is not applicable to incident data for a natural gas transmission pipeline.

IND146 – Rita Beckman (cont'd)

20140924-4044 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 09/24/2014

IND146-1
(cont'd)

in the # of spills from our 2013 actuals
Let me repeat the target is a 10% reduction
in the number of spills from our 2013 actuals
only a

IND146-2

Clearly 10% reduction still effects the emergencies
that were previously discussed as well as
the chronic illnesses of asthma and symptoms
of HA, diseases which are common of
the American nuclear practitioners / Clinics reviewed
Physicians for Social Responsibility.

IND146-3

I do not agree with these pipelines here
or anywhere in US

IND146-2

See the response to comment IND146-1.

IND146-3

Comment noted.

IND147 – Monika Caffrey

20180329-1471 FERC FILE (UNRECORDED) 3/29/2018 4:32:45 PM

IND147-1 | monika caffrey, Verplanck, NY.
Dear Secretary Bose:
Please accept these comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed ATM pipeline expansion, particularly as it affects Westchester County, New York.
We urge the FERC to withdraw the DEIS until the following are addressed fully.

Refrain from a decision until the Nuclear Regulatory Commission can complete a full impact analysis based on the proximity of a larger capacity pipeline, laid along a new route, near the Indian Point Energy Center.

IND147-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND148 – Benjamin Martin

<p>20140525-1000 PM: RFP (0000000001) 3/4/2014 3:55:15 PM</p>	
IND148-1	<p>Benjamin Martin, Wallingford, CT.</p> <p>On behalf of 350CT I would like to point out the risk and dangers that Connecticut would face by expanding this pipeline. Natural gas pipelines have been proven to leak toxic chemicals and methane gas and the compressor stations, that would also be expanded, have been shown to emit an unacceptable amount of pollution. The proposed expansion would increase these emissions because the additional volume and pressure of natural gas being transported. It would also increase the risk to CT citizens of explosions like those that have happened in recent years in Brooklyn, New York, Middletown, CT and Springfield, MA.</p>
IND148-2	<p>The problem with bearing these risks is that the people of Connecticut would gain no benefit. The current supply of natural gas is sufficient to meet customer demand and demand has been decreasing due to energy efficiency programs. The only possible purpose of the expanded pipeline would be to move natural gas, most likely extracted by hydro fracturing(fracking), through our beautiful state to other areas in addition to the Atlantic coast so it can be exported. We, the people of CT, should not have to bear the danger of this pipeline for Spectra's profit.</p>
IND148-3	<p>At a time when the United Nations, and every scientific body around the world, is imploring nations and governments to reduce global warming emissions, we should not be building new fossil fuel infrastructure. Given this data, only one conclusion can be reached for an Environmental Impact Statement: There is no safe natural gas.</p> <p>We have the technology to build renewable energy to meet all of our current and future heating, electricity and transportation demands. Marc Jacobson from Stanford University has shown that Connecticut and every state in the U.S. has the ability to transition to 100% renewable energy. The time for this transition is now. We need to be shutting down pipelines and building renewable energy infrastructure, not expanding old fossil fuel pipelines and building new ones.</p>

- IND148-1 See the response to comment CO14-54 for additional information regarding non-route and fugitive emissions from pipeline operation. See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9 for additional information regarding compressor station air emission and emission impact analyses.
- IND148-2 See the response to comment CO15-4.
- IND148-3 See the responses to comments CO7-5 and FL2-2.

IND149 – Stephen Kohlhasse

20140924-5005(29800904).txt
Submission Description: (doc-less) Motion to Intervene of Stephen D Kohlhasse under CP14-96-000.

Submission Date: 9/23/2014 5:42:45 PM

Filed Date: 9/24/2014 8:30:00 AM

Dockets

CP14-96-000 Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC's Abbreviated Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and for Related Authorizations re its proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project under CP14-96.

Filing Party/Contacts:

Filing Party Other Contact (Principal)	Signer (Representative)
Individual	c_o_p_s_ne@yahoo.com

IND149-1

Basis for Intervening:
Intervention on AIM docket CP14-96-000 in regard to the DEIS not addressing vibration, hum and flutter problems associated with Iroquois (IGTS) Market Access CP- 02-31-002 (NE-07), Algonquin (AGT) Ramapo Expansion- CP-06-76-000 (NE-07), Iroquois 08/09 Expansion- CP-07-457. As filed in FERC Accession 201407075016 - July 7, 2014 and other filings. Until these problems are resolved the AIM permit cannot be approved

IND149-1

A review of the current service list for this docket indicates that Mr. Kohlhasse has been added as a party to the proceeding.

IND150 – Lauren Porosoff

20190529-2024 ERM FOR (UNRECORDED) 3/29/2024 3:11:10 PM

IND150-1 | Lauren Porosoff, Scarsdale, NY.
The Draft Environmental Impact Statement fails to account for the risk analysis of a new 42" pipeline segment crossing the Hudson River and entering Cortlandt, NY only 1500 feet from the Indian Point Nuclear Energy Center with its 40 years of spent fuel rods, on two fault lines and intersecting with two proposed 1000-megawatt power lines. Nuclear expert Paul Blanch has testified that the damage from a pipeline explosion in this area would cause greater damage than the Fukushima disaster. Pipeline explosions are common enough that this is a very real possibility. A Supplemental DEIS must be prepared for review and public comment when all of the critical studies and information are completed.

IND150-2 |

IND150-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND150-2 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND151 – Joyce Newman

20190529-2024 ERM FOR (UNRECORDED) 3/29/2024 3:11:10 PM

IND151-1 | Joyce H. Newman, New Rochelle, NY.
As a long-time Westchester resident and grandmother of three, I am very opposed to the proposed gas transmission pipelines near our homes as there is a risk of explosion near Indian Point.

IND151-1 Comment noted. See also the response to comment FA4-25.

IND152 – Peter Wolf

IND152-1	<p>Peter D. Wolf, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY.</p> <p>I am opposed to the expansion of the Algonquin Gas Transmission (AIM) pipeline, because of its proximity to the Indian Point Nuclear Facility at Buchanan, NY.</p> <p>In fact, I am opposed to the continued existence of the pipeline near Indian Point. The combination of a pipeline near a nuclear facility only enhances the potential for a devastating incident to both the pipeline and the nuclear plant, even if the original cause of the incident emanated from only one of these facilities.</p> <p>We know that there can be supposedly natural causes to an explosion, such as an earthquake, especially as the Indian Point and the pipeline are very close to two significant seismic faults. Moreover, a small earthquake or a moderate earthquake hundreds of miles away could cause a fissure, and that leak can be ignited by another source, causing untold damage to the facilities and surrounding areas, which, it should be noted, cannot be realistically evacuated in a reasonable period of time.</p>
IND152-2	<p>There can be many other natural causes that could devastate a pipeline, such as the 13 inches of rain in 24 hours, which fell last month about 40 miles away, or a storm surge even larger than Sandy, to say nothing of a destructive tornado or hurricane, especially since the site is next to the Hudson River.</p>
IND152-3	<p>Then there is the possibility of a terror attack from enemies abroad, such as the World Trade Center, or even domestically, like at Oklahoma City.</p>
IND152-4	<p>However, the biggest threat of all comes from human error. Regardless of whether one looks at the Deepwater Horizon or other recent catastrophes like Fukushima, where both the Japanese government and the nuclear operator admitted that the incident was preventable, human actions were a major contributor to the tragedy.</p> <p>Finally, if the pipeline were expanded, and there were an incident with a pipeline much bigger than it is today, it is likely more gas would escape over the same period of time, probably resulting in a significantly increased damage to the facilities, surrounding areas, and perhaps the entire region.</p> <p>Put most simply, the expansion of the pipeline is not worth the risk of dire results from an incident, especially because it is but a few hundred feet away from the Indian Point nuclear facility.</p> <p>Thus, the application for expansion of the Algonquin gas pipeline should be denied.</p>

IND152-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA14-11.

IND152-2 Pipeline incident data and causes, including natural forces, are presented in section 4.12.2 of the EIS. The line would be buried, shielding it from many such disasters, and other protective measures such as erosion control; concrete-coated pipe where negative buoyancy is expected; and avoiding, to the extent possible, locating aboveground facilities in floodplains are among the design measures employed against natural disasters.

IND152-3 See the response to comment CO7-6.

IND152-4 Pipeline incident data and causes, including natural forces, are presented in section 4.12.2 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FA4-25.

IND153 – Margarita Spinetti

20190520-0001 FERC EDF (000111184) 3/47/2019 11:05:23 PM

Margarita Spinetti, Eastchester, NY.
Dear FERC,

IND153-1 I've been living in Eastchester for a long time, with my children and grandchildren. My daughter lives with her five year old son in Golden Bridge, in close proximity to Indian Point. I am very scared of the proposed expansion of the gas transmission pipeline near Indian Point. I do not think it is fare for the Westchester residents to live with fear for their safety. If something happens, it can hurt millions of people in New York area, and consequences of the explosion of this huge gas pipeline near the nuclear plant can be enormous. My family opposes the AIM project.

Sincerely,

Margarita Spinetti,

Eastchester, NY, 10709

IND153-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND154 – Julie Doeblner

IND154-1	<p>Julie Doeblner, Croton-on-hudson, NY.</p> <p>I writing as a concerned citizen regarding Spectra Energy's expansion project of its Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) natural gas pipeline. I do not think that the existing EIP performed to date satisfies the risk assessment of this project and it's unfathomable threats to many communities in the Westchester area, including mine - Croton-on-Hudson. These are small towns with small emergency services, most volunteer based. Even the slightest issues resulting from this construction could leave these towns devastated. We are not strangers to risk. We know how close we live to the power plants. We know there are fault lines, and sensitive power stations. We don't deserve to be subjected to even more risk. Westchester County does not need to be the Energy Capital of the country.</p>
IND154-2	<p>We are an educated and fair community who have not yet resolved to give in to big business and government corruption. We believe in clean energy. We understand the importance of the power plants. But the due diligence is not even close to satisfactory for assessing the risks involved to the communities, this environment and the human beings who'll be working on this pipeline.</p> <p>I implore, PLEASE call for COMPREHENSIVE, INDEPENDENT and TRANSPARENT assessments of Spectra Energy's AIM pipeline expansion project fully addressing all impacts and including baseline air testing, a risk assessment, a State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), and a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) before approving this project.</p>

IND154-1

Economic impacts associated with the Project, including public service infrastructure, are discussed in section 4.9.3 of the EIS. See also the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND154-2

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-1, SA4-9, SA4-10, and SA4-15.

IND155 – Elizabeth Meyer-Gross

20140925-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 11:01:34 AM	
IND155-1	Elizabeth Meyer-Gross, South Salem, NY. FERC's DEIS MUST provide a transparent and independent AIS for water, soil and air testing, as well as proximity to two high voltage power lines intersecting with Indian Point. 200 feet from a Nuclear power plant is dangerously close and why would FERC allow the citizens of this Hudson Valley to be subject to such a hazard? FERC should not issue building permits until the following concerns and testing for health and safety be completed.
IND155-2	Proposed expansion significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, environmental and economic impacts of natural gas infrastructure for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.
IND155-3	I am also concerned that the current emissions will be significantly increased by the expansion of the Southeast and Stony Point compressor stations, and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations (including but not limited to metering and regulating stations, pipelines, valves, fittings and pigging operations) and the tri-state region including Rockland, Westchester, and Putnam counties is already considered a non-attainment zone for air quality standards according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and exceeds the limits for pollutants such as ground level ozone and particulate matter; and;
IND155-4	The location of the AIM pipeline within close proximity to the Indian Point Nuclear Facility and 40 years of spent fuel rods, intersecting with two proposed high voltage power lines, and in close proximity to a significant seismic zone, poses a risk of catastrophic damage with profound long-term impacts on the region; and
IND155-5	I have significant concerns have been raised about the Algonquin Pipeline Expansion Project's impacts on the environment, due to the possibility of leaks, explosions and daily expulsions of gases from the compressors;
IND155-6	The design and construction of this pipeline would cause additional release of chemicals into the air thus adding to the existing air which already exceed EPA standards;
IND155-7	Peer-reviewed scientific studies indicate that emissions from compressor stations and other shale gas infrastructure are associated with negative health impacts; and Peer-reviewed scientific studies and the World Health Organization link exposure between air pollution and neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory and other health impacts; and
IND155-8	Materials and contaminants in the gas pipeline include Radium precipitate, Radon and its decay products, Lead and Polonium, many of which are known carcinogens; and

IND155-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA7-4, and SA4-9.

IND155-2 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND155-3 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND155-4 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND155-5 See the response to comment CO14-54 for additional information regarding non-routine and fugitive emissions from pipeline operation.

IND155-6 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, and CO16-9.

IND155-7 See the response to comment SA4-9.

IND155-8 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND155 – Elizabeth Meyer-Gross (cont'd)

20140925-5045 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 11:01:34 AM	
IND155-9	There is presently no advanced notification for all planned compressor station and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations blowdowns, either full or partial, or immediately following any unplanned partial or full blowdowns in order for residents and public officials to take prompt emergency measures.
IND155-10	Such potential adverse environmental impacts would typically be evaluated through an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) according to the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Act and appropriate alternatives and mitigation. Spectra has omitted water, soil and air tests or tests showing safety of this pipeline 200 feet from Indian Point Power Plant. These crucial elements are absent at this time and I require that this be done before permits are issued.
IND155-11	I require advanced notification of all planned blowdowns, either full or partial, and notification within 30 minutes following any unplanned partial or full blowdowns of the Stony Point and Southeast compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations (including but not limited to metering and regulating stations, pipelines, valves, fittings, and pigging operations) be given to the Town of Lewisboro and also to the County of Westchester in order to alert all residents, police, fire departments and municipalities within Westchester County.
IND155-12	I require that a comprehensive and transparent Health Impact Assessment (HIA), as outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and the National Academy of Sciences, be conducted by an independent entity acceptable to industry, local government officials, advocates and the public, and funded by Spectra Energy.
IND155-13	Most importantly, I demand that a comprehensive, independent and transparent risk assessment of the potential catastrophic explosion of a 42" diameter high-pressure pipeline in close proximity to Indian Point Nuclear Facility and a significant seismic zone be conducted, and that assessment should be funded by Spectra Energy, to be completed in accordance with CFR Federal Law 50.59 and 10 CFR 100.20 regarding changes to site.
IND155-14	I oppose any construction of maintenance facilities located near schools, parks, houses of worship, business or residential districts or any other population centers and any current existing facilities near such locations be moved along the right-of-way.
Thank you for your consideration of these serious issues.	
Elizabeth Meyer-Gross Mother of one, Grandmother of one Occupational Therapist Resident of Town of Lewisboro, adjacent to North Salem and SouthEast	

IND155-9 See the response to comment SA4-3.

IND155-10 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-9, and SA4-15.

IND155-11 See the response to comment SA4-3.

IND155-12 See the response to comment SA4-10.

IND155-13 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA4-2.

IND155-14 Comment noted.

IND156 – Kate Schapira

20170523-0950 FROM: EDP (1000110104) 3/23/2017 11:05:30 AM

IND156-1 | Kate Schapira, Providence, RI.
I am a Rhode Island resident writing to oppose the Algonquin Incremental Market Project's proposed expansion of a natural gas pipeline running through Rhode Island and Massachusetts. I am concerned about on-site environmental damage, an increase in pollution in already-polluted areas, and the increased potential for burning greenhouse gases.

IND156-1

See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9. See also the response to comment CO12-13 for additional information regarding GHG impact assessments prepared for the Project.

IND157 – Mary McMahon

20140926-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 10:19:10 PM	
IND157-1	<p>mary mcmahon, west roxbury, MA.</p> <p>Please provide additional comment time for Massachusetts. The FERC web site is not accepting comments during this crucial time. Due to Algonquin's deliberate lack of information to residents many are still unaware of the project. They purposely only informed some of the direct abutters. Ridiculous in this densely populated area. We are having a meeting Oct 8th to educate the neighborhood. Please extend the comment period and provide another FERC meeting for Massachusetts.</p> <p>Please also consider that Dedham and Westwood, Massachusetts have not had community meetings to educate them.</p>
IND157-2	The DEIS is outdated as it refers to Boston Gas - there has been no Boston Gas for many years. Please provide the date of the study.
IND157-3	The West Roxbury Lateral is new pipeline which is not needed. There has never been an outage of natural gas in this area. Please make Algonquin provide the data. They are endangering our neighborhood for their own profit.
IND157-4	<p>The proposed West Roxbury lateral is to be laid in a thickly settled city neighborhood, abutting a working, blasting Quarry it is a catastrophe in the making. Two foot pipeline will leave a crater of 300 feet with a wall of flame, and my home, directly abutting will be destroyed. Schools, residents, nursing homes all on this route are in danger. Algonquin's sample of laying pipeline along a working quarry has NO residences abutting it. This is not the case for the proposed West Roxbury Lateral.</p> <p>I urge you to deny Algonquin any construction along this route. Please consider there would be 11 residences within 50' and 13 houses within 100' for the South End West Roxbury Lateral. vs 161 within 50 feet and 185 within 100 feet for the Proposed West Roxbury Lateral. The blast crater would be 300 feet and destroy many more houses - none of which have been notified. Any West Roxbury lateral should be eliminated. There is no need for a new pipeline route.</p>
IND157-5	64% of all residences along the pipeline are along the West Roxbury Lateral, Schools, soccer fields, nursing homes, school, church and many, many residences; this is an unacceptable risk. There is simply no need for this West Roxbury Lateral.
IND157-6	Meter stations in thickly settled neighborhoods are health hazards, nose bleeds, headaches, dizziness are just a few of the reported health affects. Noise, lights, and smells 24 hours a day will cause health problems, a study should be done on the affect of meter stations in a thickly populated area. Any meter station should be a high end noise and odor buffered station. But frankly this isn't possible. The DEIS stated that no homes would be affected by building at the Grove and Centre Street intersection. This is an outright error. It directly abuts residences!!! There is heavy traffic along grove street and several accidents and recent deaths directly on the proposed Meter station site.
IND157-7	

IND157-1	See the responses to comments FA6-5 and IND92-2 regarding the comment period and public input opportunities, and the response to comment LA3-2 regarding the mailing list and the inclusion of individuals beyond abutters.
IND157-2	We are not sure what study the comment is referencing. Boston Gas Company is a subsidiary of National Grid, USA. As indicated in section 1.1 of the EIS, Boston Gas is used as an acronym for Boston Gas Company d/b/a National Grid.
IND157-3	Section 1.1 discusses the purpose and need for the Project.
IND157-4	See the response to comment FA6-1.
IND157-5	See the response to comment SA4-5.
IND157-6	See the responses to comments SA4-10 and SA11-4.
IND157-7	Measures to minimize impacts on residences are discussed in section 4.8.3.1 of the EIS. Site-specific residential plans for residences within 50 feet of the proposed construction work area are provided in appendix H, including residences near the intersection of Grove Street and Centre Street. A traffic management plan is provided in appendix G.

IND157 – Mary McMahon (cont'd)

20140926-5011 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 10:19:10 PM	
IND157-8	Traffic, trucks and blasting with the pipeline and meter station are too dangerous. Please deny the project.
IND157-9	The blasting quarry is proposing to blast closer to the property line and needs to be studied. Their 2nd new proposal is to fill a portion of the quarry which they states, would require 300 heavy tonnage trucks a day over two foot natural gas pipelines. This is a catastrophe in the making. 300 trips in 300 trips out, this needs a study by an unbiased party. The FERC DEIS has the wrong numbers, they stated 100 to 150 and that is not correct; the quarry advised they wanted 300 heavy tonnage truck trips in and out.
IND157-10	Environmental studies should be completed. The property is known as Centre Marsh and it zoned for residential building only. They cannot just rezone it without the city permission. It is not zoned for commercial and is known as a marsh.
IND157-11	Algonquin is the 1st and 2nd largest polluter in Canada. Please consider the environment and deny this project.
IND157-12	Algonquin must state exactly what type of gas will be going through the pipeline. Methane and Radon are deadly and unacceptable to endanger the population when Algonquin has a history of many accidents and outright lies. Please work for the people.
IND157-13	The fact they they intend to lay the pipeline near a Nuclear Plant is unbelievable. One can only imagine the disaster. Where is the Pigging station going to be? Radioactive material in our air and soil is unacceptable. Please consider the over 25,000 signatures that you received protesting this whole project.

IND157-8 See the responses to comments FA6-1 and IND54-5.

IND157-9 See the response to comment FA6-1. The 100 to 150 trucks identified in the Traffic Management Plan for the West Roxbury Lateral in the draft EIS was a reference to the current volume of trucks that visit the quarry on a typical day, which, as indicated in the plan, translates into roughly 200 to 300 truck trips on a typical weekday. This is meant to reflect the current conditions at the site. It is our understanding that although preliminary information on the filling of the quarry was provided to the MassDEP in January 2014, no specific plan has been proposed or authorizations requested. The type of soil to be used in the reclamation appears to be under debate. Therefore, any future plans are speculative at this point. In addition, reclamation of the site would likely need to occur over decades. As a result, any overlap with construction of the AIM Project seems unlikely. Further, a filling and closing of the quarry would negate many of the same commentor's concerns regarding quarry blasting impacts on the of the AIM Project.

IND157-10 Environmental studies have been conducted on the property. The property known as "Centre Marsh" is described in section 4.8.5.3.

IND157-11 See the response to comment CO15-4.

IND157-12 See the response to comment SA4-4. The properties and hazards of methane are discussed in section 4.12 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FL4-4 regarding Spectra's incident rate.

IND157-13 See the response to comment FA4-25. Refer to table 2.1.2-1 in the EIS for the location of aboveground launcher/receiver facilities. See also the responses to comments SA4-4 and LA5-18.

IND158 – Courtney Williams

20140925-5068 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:11:05 PM	
IND158-1	<p>As cited in the DEIS, the area through which this pipeline will pass includes several areas designated as crucial in the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Of particularly note is Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls Park Preserve, will be bisected by the pipeline right of way.</p> <p>The DEIS states "Much of the proposed pipeline routes are located along existing rights-of-way and in areas that are already developed and highly fragmented. As a result, the forested areas that are present are predominantly edge habitats that are unlikely to support forest interior species. Therefore, the effect on forest-dwelling wildlife would be minimal. Tree clearing for the construction and maintenance of the Stony Point to Yorktown Take-up and Relay segment would fragment small areas of continuous forest. However, the Project would not contribute significantly to forest fragmentation."</p> <p>Peer-reviewed, primary scientific literature contests this conclusion. Rich et al in Conservation Biology 2002 found, "Corridor widths as narrow as 8 meters produce forest fragmentation effects in part by attracting cowbirds and nest predators to corridors and adjacent forest interiors. The most serious implication of this study is that narrow forest-dividing corridors may function as ecological traps for forest-interior Neotropical migrants. We suggest that these widespread corridors may be inconspicuous but important contributors to declines of forest-interior nesting species in eastern North America." Eight meters is only 26ft, far less than the 75ft work area proposed for Blue Mountain.</p>
IND158-2	<p>The DEIS mentions Sylvan Glen only in regards to its recreational activities. This is a mischaracterization.</p> <p>Miller and Klemens characterize Sylvan Glen's 1200 acres as a Biotic Planning Unit: "BPUs are high-quality habitats greater than 1,000 acres, which therefore have the potential to support development-sensitive species in the long-term. They are defined in exactly the same way as biodiversity hubs with one key exception—they are fragmented and isolated from other habitats by heavily-trafficked roads, high-density development, or other factors. Although they are not part of larger corridors, BPUs contain high levels of biodiversity that should be planned for. In fact, management within BPUs is particularly important because if species with lower dispersal capabilities (e.g., amphibians, reptiles, many plant species) become extirpated from them, their populations will not be replenished from outside "source" habitats due to the lack of habitat connectivity."</p> <p>So, while Sylvan Glen is fragmented in the sense that it isolated from other forested areas, the forest which composes Sylvan Glen is not fragmented. Due to the existing 50ft ROW, the pipeline already bisects the forest and likely introduces edge forest. Using Robinson et al's 250m edge calculation, Sylvan Glen consists of 1.15 square miles (736 acres) of interior, high-quality forest less the 245 acres that includes the ROW and resulting edge forest it introduces.</p> <p>In discussion of Sylvan Glen, Miller and Clemens state clearly, "A diverse assemblage of development-sensitive species are found here, including spotted and slimy salamanders, red-spotted newts, gray treefrogs, wood frogs, pileated woodpeckers, black-and-white warblers,</p>

IND158-1 See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24.

IND158-2 See the response to comment IND84-23.

IND158 – Courtney Williams (cont'd)

20140925-5068 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:11:05 PM

IND158-2
(cont'd)

ovenbirds, northern and Louisiana waterthrushes, and wood thrushes. This biotic planning unit currently contains significant, unfragmented habitats. Town- owned preserved areas lie at its north and south ends. Poorly planned development of privately owned lands in between these preserved areas would fragment this BPU into smaller habitats that would be unable to support the focal species currently found there. Protection of privately owned portions (through preservation or land use planning tools) should be a priority."

The current plan by Algonquin calls for a permanent loss of 1 acre of Sylvan Glen for the pigging station. Given the station's proximity to Stoney Street, it will not contribute significantly to reduction in interior forest. However, the DEIS states that Spectra/Algonquin would like 15 acres of Sylvan Glen for a ware yard for a duration of many years. The introduction of that ware yard will result in the loss of approximately 61 acres of interior forest when accounting for the ware yard acreage and the resulting edge forest it will create. That is over 10% of the parks total acreage. Three years of constant construction traffic and work will certainly impact resident populations, though the DEIS makes no mention of this. If the ROW is extended for the work area, additional acres of interior forest will be lost and the forest further fragmented.

As Miller and Clemens state, Sylvan Glen is critical for biodiversity in the Croton-to-Highlands area because it is an isolated patch of forest rich in biodiversity. They state unequivocally that further fragmentation of the park into smaller habitats would render it unable to support the focal species currently found there. The AIM project would significantly fragment Sylvan Glen.

In short, scientific literature indicate that Sylvan Glen is not simply edge forest, but a crucial biotic planning unit. The DEIS completely mischaracterizes this, and other areas. Thus, the DEIS is incomplete and inaccurate in this regard. This also raises the question of whether other areas along the pipeline route are similarly mischaracterized and thus absent from the DEIS.

IND158-3

In order for the FERC to adequately assess the impact of this project, Algonquin must resubmit their analysis of this and other areas mischaracterized as fragmented, edge forest. They must account for the loss of habitat and the impact on biodiversity of populations therein. How does Algonquin propose to avoid further fragmenting Sylvan Glen Preserve. What loss of habitat will occur? There should be additional discussion of how the loss of 61 acres of interior forest from Sylvan Glen (over 10% of the total acreage) can be avoided or repaired. If that loss cannot be avoided or repaired, what alternate routes does Algonquin propose? What size ROW will be maintained in each of these areas? Can these ROWs be limited to 25ft or less to avoid introducing an edge and fragment the interiors of these preserves? How will these ROWs be maintained? Mowing? Herbicides? How will these various forms impact the habitat and biodiversity, and which will have the least impact? Will the Algonquin agree to use the method that minimizes the impact as much as possible?

Rich et al <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1994.08041109.x/abstract>
Robinson et al <http://www.prbo.org/cms/docs/terre/Robinsonetal1985science.pdf>
Miller and Clemens <http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan>

IND158-3

Comment noted. See the responses to comments IND84-23, IND84-24, IND-84-25, IND84-26, and IND84-4.

IND158 – Courtney Williams (cont'd)

20140925-5068 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:11:05 PM	
IND158-4	<p>Using data gathered at eBird.org, a site maintained by the National Audubon Society and Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a trusted and widely used source of data on bird populations, numerous Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species will be impacted by this project.</p> <p>Near the site of the Hudson drilling the following species have been found at Georges Island, Stony Point, Charles Point, Steamboat Riverfront Park:</p> <p>Bald Eagles Red-shouldered Hawks Peregrin Falcons American Black Duck Cooper's Hawk Osprey Common Raven</p> <p>In Blue Mountain Reservation, a designated biodiversity hub that will be completely bisected by the pipeline, the worm-eating warbler, a special concern species has been sited.</p> <p>In Blue Mountain, the combination of the loss of forest for the ROW and the introduction of edge forest along its perimeter would result in the loss of approximately 400 acres of interior forest from Blue Mountain Reservation. 400 acres is one quarter of the entire park! This project, as proposed would result in loss or conversion to edge forest, of approximately 25% of the parks total acreage! In short, Blue Mountain is not edge forest, it is not fragmented, it supports forest-interior species. This will destroy habitat that currently supports the species named. At present, the 6 ft ROW does not constitute a fragmentation barrier of much import. However, the 75ft work area will result in forest fragmentation and the introduction of edge forest right through the center of the Reservation.</p> <p>Additionally, data from the New York Natural Heritage Program database indicates that Canada warbler, northern waterthrush, wood thrush, black-throated green warbler, and eastern towhee species are located on Georges Island. In Blue Mountain, barred owls, pileated woodpeckers, wood thrushes, ovenbirds, and Louisiana waterthrushes can also be found. In the Pleasantide wetlands, south and east of Blue Mountain constituting the headwater wetlands for Furnace Brook, Canada warblers, pileated woodpeckers, worm-eating warblers and others can be found.</p> <p>What impact will the pipeline have on those populations? The Blue Mountain Reservation, and surrounding areas, as well as Georges Island and surrounding areas have been deemed crucial areas for supporting biodiversity (http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan). This project is proposed to run through or close to those sites. How will the project impact the Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern bird species that can be found there? Will the timeline of the project in those areas negatively impact nesting, breeding, foraging of these species? Will the project disrupt food sources for these species?</p>
IND158-5	<p>How will these ROWs be maintained? Will there be herbicides? Mowing? It has been documented that the form of maintenance can influence the bird populations (see King et al Biological Conservation 2009) How will the choice of maintenance impact the various bird populations in these areas?</p> <p>King et al http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/36016/PDF Miller and Clemens http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan</p>

IND158-4 See the response to comment IND84-31.

IND158-5 See the response to comment IND84-4.

IND158 – Courtney Williams (cont'd)

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IND158-6 The following are issues not addressed in the DEIS.
1-Will Algonquin commission (or reimburse the district for conducting) a transparent and independent risk-analysis study along the lines of what is required by the California Department of Education (see Sources) to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a 42-inch high pressure natural gas pipeline (and Indian Point)? According to the National Research Council, in their publication *Transmission Pipelines and Land Use: A Risk-Informed Approach*, they state, "a catastrophic failure of a high-pressure natural gas transmission pipeline could cause injury to people 100 feet or more away. For the largest and highest-pressure natural gas pipelines, injury is possible out to 1,000 feet." To lessen risk they suggested, "Possible land use techniques include, for example, establishing setbacks, regulating or prohibiting certain types of uses and structures (such as schools) near transmission pipelines." Clearly the National Research Council would consider allowing this pipeline in such close proximity an unwise risk.

According to Richard B. Kuprewicz, pipeline engineer and president of Accufacts (see Sources), rupture of a high pressure natural gas line 450ft away would result in a mortality rate of 100% within 90 seconds for unsheltered individuals, such as children playing on the B-V playground. Kuprewicz further states, "For fixed non-pipeline facilities, fence boundary thermal flux limits are usually set at a maximum of 5 KW/m2 or lower for new plants in many countries." If FERC were to consider that limit in siting this pipeline it would have to be over 2500ft from B-V. Will Algonquin provide an early ignition pipeline rupture heat flux versus distance curve that can be publicly reviewed and defended so that parents, administrators, public officials and staff of BV can see for themselves the risks? If the assessment deems the risk unacceptable and the District acts, is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to compensate the District for the loss of the school? Will the FERC consider the outcome of such a risk assessment and choose the 'no build' option if the pipeline presents an undue risk to students and staff and B-V?

IND158-7 2-Will Algonquin finance an independent Health Impact Assessment of this project for the District? What do independent, peer-reviewed research studies say about the health impact of being in close proximity to the removal of the existing, decades-old pipeline? Will the pollutants in the old pipes being removed (radon, lead, and other compounds known to be in natural gas) be released? Will there be increased amounts of dust and debris from the work (exhaust fumes, dust, particulate matter)? Are those with respiratory issues like asthma at increased risk from this project? Is it safe for students to be outside for recess or sports during the construction period? Will Spectra/Algonquin be sending notices to the homes of students, holding public meetings or otherwise communicating the health impacts, or lack thereof?

IND158-8 3-If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored, will the area of pipe adjacent to B-V be designated as a "Class 4 High Consequence Area" for purposes of pipeline safety regulations? B-V will be 450ft from a 42-inch pipeline, well within the ~850ft HCA radius.

IND158-9 4-The Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance's Final Report of Recommended Practices from 2010 states clearly the guidelines for allowing development near pipelines. Since B-V is already present, and the pipeline is being put in along a new route 450ft from the school, should the same guidelines not apply? The PIPA warns that building institutional facilities (such as schools)

IND158-6 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA1-9.

IND158-7 See the response to comment SA1-9 regarding construction timing and SA4-10 regarding a Health Impact Assessment. Section 4.11.1.3 of the EIS identifies the construction emissions, including fugitive dust, and a fugitive dust control plan.

IND158-8 See the responses to comments SA1-9 and IND84-7.

IND158-9 See the responses to comments SA1-9 and FL8-2.

IND158 – Courtney Williams (cont'd)

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IND158-9
(cont'd) that are difficult to evacuate should be done to "reduce the consequences that could result from a transmission pipeline accident." The report lists extensive enhancements that should be included in buildings near transmission pipelines. "Enhanced fire protection of buildings (i.e. automatic sprinklers, water screens, exposure protection, etc.) and/or enhanced fire endurance (non-combustible construction, window limitation, etc.) may also be implemented to further mitigate the impact of a potential transmission pipeline incident. NFPA 1, Fire Code, provides minimum standards for separation distances for various occupancies based on fire endurance (in hours) and incorporates many other NFPA codes and standards (by reference) for fire protection. NFPA 5000 and IBC provide minimum standards for fire endurance for various buildings." Is Algonquin willing to compensate the District for such modifications if this new route 450ft from the school is approved?

IND158-10 5-Will Algonquin and/or relevant permitting agencies inform the District when gas flow will begin and when blow downs at local metering and compressor stations occur? Does testing or gas flow into the new pipe pose additional risk to the B-V? Will the district be forced to update any emergency response or evacuation plans in light of this work and the likelihood of road closures due to construction? Will Algonquin keep the District informed of these day to day changes so plans can be adjusted in real time?

IND158-11 6-If this proposed project and its associated risks necessitate the District taking out additional insurance will Algonquin reimburse the district or will those costs be passed on to tax payers?

IND158-12 7-When exactly will the construction (both the horizontal drilling and the pipeline removal/replacement) take place, during the summer or during the academic year? Will construction require altering bus routes (the pipeline crosses 9A and will require road closure) or pickup/dropoff procedures? Will road closures near the school impact the ability of emergency response personnel to reach the school? Will the road closures require altering the emergency evacuation plan for B-V?

8-Construction will proceed six days per week, 12 hours per day and include drilling, digging, welding, heavy machinery, cranes, and large trucks. Will it impact classroom instruction? Will outdoor recess and/or sports practices be impacted? Is Spectra/Algonquin prepared to finance any necessary changes (soundproofing, windows, etc) the district must make to accommodate their project or will the expense fall to tax payers?

Sources:

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11046

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/publications/pipa/PIPA-Report-Final-20101117.pdf>

http://www.pipelinesafetytrust.com/docs/accufacts_report_fd_ra.pdf

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fa/sf/protocol07.asp>

IND158-10 See the response to comment IND84-9.

IND158-11 See the responses to comments LA1-10 and IND55-3.

IND158-12 See the responses to comments SA1-9, IND55-4, and IND84-11.

IND158 – Courtney Williams (cont'd)

20140925-5068 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:11:05 PM	
IND158-13	<p>As cited in the DEIS, the area through which this pipeline will pass includes several areas designated as crucial in the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Of particularly note are Blue Mountain Reservation and vicinity, which will be completely bisected by the pipeline right of way.</p> <p>The DEIS states "Much of the proposed pipeline routes are located along existing rights-of-way and in areas that are already developed and highly fragmented. As a result, the forested areas that are present are predominantly edge habitats that are unlikely to support forest interior species. Therefore, the effect on forest-dwelling wildlife would be minimal. Tree clearing for the construction and maintenance of the Stony Point to Yorktown Take-up and Relay segment would fragment small areas of continuous forest. However, the Project would not contribute significantly to forest fragmentation."</p> <p>Peer-reviewed, primary scientific literature contests this conclusion. Rich et al in Conservation Biology 2002 found, "Corridor widths as narrow as 8 meters produce forest fragmentation effects in part by attracting cowbirds and nest predators to corridors and adjacent forest interiors. The most serious implication of this study is that narrow forest-dividing corridors may function as ecological traps for forest-interior Neotropical migrants. We suggest that these widespread corridors may be inconspicuous but important contributors to declines of forest-interior nesting species in eastern North America." Eight meters is only 26ft, far less than the 75ft work area proposed for Blue Mountain.</p>
IND158-14	<p>Blue Mountain Reservation at 1538 acres does not fit any accepted definition of an edge habitat. Using Robinson et al (Science 1995) definition as forest interior as that more than 250m from an edge, Blue Mountain is approximately 2.6 square miles (1664 acres) of interior, high-quality forest. This does not fit with the statements in the DEIS that most of this forest is edge habitat.</p> <p>Miller and Klemens in their 2004 Plan characterized Blue Mountain as a biodiversity hub, key properties being, "(1) adequate acreage (at least 1,000 acres) to support species that require large expanses of habitat; (2) relatively high quality, non-degraded habitat conditions; and (3) linkages to other landscape units, enabling movement among them (dispersal, migration)."</p> <p>They further state, "The size of this Reservation, and the fact that it contains an assemblage of species that indicate high-quality habitat in the northern suburbs, make it a significant biodiversity hub." They went on to say that it provides habitat to interior forest birds and is "adequately preserved." At present, the 6ft ROW does not constitute a fragmentation barrier; however, the 75ft work area will result in forest fragmentation and the introduction of edge forest right through the center of the Reservation.</p> <p>The combination of the loss of forest for the ROW and the introduction of edge forest along its perimeter would result in the loss of approximately 400 acres of interior forest from Blue Mountain Reservation. 400 acres is one quarter of the entire park! This project, as proposed would result in loss or conversion to edge forest, of approximately 25% of the parks total acreage! In short, Blue Mountain is not edge forest, it is not fragmented, it supports forest-interior species. Thus, the DEIS discounting effects on this area are inappropriate and must be reassessed.</p>
IND158-15	Included in the vicinity of Blue Mountain is Dickey Brook. This brook and wetlands lies completely

IND158-13 See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24.

IND158-14 See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24.

IND158-15 See the responses to comments CO13-1 and CO13-8.

IND158 – Courtney Williams (cont'd)

20140925-5068 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:11:05 PM	
IND158-15 (cont'd)	within the proposed work area. The area routinely floods during heavy rains, completely blocking Reynolds Hill with muddy water, depositing sediment as it recedes.
IND158-16	<p>Adjacent to Blue Mountain but absent from the DEIS is the Pleasantside wetlands and associated uplands that constitute the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve. Miller and Clemens characterized that area as follows; "This area is east of Blue Mountain Reservation, and lies south and east of Pleasantside. The habitat here is too small to be considered a biodiversity hub or biotic planning unit. However, the area is noteworthy for several reasons. It contains remnant populations of development-sensitive species (e.g., black rat snakes, gray treefrogs, Canada warblers, pileated woodpecker, worm-eating warbler, and others). It contains the headwater wetlands of Furnace Brook (some of which is protected locally as a park). It also includes a diversity of wetlands (including ponds, forested wetlands, shrub swamps, and emergent marsh). Most of these wetlands have been ringed tightly by development. Wetland-rich landscapes such as this are particularly important for biodiversity; development in such areas should be planned carefully to avoid further impacts to wetland biota."</p> <p>The pipeline bisects the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve completely. The impacts of this bisection on the biodiversity, wetlands, and water quality are not addressed in the DEIS.</p>
IND158-17	<p>In short, scientific literature indicate that the areas of Blue Mountain and vicinity are not simply edge forest, but a biodiversity hub and habitat fragment of concern. The DEIS completely mischaracterizes or omits (in the case of Furnace Brook) these areas. Thus, the DEIS is incomplete and inaccurate in this regard. This also raises the question of whether other areas along the pipeline route are similarly mischaracterized and thus absent from the DEIS.</p> <p>In order for the FERC to adequately assess the impact of this project, Algonquin must resubmit their analysis of these and other areas mischaracterized as fragmented, edge forest. They must account for the loss of habitat and the impact on biodiversity of populations therein. How does Algonquin propose to avoid fragmenting Blue Mountain forest and further fragmenting the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve? What loss of habitat will occur? There should be additional discussion of how the loss of 400 acres from Blue Mountain (approximately 25% of the total acreage) can be avoided or repaired. If that loss cannot be avoided or repaired, what alternate routes does Algonquin propose? What size ROW will be maintained in each of these areas? Can these ROWs be limited to 25ft or less to avoid introducing an edge and fragmenting the interiors of these preserves? How will these ROWs be maintained? Mowing? Herbicides? How will these various forms impact the habitat and biodiversity, and which will have the least impact? Will the Algonquin agree to use the method that minimizes the impact as much as possible?</p> <p>Rich et al http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1994.08041109.x/abstract Robinson et al http://www.prbo.org/cms/docs/terre/Robinsonetal1985science.pdf Miller and Clemens http://www.yorktownny.org/planning/croton-highlands-biodiversity-plan</p>

IND158-16 Comment noted. Sections 4.3.2.6 and 4.4.3 of the EIS discuss impacts and mitigation to surface waters and wetlands. See the response to comment IND84-24.

IND158-17 Comment noted. See the responses to comments IND84-23, IND84-24, IND-84-25, IND84-26, and IND84-4.

IND159 – Susan Cowles Dumitru

20140925-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:25:08 PM

Susan Cowles Dumitru, Cortlandt Manor, NY.
Re: Spectra Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project: Docket Number
CP14-96-00

Dear Secretary Kimberly D. Bose:

Please accept these comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for the proposed AIM pipeline expansion, particularly as it affects
Westchester County, New York.

We urge the FERC to withdraw the DEIS until the following are addressed
fully.

IND159-1 (1) 1. Part of the route of the proposed pipeline, by Indian Point and
Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary School, would be new construction – not
just a replacement of previously laid pipeline. As this is new
construction, we urge you to make sure complete studies are done of the
ramifications of the placement of this portion of the line along this
route (including potential blast debris), and the exploration of possible
alternate routes that would keep the pipeline further away from the
school.

IND159-2 (2) 2. Insure that Spectra has submitted a full and complete plan for
protecting the students and staff at Buchanan-Verplanck Elementary both
during and after construction, including noise and dust abatement,
interruption or blockage of regular traffic and emergency
evacuation routes, and potential detrimental effects on the ability of
our students to learn effectively and be safe. We are a Title I school,
and as such many of our children already face obstacles.

IND159-3 (3) 3. Refrain from a decision until the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
can complete a full impact analysis based on the proximity of a larger
capacity pipeline, laid along a new route, near the Indian Point Energy
Center.

IND159-4 (4) 4. Insure that ALL points in the DEIS are addressed fully and
completely, not according to Spectra "say so" but according to outside,
independent research sources. Of particular concern is the proposed
placement of the pipe behind a rock "berm" near Buchanan-Verplanck
Elementary School – which would essentially to create a wall of shrapnel
in the direction of the school and its playgrounds should the line be
breached in that area.

OTHER COMMENTS THAT CAN BE USED THAT DIRECTLY IMPACT OUR ENTIRE COMMUNITY
- SEE BELOW

RE: Algonquin Incremental Market ["AIM"] Project:

FERC Docket No. CP 14-96-00

Dear Secretary Kimberly D. Bose:

IND159-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA1-9. A discussion of an
alternative (northern) route for crossing the Hudson River, which would
avoid the new segment of pipeline near the Buchanan-Verplanck
Elementary School, is included in section 3.5.1 of the EIS.

IND159-2 See the response to comment SA7-5.

IND159-3 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND159-4 See the response to comment FL7-4.

IND159 – Susan Cowles Dumitru (cont'd)

20140925-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:25:08 PM	
IND159-5	Please accept the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) pipeline expansion project (the Pipeline), particularly as it affects Westchester and Putnam counties in New York State. We urge the Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC) to withdraw the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and take no further action on the application until all the matters included in these comments are addressed adequately in the revised DEIS.
IND159-6	Human health and safety are not usually addressed in Environmental Impact Statements draft or final, but humans are definitely part of the environment especially in the densely populated areas traversed by the proposed pipeline route through Westchester and Putnam counties. The following are some of these concerns plus others, which must be addressed in the DEIS:
IND159-7	The proposed 42 inch high pressure gas pipeline (850 psi compared to a locomotive steam engine at 275 psi) will be constructed and come out into the middle of the Village of Verplanck where it is going down one of the main thoroughfares past a local historic church and within 450 feet of the local elementary school. This geographic area is considered a "High Consequence Area" (HCA) because any inadvertent release would have the most adverse consequences. Additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCA's are required. The National Research Council and Pipeline and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) both caution against schools and other hard to evacuate facilities being close to pipelines. If necessary, PIPA recommends enhanced fire protection for these buildings. Who pays for this? Other experts state that you can expect a 100% mortality rate within of any unsheltered individuals such as children playing outside at the elementary school. Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy conduct or pay for a transparent and independent risk-analysis study to determine the risks to a school in such close proximity to a high pressure 42 inch gas pipeline? Is Algonquin/Spectra Energy willing to pay for safety measures needed to protect this school and nearby residents? The Indian Point Nuclear facility is the only nuclear energy facility located next to gas pipelines in the United States.
IND159-8	Experts have testified to FERC during the comment period that if a gas explosion should occur the resulting fire would encompass a one mile radius and the gas industry admits it would take one to two hours to turn off the gas feeding such a fire. Current emergency response protocol is to wait until the gas has burned off before initiating any rescue attempts. This radius would encompass Verplanck, parts of the Town of Cortlandt and parts of Buchanan including the nuclear power facility, Indian Point. Some have commented that there would not be enough oxygen because of this immense fire to allow the backup diesel generator system at Indian Point to function. Just in 2013 there have been up to 70 explosions/fires/other catastrophes involving gas pipelines in the United States. In addition, there are two active earthquake zones crossing this area. The parent company of Algonquin, Spectra Energy, has had twenty one incidents since 2006, causing \$8,564.246 in property damage according to
IND159-9	

IND159-5 See the response to comment FA4-1.

IND159-6 Comment noted.

IND159-7 See the responses to comments SA1-9 and FL8-2.

IND159-8 See the response to comment SA1-9.

IND159-9 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, SA4-2, SA4-5, FL4-4, FL8-3, and IND71-5.

IND159 – Susan Cowles Dumitru (cont'd)

20140925-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:25:08 PM	
IND159-10	PHMSA, the US Department of Transportation" Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. In what ways does the applicant propose to mediate these real dangers and protect humans who are a real part of the local environment? A gas pipeline fire/explosion at this location with Indian Point nearby, could spell a catastrophe that would encompass the whole New York City metropolitan area, the financial capital of the country.
IND159-11	Who will train and equip local fire departments; and pay for local emergency response teams in Westchester and Putnam counties? History has shown that pipelines eventually have small leaks along their pathways, releasing harmful fumes and chemicals. In addition there are sections of the pipeline where B-Vents are located and these B-Vents purposely vent gas into the atmosphere. If the risk to schoolchildren is ignored because the proposed pipeline route has been moved a mere 450 feet away from the school, will the other residences and businesses closer to pipeline B-V areas be designated as "Class 4 High Consequence Area" and will property owners be compensated for enhanced fire protection?
IND159-12	The gas coming through these pipelines is most probably from the fracking fields to New York's south and west. Fracked gas is known to include radioactive elements in the fracked shale and many of the chemicals used during the fracking process. An independent Health Impact Assessment of this project is not mentioned as necessary. Why? Who will conduct and pay for this study?
IND159-13	Large megawatt electrical projects are being proposed to intersect the pipeline in the Verplanck area. What added protection against "arcing" which degrades metal over time, is being proposed? Federal pipeline safety regulators have cited Spectra Energy, the owner of Algonquin Gas, LLC, for allegedly failing to control natural gas pipeline corrosion in four southern states: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. What protection against this added danger is being proposed in this DEIS? Since New York has been identified as a target by worldwide terrorist organizations, what precautions against any terrorist attack are being included as part of the project?
IND159-14	There needs to be an independent risk assessment before this 42 inch high pressure gas pipeline is given the OK with it being so close to the Indian Point facility and this high density human population area. Who will pay for and conduct this risk assessment?
IND159-15	The DEIS mentions the issue of Environmental Justice, but does consider it relevant to this project. A small section of the pipeline crosses into the boundaries of the City of Peekskill. The environmental group, Clearwater, headquartered in Beacon, New York has developed a document outlining the environmental justice issues in Peekskill. It can be read at http://www.clearwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/CWRU_FINAL-DRAFT-1-30-11-for-printing.pdf . This document states in its pages that "Neighborhoods within a 12.5 mile radius of downtown Peekskill (a city where 51.1 percent of the population is identified as a minority and many are living below the poverty line) are home to 2 hazardous waste handlers, 7 hazardous waste facilities, 19 solid waste facilities, 27 major or minor air polluters, 87 industrial surface water sites, 20 municipal surface water sites, 15 toxic release facilities, and 23 toxic release sites... Health data comparing Peekskill to surrounding communities show unusually high rates of asthma, respiratory cancers, death due to cardiovascular disease and a high incidence of low birth weight." With

IND159-10 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND159-11 We are not aware of the B-vents referenced in the comment. See the responses to comments LA1-4, LA1-9, and IND84-7.

IND159-12 See the responses to comments SA4-4 and SA4-10.

IND159-13 See the responses to comments SA7-4, CO7-6, and FL4-4.

IND159-14 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND159-15 See the response to comment LA9-16.

IND159 – Susan Cowles Dumitru (cont'd)

20140925-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:25:08 PM	
IND159-15 (cont'd)	these facts the DEIS must address the Environmental Justice issue when siting this project where proposed in its revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Does this geographic area need yet another dangerous project to the health of humans and other local fauna and flora? A full analysis of alternative routes, and adequate comment time should be provided for any meaningful understanding of this project upon the environmental justice communities. This must be covered in the revised DEIS.
IND159-16	Internal corrosion of pipelines does occur and its mediation has not been covered in the DEIS or elsewhere. Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy have enough insurance to cover the loss of life and property? Who is their insurance carrier? Will Algonquin/Spectra Energy work closely with New York State regulators to ensure that violations regarding corrosion do not occur on existing and proposed pipelines? What penalties and/or fines will be imposed on Algonquin/Spectra Energy to pay for non-compliance of maintenance of new and existing pipelines?
IND159-17	The proposed route of the pipeline will cross Blue Mountain Reservation and vicinity, including Dickey Brook, Pleasantside Wetlands, including Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve, and Sylvan Glen/Granite Knolls West which were all identified as being crucial areas to support biodiversity in the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan (2004). Blue Mountain is a "biodiversity hub", Pleasantside is a "fragment of concern" and the Sylvan Glen is a "biotic planning unit." The DEIS dismissed any impact as minimal, categorizing the areas as "edge habitats" in total disagreement with the expert opinion expressed in the Biodiversity Plan substantiated by peer reviewed literature. The proposed 75 foot right of way (ROW) would completely bisect Blue Mountain Reservation into two row separate properties, compared to the much smaller ROW today. Dickey Brook is a freshwater stream that transitions into an estuarine habitat on its lower reaches. As such it supports the fisheries of the Hudson River. The brook with its wetlands would be destroyed. In addition Pleasantside and the Furnace Brook Headwater Preserve would also be bisected by the proposed pipeline route. At Sylvan Glen the DEIS only mentions its recreational functions. This pipeline plan is proposing using a 15 acre ware yard and a permanent pigging station, this would result in a loss of 61 acres of interior forest to construction space and new edge habitat, which increases deer populations and the propagation of invasive plant species. The DEIS needs to thoroughly address these important questions as to the habitat and biodiversity impacts to these sections of the pipeline. Can the Right of Way (ROW) be reduced? How are the ROW's maintained? Will the use of pesticide and herbicides be used, endangering local flora and fauna? How are their use justified and are the Algonquin/Spectra Energy maintenance crews using Integrated Pest Management?
IND159-18	Bird habitat must be taken into account. Blue Mountain is also used by many migrating birds, and many of the migrating warblers depend on native plants for the insects that they need for subsistence as they travel north or south depending on the time of year. Only native species of plants have these necessary insects. Disturbed land encourages invasive foreign plants to grow, which do not contain these necessary insects. By increasing the Right of Way, the amount of invasive plants will only increase in number in Blue Mountain, Pleasantside and Sylvan Glen. What measures are being used to prevent the increase of invasive species, keeping them from invading new areas?
IND159-19	
IND159-20	
IND159-21	

IND159-16 See the response to comment FL8-11.

IND159-17 See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24.

IND159-18 See the responses to comments CO13-1 and CO13-8.

IND159-19 See the responses to comments IND84-23, IND84-24, IND84-25, IND 84-26, and IND84-4. Section 4.5.4.1 of the EIS provides additional information regarding revegetation, invasive species control, and post-construction monitoring.

IND159-20 See the responses to comments IND84-3 and IND84-4.

IND159-21 Section 4.5.4.1 of the EIS provides additional information regarding revegetation, invasive species control, and post-construction monitoring.

IND159 – Susan Cowles Dumitru (cont'd)

20140925-5071 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 12:25:08 PM	
IND159-22	The Pleasantide wetlands, which constitute the headwater wetlands of Furnace Brook, has been home to Canada warblers, pileated woodpeckers, worm eating warblers and many other birds. How will this project impact endangered, threatened and special concern bird species? Will the timeline of this project impact important bird times for migrating, nesting, breeding and foraging? During the winter months, Verplanck, Duchanan, Town or Cortlandt and Peekskill all host bald eagles. Blue Mountain and surrounding areas are important parts of the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. Surveys from Algonquin/Spectra Energy of these species and other ones of concern were submitted to the FERC docket on September 3, 2014 and marked confidential. How can the public properly comment on "Confidential" information and surveys? These surveys must be included in the revised DEIS.
IND159-23	Insect, bird, mammal, plant, turtle and amphibian habitat will be disturbed at the Blue Mountain Reservation, Pleasantide and Sylvan Glen locations. Using the list of species of concern developed by Westchester County in 2005 at http://parks.westchestergov.com/images/stories/pdfs/EndangeredSpeciesList.pdf , a thorough study of the areas needs to be conducted and then mitigated before any disturbance of the areas occurs. Blue Mountain Reservation alone has been identified as having over 130 vernal pools that are critical to amphibian reproduction. The geology of Blue Mountain Reservation is unique. It is the best example of some rare rocks like enery because it is part of the circumscribed Peekskill granite and Cortland igneous complex. The DEIS must show an expert independent study of the ROW areas and surrounding areas that identifies what species are in and around the ROW and how any disturbance will be mitigated. Simply stating that the disturbances will be temporary is inadequate.
IND159-24	Disturbances are usually permanent when it comes to habitat, how will these disturbances be mitigated? How will the disturbances be kept minimal? Where land is disturbed, usually the habitat is changed forever.
IND159-25	How will excavations keep the seeds of invasive species of plants from being transferred to areas they are not currently occupying?
IND159-26	Wood thrush, <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> , and the Worm-eating warbler, <i>Helminthophila vermivorus</i> , have been found at Blue Mountain Reservation and Sylvan Glen and are listed as a bird species of "Special Concern" by Westchester County. What will Algonquin/Spectra Energy do to make sure the habitat of this bird is not endangered or altered?
IND159-27	River Otter, <i>Lutra canadensis</i> , has been found at Blue Mountain Reservation. This species of mammal is listed as of "Special Concern." How will its habitat be protected during construction of the pipeline?
IND159-28	Ponds on the other side of the dirt portion of Montrose Station Road, have diverse life in and around them. How will they be protected during the construction of the pipeline from silting and contamination?
IND159-29	Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>), Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>) and the Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) all frequent the shore and air space over Verplanck. They are all on the endangered list of birds. What measures will be taken not to disturb them or keep them from nesting?
IND159-30	Powerpoint presentation on Proposed Spectra Pipeline http://www.townofcortlandt.com/documents/Spectra4%2008.pdf Attached is a link where you can find the proposed AIM draft http://elibrary.ferc.gov/idaws/file_list.asp?accession_num=20140806-4001

- IND159-22 See the responses to comments SA11-14 and SA11-15. Survey results are included in the final EIS, but the specific survey locations of sensitive species are not provided due to the sensitive nature of the information. However, survey results would be utilized during consultations with jurisdictional agencies regarding avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of impacts.
- IND159-23 Algonquin proposes to coordinate with Westchester County on any specific conditions required for the county construction permit.
- IND159-24 Comment noted. Wetlands and vernal pools have been delineated and Algonquin would coordinate with regulatory agencies regarding impacts and mitigation.
- IND159-25 Comment noted.
- IND159-26 See the responses to comments IND84-24 and IND84-25.
- IND159-27 Section 4.5.4.1 of the EIS provides additional information regarding revegetation, invasive species control, and post-construction monitoring. Algonquin would implement the measures in its E&SCP and Invasive Plant Species Control Plan to minimize impacts on vegetation within the construction and permanent rights-of-way.
- IND159-28 See the responses to comments IND84-20 and IND84-24. Section 4.6.2.3 of the EIS describes general impacts and measures that would be implemented to minimize impacts on aquatic resources in the Project area.
- IND159-29 Montrose Station Road would not be widened; however, it is anticipated that construction activities would require the clearing of raspberry plants. Impacts would be temporary due to planned restoration and revegetation efforts. Section 4.3.2.3 of the EIS discusses potential impacts on waterbodies and mitigation measures including those to minimize/prevent erosion and siltation.
- IND159-30 See the responses to comments SA11-14, SA11-15, and IND84-4.

IND159 – Susan Cowles Dumitru (cont'd)

40470260-0018 FBAC FDE (UNCLASSIFIED) 0/60/6018 16.60:00 FM

Below are maps of the areas that will be impacted by pipeline

IND160 – Lawrence Licklider

<p>0049096070000 EDN ENR (UNOFFICIAL) 2/22/2018 4:24:00 PM</p>	
	<p>Lawrence Licklider, WABAN, MA. Dear Federal Agent,</p>
IND160-1	<p>I hold advanced degrees in chemistry (Ms, PhD) and have trained and worked professionally in Human Biosciences and Pharmaceutical Science. With my wife Catherine, also a PhD scientist, I am raising two hard-working nine-year old children. I am opposing the Algonquin Incremental Market Project.</p>
IND160-2	<p>Like many scientists I marched alongside on Sept. 21 in the Climate March in NYC, I understand that we are between a hard (and hotter) rock and a hard place made intolerably harder if we can not source enough energy production. However, we must not make investments in bringing more natural gas to points where existing pipelines can transport it to LNG facilities and export to markets beyond. We must not do this because we are now on a path to exceeding an approaching 2deg Celcius temperature limit that broad scientific consensus has set. Beyond that 2deg temperature limit exists intolerable odds of our carbon emissions leading directly to unaffordable and unforeseeable moral and economic consequences. Plenty of evidence for this exists as we are continuing to find out. The effects from GHG emissions from current NG combustion rates will be irreversible for many generations, as will be ice loss, warming seas (melting more ice), and drying out of vast regions of our northern hemisphere where over 80% of world's population lives. The debate is over, the facts are in, we need to act swiftly to procure our energy sources in renewable forms.</p>
IND160-3	<p>A women who was the kindergarden teacher for our children lives very nearby the West Roxbury, MA quarry site for a planned condenser station that is part of the pipeline project. I am very familiar with the adjoining neighborhood. It is ghastly to imagine that a pipeline project of this scale may be placed in that neighborhood. And clearly, the reason is simply that the route to existing pipeline (and to LNG production ultimately) needs to cross through West Roxbury. I am opposed to such disregard for the public safety in pursuit of Spectrum Energy profits!</p>
IND160-4	<p>The concerns for public safety raised by this pipeline project are intolerable. Objections also are raised by what would be carried in the pipeline, 'fracked' gas, which the 'fracking' industry produces with the help of government subsidies and exemptions from clean air and water act, from safe drinking water act, and from epa hazardous chemical oversight. This 'fuel' must be replaced at the earliest possible stage as we continue to find our resolve to procure renewable safe energy sources.</p>

IND160-1 Comment noted.

IND160-2 See the responses to comments CO15-4 stating that this Project is not for export and CO12-13 for additional information regarding GHG impact assessments prepared for the Project.

IND160-3 See the responses to comments FA6-1 and LA14-4. See sections 1.1 and 3.4.3 of the EIS regarding the purpose and need of the Project facilities.

IND160-4 Comment noted.

IND161 – Peter Nightingale

<p>FERC public hearing on the AIM pipeline expansion project, September 16, 2014 Peter Nightingale Professor of Physics University of Rhode Island Kingston, RI 02881</p>	
IND161-1	<p>The proposed pipeline expansion will bring more fracked natural gas to Rhode Island. This is a terrible idea!</p> <p>We should be growing a sustainable, distributed system of power generation.</p> <p>Instead, as Larry Wilkerson, Colin Powell's former chief of staff, formulated it, our policy is: "let's just keep being predators and watch the planet cast us off, because the planet is going to cast us off, or at least a sizable majority of us."</p> <p>Rhode Island will import more natural gas, and it will export death and destruction to the people near the drilling sites and Rhode Island will contribute to global warming.</p> <p>Most of the wells are now located in Pennsylvania, but extreme-extraction wells are short-lived and they are spreading like wildfire across the US.</p>
IND161-2	<p>Maps of the RI Department of Health show a higher prevalence of asthma insurance claims in the section of Burrillville near the gas compressor station. Is it causing this? That is not clear, but is ignorance a solid basis for the planned expansion?</p>
IND161-3	<p>Our governors and congressional delegations are unwavering in their support of the 1%. They have lined up behind this supposedly "Green Bridge to Hell."</p> <p>They have also tried to make these vital decisions behind closed doors.</p> <p>They claim that pipeline expansion will lower the price of fuel, but the gas may end up going to world market where its price is much higher than in the US.</p> <p>We have to stop this crime against the People and against Life on Earth!</p> <p>The first victims are always the vulnerable communities, be it in West Virginia or be it in Pennsylvania. Join us in this lament!</p>

IND161-1 See the responses to comments FA4-24 and FL2-2.

IND161-2 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND161-3 Comment noted.

IND161 – Peter Nightingale (cont'd)

The attachments to this letter are too voluminous to include in this EIS. They are available for viewing on the FERC website at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Using the "eLibrary" link, select "General Search" from the eLibrary menu, enter the selected date range and "Docket No." excluding the last three digits (i.e., CP14-96-000), and follow the instructions. For assistance please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at 1-866-208-3676, or for TTY, contact 202-502-8659. The Category/Accession number for this submittal is 20140925-5073.

IND162 – Rachel Fenty

6/24/2019 10:01:00 PM

IND162-1

Rachel Fenty, Verplanck, NY.
This project can not move forward. The town of Cortlandt and the Hudson River can not be the dumping ground for every energy company looking for a cheap way to get by. This community takes enough garbage and to add this pipeline will greatly effect the health and safety of our children. To place a pipeline 42" from a elementary school is so dangerous not to mention its only 1500ft from a NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. This is going to make us a target for terrorists and is a serious safety concern. This project needs to be revised. THIS IS NOT SAFE.

IND162-1

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA1-9, and CO7-6.

IND163 – Gregory Nevsky

20140926-5006 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 8:44:32 PM	
Gregory Nevsky, Somers, NY.	
IND163-1	I am opposed to Spectra Energy's proposal to build the AIM (Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project) pipeline expansion, a high pressure pipeline to transfer fracked gas from NJ to Massachusetts, through Rockland County under Hudson River into Westchester and Putnam Counties into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.
IND163-2	The greatest danger of this new large caliber 42" pipeline segment, is that it is only 1500 feet from the Indian Point nuclear power plant and its 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods. An accident or explosion during construction or operation of the pipeline could turn into a nuclear accident. Historically, gas pipeline explosions and associated fires extended over radius of hundreds of feet. The proposed pipeline would travel through and endanger multiple residential communities in New York including Somers where I live, and other states
IND163-3	Besides the Indian Point risk, having a large gas pipeline in Rockland, Putnam, and Westchester backyards will hurt residents in many ways: risk of explosion, noise and pollution from compressor stations, and very likely drop in home values due to all these factors.
IND163-4	Most Westchester residents are not aware of the project and all of these risks. The AIM project creates countless hazards, health and safety risks, promotes dirty energy (fracking), impacts climate change and gives us nothing in return - the gas will go to Massachusetts and Canada, not New York residents.
IND163-5	Sincerely, Greg Nevsky
	Here are some references regarding past gas pipeline safety violations by Spectra.
	1. SAPE (Stop Algonquin Pipeline Expansion) homepage: http://sape2016.org/
	2. http://spectrabusters.org/hazards/spectra-safety-violations/
	3. http://www.naturalgaswatch.org/?p=1400
	4. http://www.1-a-k-e.org/blog/2013/10/spectra-energy-fined-15-million-for-pcb-spills-at-89-pipeline-sites-epa.html
	5. http://www.shalepropertyrights.com/blog/?p=964

IND163-1 Comment noted.

IND163-2 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND163-3 Section 4.12.1 of the EIS discusses federal safety standards for natural gas pipelines and how these standards are applied in HCAs. Section 4.12.3 of the EIS discusses safety-related concerns and other specific measures that Algonquin has proposed or that we are recommending to further address public safety concerns. See also the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-1, SA4-9, LA23-21, and IND1-3 regarding safety, noise, air quality/emissions.

IND163-4 The EIS identifies the impacts of the Project associated with the topics mentioned, including proposed mitigation measures.

IND163-5 See the response to comment CO15-4. As indicated in section 1.1 of the EIS, shippers on the Project are all New England local distribution companies or municipal utilities, including deliveries to Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

IND164 – Jean Walsh

<p>6/14/2014 10:00 AM FROM: JEFF (J00111111) TO: JEFF (J00111111) RE: ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT, DOCKET # CP14-96-000</p>	
<p>Jean M Walsh, Peekskill, NY. Maggie Suter at FERC Algonquin Incremental Market Project, Docket # CP14-96-000</p>	
IND164-1	<p>The DEIS we were given to review for comment is incomplete and flawed. As a college professor I would reject such a submission from my students and I am imploring FERC to do the same. The stakes for my students involve a grade. The stakes regarding the DEIS involve residence health and welfare. If, given the stakes, I would reject such an incomplete & faulty submission FERC should do the same and sanction Spectra for wasting the taxpayer's time and money. This farce of a report not only lacks a complete and in-depth analysis of the risks of a 42'' high volume gas pipeline near Indian Point but it also contains calculations that are flat out wrong and misleading which, in my opinion, nullifies this DEIS.</p>
IND164-2	<p>Spectra Energy Corp. and Spectra Energy Partners stated in NGI (7/1/14) that they plan to expand the Algonquin Gas Transmission System up to 1Bcf/d that would be "in addition to" what was announced in AIM. Whatever was used by FERC to determine the impact of AIM on the environment is therefore invalid as the expansions proposed along with increase gas pressure, and volume of AIM does not represent what the true impact on the environment will be as it does not take into consideration the Atlantic Bridge project and its projected addition of 1Bcf/d. If FERC grants permits for this I believe FERC would, again, be segmenting the environmental review which bypasses what the cumulative impacts would be of this entire project on our environment. This entire project requires an extensive environmental review along with a long term risk assessment of this project. I believe that the risks of this system, (operating at such a high volume), as it ages should also be determined as it exists in an area which will only see an increase in population.</p>
IND164-3	<p>When multi-billion dollar companies play fast and loose with the numbers it makes those in this area question just what else they are capable of. With so much money at stake and the break-neck speed Spectra is promising its future investors it plans to move this project at; those in the path of this project are at risk and need to be protected by FERC and this State. This company has noted that it does not carry enough insurance to ameliorate those impacted by a catastrophic event. We do not know to what extent we are at risk as, to date, those risks have not been adequately determined because the current information is flawed (skewed?). Without knowing exactly how much and exactly at what pressure this fracked gas will be traversing our county in the new pipeline we cannot truly asses what the excess emissions will be from the facilities needed to push this gas forward. This DEIS does not then adequately reflect what the impact of risks will be and how Spectra plans to deal with them. Also, based on this information an underwriter cannot possibly offer an insurance policy that would adequately cover all exposed risks. At best a general policy with inadequate insurance (liability limits) will be drawn and those in this area will become the default guarantors of this project.</p>
IND164-4	<p>We have been lied to. We have been insulted by this so called 'study'. All the information needs to be independently accrued; all risks must be studied and assessed then a draft of the impact on the</p>

IND164-1 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA4-25.

IND164-2 See the responses to comments FA3-5 and LA12-16.

IND164-3 See the responses to comments LA1-10, IND85-51, and FL7-4. Section 2.1 of the EIS identifies the diameter and MAOP of each pipeline segment. Section 4.11.1 of the EIS identifies all of the construction and operating emissions for the Project facilities.

IND164-4 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FL7-4.

IND164 – Jean Walsh (cont'd)

20190320-0000 FERC EDF (0000000000) 2/20/2019 0:00:00 ED

IND164-4
(cont'd) | environment can be let. After that we can make an informed comment on this project. Right now, we do not have that. FERC needs to shut this down and sanction Spectra for this farce in order to prevent other companies from again wasting taxpayer monies on garbage. When all the possible impacts that this project has on the environment have been properly evaluated along with all potential risks then FERC can produce an accurate DEIS for review by the residence of this county. What we have been given is a joke.

IND165 – Frederick Martin

20140926-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/25/2014 11:04:10 PM	
<p>Frederick W. Martin, Dedham, MA. Here are four comments:</p>	
IND165-1	<p>1. According to the Article 97 Massachusetts law, In order to cross the Gonzales Field in Dedham MA, the company is supposed to show that an alternate route has been considered and found lacking. No such alternate avoiding Gonzales field has been shown in the draft EIS.</p> <p>The primary problem with the West Roxbury Lateral is the high density of houses close to the pipeline, leading to danger in the 30-year future when the pipeline welds begin to fail. . Use of parkland for an alternate route would avoid this danger, as trees would be destroyed rather than houses and people.</p> <p>A suitable alternative would use the Neponset River State Reservation, cross through a much shorter length of houses in Hyde Park, use the Stony Brook State Reservation, and reach the quarry property in West Roxbury on its northeast side.</p> <p>Although it is parkland, this suggested alternate route has a low density of people, unlike Gonzales field which is a location where more than 20 people congregate within 100 yards of the pipeline, a class 4 hazard. . If use of parkland is to be authorized by Massachusetts procedure, the suggested route is the less dangerous of the two possibilities.</p>
IND165-2	<p>2. The class 4 regulation only requires burial of the pipe by 3.5 feet, and discussion has indicated that deeper use is not contemplated. In West Roxbury MA, the pipeline travels under the approach roads to the large stone quarry next to the metering station. Trucks carrying heavy loads of stone from the quarry pass over these pipes. Consideration should be given to burying them deeper than 3.5 feet.</p>
IND165-3	<p>3. All the proposed route of the West Roxbury Lateral is classified as either class 3 or 4. There are too many houses too close to the pipeline. An alternate route needs to be established.</p>
IND165-4	<p>4. Because of excessive danger, FERC should rate the Roxbury Lateral as a "no-build" zone, and Algonquin should propose an entirely different route, most likely with a different starting point from its existing piping, in order ot deliver high volume to its Boston customers.</p>

IND165-1	Section 3.5.2.2 of the EIS has been revised to include additional alternatives evaluated along the West Roxbury Lateral, including one that would cross Neponset River State Park and Stony Brook Reservation.
IND165-2	The Project would be constructed to meet or exceed all federal safety standards, including burial depths.
IND165-3	See the responses to comments SA4-5 and IND165-1.
IND165-4	See the responses to comments FA6-1 and SA4-5. Also, section 3.4.3 has been updated to include additional discussion regarding the siting of the West Roxbury Lateral and sections 3.5.1.2, 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.2.2 include discussion of the alternative routes considered for the West Roxbury Lateral.

IND166 – Tracy Basile

20190520-0040 FROM EDE (000111084) 3/40/2019 11:26:37 PM

IND166-1 | Tracy Basile, Ossining, NY.
The DEIS is not an honest assessment of what is going on in our own
backyards. It should be withdrawn immediately. An analysis of the new 42
inch pipeline going across the Hudson River and entering Cortlandt only
1500 feet from Indian Point is a disaster movie coming soon to a movie
theater near us!!! This is an insanely huge risk to a highly populated
IND166-2 | area. I urge you to withdraw the DEIS and a supplemental DEIS be
submitted for public comment. Thank you.

IND166-1 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND166-2 See the response to comment SA1-12.

IND167 – Margery

<p>20190927-0000 FROM: EPR (0000110181) 2/20/2019 11:12:13 PM</p>	
<p>Margery, New York, NY.</p>	
<p>September 26, 2014</p>	
<p>RE: FERC Comment on the Spectra Algonquin Incremental Market Project. Docket #CP14-96-000</p>	
IND167-1	<p>The DEIS is fatally flawed and should be withdrawn to reflect the real cumulative environmental impacts of the building of this pipeline. The information presented to the public is incomplete; therefore depriving the public the opportunity to address the real environmental impacts this project will have on the North East region of the United States and beyond into Canada.</p>
IND167-2	<p>I have written many comments to various Draft Environmental Impact Statements some submitted by Spectra Energy. None including the above Spectra Algonquin project have addressed the cumulative impacts such build-out will have on the areas not only where the pipeline will be constructed to also to other sectors including compressor stations, metering stations, the well sites themselves and the market destinations.</p>
IND167-3	<p>Tens of millions of people reside in the Northeastern region of the United States. Spectra seems to be in a rush for approval from FERC but in Section 4.12.3 of the DEIS, the Algonquin project is still awaiting receipt of a potential Hazards Analysis that is currently being drafted by Entergy. Moreover, the Algonquin has not made any final conclusion regarding the environmental risks associated with its close proximity to the Indian Point Energy Center(IPEC). It has not even fully assessed the adequacy of Algonquin's emergency response systems in case there is an explosion in the vicinity of the IPEC.</p>
IND167-4	<p>A revised DEIS must be prepared addressing all risks involved in this project and how Spectra plans to deal with them if they were to occur. The public must have the opportunity to analyze in depth any potential safety-related conflicts because of the close proximity of IPEC to the Algonquin pipeline. In the meantime the DEIS should be withdrawn and rewritten in order that the public will have all the information it needs to address the important environmental problem of a large gas pipeline near the Indian Point nuclear center.</p> <p>Again please withdraw the present DEIS and resubmit addressing the above concerns. Thank you.</p>

IND167-1 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA6-5. No impacts on Canada would occur as a result of the Project.

IND167-2 The EIS includes the impacts of all components of the Project (pipeline, compressor station, and M&R facilities). Section 4.13 of the EIS includes our assessment of potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed pipeline and compressor stations along with other projects. This section includes an update on the potential for cumulative impacts associated with the Atlantic Bridge Project. See also the responses to comments FA3-5 and FA4-24.

IND167-3 See the response to comment FA4-25.

IND167-4 See the responses to comments FA4-1, FA4-25, and SA1-12.

IND168 – Nicholas Schmader

20140926-5017(29806774).txt

- IND168-1 Nicholas Schmader, Warwick, RI.
Expanding the Algonquin pipeline is a bad idea on many levels. Transcending any technical concerns, though still valid, is the fact that pipeline expansion allows transport of gas released through the destructive process of hydraulic fracking. It is proven that hydraulic fracking not only releases green house gases into the atmosphere, but can poison local water supplies near the fracking activity. It's also extremely troubling that we don't know the concoction of chemicals injected into the ground and, unbelievably, companies involved in fracking aren't legally bound to so inform the public. The overarching reason for rejecting this pipeline expansion is that climate change is real. Thus, carbon fuels must be supplanted by clean renewables.
- IND168-2 Although the most compelling reasons to reject this pipeline transcend any of the various nodes such as the pumping station in Burriville, RI, local safety and environmental concerns are also important. Significantly increased pumping pressures do increase the potential for massive leaks. Corporations may claim that such facilities are completely safe with a redundancy of sealing systems, but that would be an exaggeration as we've seen in other "fail safe" claims.
- IND168-3 I urge you to reject any expansion of the Algonquin pipeline. Please allow long range vision to guide your decisions rather than the profits for stakeholders in energy corporations.

Page 1

IND168-1 See the responses to comments FA4-24 and FL2-2.

IND168-2 Section 4.12.1 of the EIS discusses federal safety standards for natural gas pipelines and how these standards are applied in HCAs. Section 4.12.3 of the EIS discusses safety-related concerns and other specific measures that Algonquin has proposed or that we are recommending to further address public safety concerns. As indicated in section 4.12 of the EIS, the available data show natural gas transmission pipeline infrastructure to be a safe, reliable means of energy transportation.

IND168-3 Comment noted.

IND169 – Tina Warada

IND169-1 | tina m. warada, yorktown heights, NY.
What streets/addresses exactly are being excavated?
Will any roads be closed?

IND169-2 | Where does the gas come from, and where is it going?
Why aren't local residents being offered the gas as an alternative to our
high priced oil and electric? What benefits, compensations are being
made to the area residents. What's in it for us?

IND169-3 | Who exactly will be performing this work? What temporary/permanent jobs
will be created?

IND169-4 | If there is a leak, can we smell it, what are the health effects of
inhaling it?

- IND169-1 | Appendix F of the EIS identifies all roads that would be crossed by the Project and the crossing method. Transportation and traffic-related impacts associated with the construction of the New York pipeline segments are described in section 4.9.5.1 and appendix G of the EIS.
- IND169-2 | Section 1.1 of the EIS describes the purpose and need for the Project. Section 2.0 describes the proposed facilities, including their location. Gas transmission pipelines typically ship gas for local gas distribution companies, who in turn provide gas service to individual homes and businesses; they are a necessary link in getting gas to the end users. Among the direct benefits include ad valorem taxes paid on the facilities and short-term economic boosts during construction, as described in section 4.9.9 of the EIS.
- IND169-3 | As discussed in section 4.9.1 of the EIS, Algonquin anticipates hiring a substantial number of local construction workers with the requisite experience for the installation of the natural gas facilities. Algonquin would add three full-time permanent workers for the operation of the proposed and modified facilities.
- IND169-4 | The Algonquin pipeline system may contain low levels of an odorant to aid in the detection of natural gas leaks. This odorant is added by other transmission pipeline companies before interconnecting with Algonquin. The downstream distribution systems would add additional odorant, as necessary, to ensure the detection of natural gas leaks.

IND170 – Jessica Roff

20140926-5061 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 10:04:18 AM	
IND170-1	<p>Jessica Roff, Brooklyn, NY.</p> <p>I am Jessica Roff, fourth-generation Brooklynite, Downstate Regional Organizer for New Yorkers Against Fracking. I make these comments under protest. FERC's approval process and DEIS are fundamentally flawed. I demand that the DEIS be withdrawn and that a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement be submitted for public review only after all relevant parties have submitted all necessary information.</p>
IND170-2	<p>Fracking and fracked gas infrastructure such as pipelines and compressor stations are hazardous to our health. They are hazardous to our water, air, land, food, property values, economies, and communities. This is a public health; it is so much more than an environmental issue. This Algonquin Incremental Market Project is a terrible idea for Westchester, New York, the country, and the planet, and the DEIS is so fundamentally flawed that it must be withdrawn. Though how it is not clear to you, FERC, can only underline the fact that your agency serves the industry and not the good of the people. I urge you to at least consider how you would feel living across the street from a compressor station, how safe you'd feel if a pipeline crossed your front yard or your street.</p> <p>Gas pipelines are meant to bring gas to our homes and businesses, to export facilities. If they are working properly, they are transporting that gas to us. That gas, in this case toxic Marcellus Shale gas, carries with it a host of threats to our health. Perhaps the most troubling is the radon and its decay products that come with the Marcellus methane, potentially significantly higher than the gas we currently get from the Gulf. The use of this gas, with a very short transit time and therefore insufficient decomposition time, poses serious risks of upper respiratory illnesses, especially lung cancer. Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and the second leading cause among smokers. And, radon is a heavy gas, so it accumulates close to the ground causing increased health risks to babies, small children, and pets.</p> <p>FERC sites improved ventilation for stoves and water heaters, as mitigation, but considering the age of most dwellings in New York City and even New York State, that is an irrelevant calculation. The study cited in the three and a half paragraphs addressing radon to "prove" that radon levels are not of concern was performed by Energy In Depth - the Independent Petroleum Association of America's "research and education" campaign. Conflict of interest? By doing its job, the AIM pipeline would be transporting dangerous gas that is harmful to the public health. It is an inherently dangerous product, carrying another inherently dangerous product before we even consider the many possibilities for pipeline failure. Radon's by products also degrade pipelines making them more vulnerable to problems and requiring more frequent replacement. That would be bad enough if the pipeline wasn't within .7 miles from Indian Point Energy Center (IPEC). The full risk assessments to address the proximity of a high pressure, high volume, radioactive and explosive gas pipeline running so close to a nuclear facility are not complete, so any decision on this matter is premature. Nor should Entergy, the company that runs IPEC be the one performing the Hazards Analysis. It must be done by a neutral, outside party.</p>
IND170-3	<p>It's critical to note that when compressor stations operate as they are supposed to, they release dangerous amounts of toxic gases including,</p>
IND170-4	

IND170-1 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and SA1-12.

IND170-2 See the responses to comments FA4-24, SA4-4, SA4-10, and FL2-2.

IND170-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-4, and FL7-4.

IND170-4 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9 regarding air quality impacts, SA4-3 regarding blowdown notification, and IND1-3 regarding noise impacts (the analysis of noise impacts includes consideration of the various frequencies noise would be emitted along each octave band).

IND170 – Jessica Roff (cont'd)

20140926-5061 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 10:04:18 AM	
IND170-4 (cont'd)	obviously, methane (which is also highly flammable), ozone, nitrogen oxide and volatile organic hydrocarbons, ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. And, there is no requirement that operators provide notice or notification of blowdowns (venting of gas) or other operations to local residents. Compressor stations also constantly emit high and low frequency noise. Health effects range from fatigue to nose bleeds and rashes, to upper respiratory problems, to cancer. This is true while they are ostensibly complying with laws to "protect" our health; I have friends who live near compressor stations, their health is not being protected. It's also true before operational problems actually occur. We all know problems occur. Compressor stations too are inherently dangerous products.
IND170-5	The dichotomy of jobs versus the environment is a false one, created by the gas industry to pit us against each other. We all want jobs, but we don't believe that any job is a good job. We respect our fellow New Yorkers far more than that and so should our government. What we want are the safe jobs, local jobs, that last, and respect the workers' rights; the kind of jobs that build renewable energy production and the systems that transport it. I've spoken the workers building out the Rockaway Lateral Pipeline Expansion in Brooklyn. They were from Montana, Minnesota, and stayed in Long Island, New Jersey. So much for local development.
IND170-6	New York hasn't even decided if it wants to frack, yet outside forces are dragging us into a dangerous situation and infringing on our state's self-determination. You must understand that this project won't bring New York and its workers the clean, safe energy future we all deserve. Instead, it will handcuff us to a future of fossil fuel extraction that will poison our communities and push us further into the climate chaos that we are all experiencing more and more frequently. Change the pattern, FERC. Do something bold. How many times have you written, "approval of the proposed project would result in some adverse environmental impacts; however, most of these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of fill in the blank's proposed mitigation."
IND170-7	Instead of approving 98% of fossil fuel infrastructure projects, stand up and protect the people of New York. We deserve it and so do you.

IND170-5 Comment noted.

IND170-6 See the responses to comments FL2-2 and IND131-2.

IND170-7 Comment noted.

IND171 – John Cadogan

20140926-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 10:37:30 AM	
<p>John Cadogan, Springfield, VA. Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary Federal Energy regulatory Commission 888 First Street NE, Room 1A Washington, DC 20426</p>	
IND171-1	I am writing to oppose the Algonquin Incremental Market Project.
IND171-2	The project traverses a route that is highly dangerous, i.e. near the Three Mile Island Plant, is very large in capacity, and the gas is not needed in the Northeast. Environmental impacts of fracking are unacceptable.
<p>John B. Cadogan 7518 Murillo St. Springfield, VA 22151 jcadogan@cs2bbs.com</p>	

IND171-1 None of the AIM Project components are located near the Three Mile Island Plant (which is located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania). A discussion of safety related to the IPEC nuclear facility is included in section 4.12 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FA4-25.

IND171-2 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND172 – Jessica Roff

20140926-5070 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 10:37:30 AM	
<p>Vitalah Gayle Simon, Pleasantville, NY. Dear Commissioners:</p>	
This comment is regarding the Spectra Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) pipeline.	
IND172-1	The DEIS for this project is fatally flawed and should be withdrawn. There are many missing studies and evaluations, including the critical risk analysis of a NEW 42" pipeline segment crossing the Hudson River and entering Cortlandt, NY only 1500 ft. from the Indian Point Nuclear Energy Center with its 40 years of spent fuel rods, on two fault lines and intersecting with two proposed 1,000 megawatt power lines. Nuclear expert Paul Blanch has testified that the damage from a pipeline explosion in this area would cause greater damage than the Fukushima disaster.
IND172-2	A Supplemental DEIS must be submitted for public comment.
THnk you for caring about the long term consequences of our energy choices.	
<p>Sincerely, Vitalah Gayle Simon</p>	

IND172-1 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND172-2 See the response to comment SA1-12.

IND173 – Jannette Barth

20140926-5123 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 1:27:21 PM

Jannette Barth, Croton on Hudson, NY.
Comments on FERC's Draft Environmental Impact Statement Regarding Spectra
Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) Pipeline (Docket # CP14-96-000,
Submitted to FERC, September 26, 2014)

Prepared by Jannette M. Barth, Ph.D., Economist and Managing Director,
Pepacton Institute LLC, Croton on Hudson, NY.

IND173-1 I am a Ph.D. economist and a resident of the Town of Cortlandt,
Westchester County, New York. I have over 35 years of experience
analyzing and estimating local and regional economic impacts. I have
written, lectured and testified extensively on the economic impacts of
energy production and infrastructure development. I am the author of a
peer-reviewed article on this subject in the journal, New Solutions, and
a co-author of the Energy Policy article, "Examining the feasibility of
converting New York State's all-purpose energy infrastructure to one
using wind, water and sunlight." Links to these articles and a webpage
with some of my other papers on related subjects are provided on the last
page of my comments.

IND173-2 There are serious omissions in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
(DEIS) and as a result, the DEIS is fatally flawed and should be
withdrawn.

IND173-3 RISKS AND COSTS - The risks and costs that communities near an expanded
natural gas pipeline are subject to are not addressed adequately in the
DEIS. It does not appear that a risk assessment was conducted by FERC.
Spectra states in its own SEC filings,

"There are a variety of hazards and operating risks inherent in natural
gas gathering and processing, transmission and storage activities, and
crude oil transportation and storage, such as leaks, explosions,
mechanical problems, activities of third parties, and damage to
pipelines, facilities and equipment caused by hurricanes, tornadoes,
floods, fires and other natural disasters, that could cause substantial
financial losses. For pipeline and storage assets located near populated
areas, including residential areas, commercial business centers,
industrial sites and other public gathering areas, the level of damage
resulting from these risks could be greater. We do not maintain
insurance coverage against all of these risks and losses." (Spectra
Energy Partners, 10K, Submitted to SEC, December 31, 2013,
http://www.spectraenergypartners.com/content/documents/Spectra_Energy_Partners_Documents/SEP_2013_10-K.pdf)

These risks and losses would be substantial to nearby homeowners,
businesses, and communities. Each neighboring community deserves, and
should insist on, a thorough and properly conducted risk assessment.
FERC should provide this, and it is shocking that without conducting such
a risk assessment, FERC's DEIS concludes, "The Project is not expected to
have any long-term negative economic impact."

IND173-1 Comment noted.

IND173-2 See the response to comment FA4-1.

IND173-3 See the response to comment LA1-10. Section 4.12 of the EIS includes an
extensive analysis of the Project impacts on public safety, including the
probabilistic level of risk of an incident.

IND173 – Jannette Barth (cont'd)

20140926-5123 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 1:27:21 PM	
IND173-3 (cont'd)	The risks described by Spectra and the potential long-term health impacts (that I'm sure are being addressed by other comment submissions) indicate that FERC's conclusion is wrong. There are indeed significant potential long-term negative economic impacts associated with the AIM project.
IND173-4	<p>PROPERTY VALUES - The impact on property values has not been sufficiently analyzed. In section 4.9.8, the DEIS briefly addresses concerns regarding property values. However, no mention is made of a tipping point of energy infrastructure development in a single community or region. It is likely that with extensive development of dirty energy projects, a community will become known as a home to fossil fuel and nuclear infrastructure, as opposed to a safe and pleasant community in which to raise a family. Cumulative impacts on property values of all of the current and proposed dirty energy projects must be analyzed prior to proceeding.</p> <p>There is evidence in multiple states that property values have declined near natural gas operations. For example, according to the Wise County Central Appraisal District Appraisal Review Board, home values in Texas have declined by as much as 75% near gas operations. An unbiased assessment of property value impacts near major pipelines and compressor stations is imperative in the case of the AIM proposal. There are indications that new compressor stations in the Northeast have negatively impacted property values, and such impacts should be carefully assessed. Other commenters will probably discuss the concerns regarding the environmental and health dangers associated with fracked gas and the fact that most, if not all, of the gas to be transported by the proposed expanded pipeline will likely be fracked gas. Property values near shale gas and fracking operations have declined, and it is likely that property values near pipelines carrying such gas will also decline.</p>
IND173-5	<p>NEGLECTIBLE PERMANENT JOB CREATION - FERC's Draft EIS confirms that few jobs would be created by the AIM project. It is stated that after construction, Algonquin would add only three full-time permanent workers for operation of the proposed and modified facilities. I thank FERC for being more accurate than the industry regarding job estimates. The natural gas industry (from exploration and production activities, to gathering, transmission and storage operations), often highly exaggerates job creation in the hope of encouraging community leaders to approve projects.</p> <p>Regarding exaggerated claims of job creation by the oil & gas industry, here are just a few examples:</p> <p>Example 1. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline project is more extensive than AIM and it would be a new pipeline, not an expansion of an existing pipeline, so it is interesting to consider its potential job creation. The Perryman Group, a consulting firm hired by TransCanada, concluded that 119,000 jobs would be created by the Keystone XL Pipeline. Cornell University's Global Labor Institute found the Perryman Group study on the Keystone XL Pipeline to be flawed and the employment numbers highly exaggerated. The Cornell report concluded that, "Employment potential from the Keystone XL Pipeline is little to none."</p>

IND173-4

Economic impacts associated with the Project, including property values, are discussed in section 4.9.8 of the EIS. See also the response to comment LA23-21. We also note that about 81.5 percent of the pipeline facilities in New York are replacement of existing pipeline and, therefore, would not result in significant new energy infrastructure that is not already present and considered part of a community. Further, there is no evidence to support the commentor's assertion that property values near pipelines carrying Marcellus shale gas are likely to decline based on property values near production wells and infrastructure.

IND173-5

Comment noted. As discussed in section 4.9.1 of the EIS, Algonquin anticipates that about 15 to 76 percent of the construction workers would be local hires, depending on the type of activity (i.e., HDD crossings).

IND173 – Jannette Barth (cont'd)

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IND173-5
(cont'd)

Example 2. Shell Oil plans to build an ethylene cracker plant in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. A cracker plant separates wet gas and produces ethylene that is in turn used in plastics and other chemical industries. There was competition among West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, each state hoping that Shell would decide to locate there. There are concerns about the quality of air emissions near the cracker plant, but beyond the air emissions issue, I was interested in the economic impact. Each state offered tax incentives to entice Shell. Pennsylvania created a Keystone Opportunity Zone whereby the plant will pay virtually no taxes to the state for 15 years. I've seen reports that this plant would create 10,000 construction jobs (note that construction jobs are just during the construction phase - they go away) and then the plant would create another 10,000 permanent jobs. Note that the facility will be built on 300 acres. For comparison, I looked into another ethylene cracker plant owned by Shell but located in Norco, Louisiana. The Shell website states that this plant is on 1,000 acres and has only about 600 full-time employees. In other words, the Norco cracker plant is on more than three times the acreage, but has only 6% the number of jobs. It appears that the industry has exaggerated job creation claims in this case as well.

Example 3. I have been pointing out for years that the shale gas industry greatly exaggerates job creation. An early industry-funded study that was often quoted toward the beginning of shale gas development in Pennsylvania claimed that 88,000 jobs would be created in Pennsylvania in 2010 due solely to shale gas development. The reality is that only 65,000 jobs were created statewide in ALL industries in Pennsylvania in 2010, and half of those were in education and health and in leisure and hospitality. Later, industry claimed that more than 44,000 jobs were created in 2009 in Pennsylvania. This was from an industry-funded study and the author has been highly criticized as a "frackademic." The Governor of Pennsylvania, based on industry claims, stated that 200,000 jobs have been created in his state due to shale gas development. The Keystone Research Center (not industry-funded) found that less than 6,000 net new jobs were created in 3 years in Pennsylvania in Marcellus core and ancillary industries. As Ohio began to be exploited for shale gas, an industry-funded study claimed that 200,000 jobs would be created. An independent study (not industry-funded) estimated that there would be only 20,000 jobs created, only one-tenth of industry's estimate.

The Multi-State Shale Research Collaborative has confirmed my early predictions and now established findings that job creation from shale gas development is greatly exaggerated. For example, among other conclusions, the Collaborative found that Marcellus Shale drilling has had "little overall impact on the state economy in any state studied"; "employment estimates have been overstated, and the industry and its boosters have used inappropriate employment numbers, including equating new hires with new jobs and using ancillary job figures that largely have nothing to do with drilling"; and "industry-funded studies have substantially overstated the total jobs impact of the shale industry." (Multi-State Shale Research Collaborative, "Exaggerating the Employment Impacts of Shale Drilling: How and Why," November 2013, <http://www.multistateshale.org/shale-employment-report>) If any jobs are created, they will be during construction and such jobs are not sustainable. The oil & gas industry is known for its transient

IND173 – Jannette Barth (cont'd)

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IND173-5
(cont'd)

workforce, so it is unlikely that even the few short-term construction jobs would go to local residents. Obviously, Spectra Energy is motivated to make grandiose job creation and economic impact claims in order to encourage approval of a project.

There are a few additional important economic facts that FERC should have addressed in the DEIS. The natural gas industry, including its infrastructure such as pipelines, is highly capital intensive. This means that relatively few jobs are created per dollar invested. Research at the University of Massachusetts shows that every million dollars of expenditure on renewable energy development creates almost three times more jobs than a million dollars spent on fossil fuels. And research from Berkeley shows that renewables create more jobs than fossil fuels for each unit of energy produced. Thus, if there is serious interest in creating significant numbers of sustainable jobs in energy endeavors, then renewable energy projects should be encouraged instead of fossil fuel projects.

IND173-6

I am a co-author of a peer-reviewed study that shows it is feasible, with currently available technology, to transition New York State to 100% renewable energy in the form of wind, water and sunlight for all purposes by 2050 at the latest, and we can reach 85% by 2030. Such a transition would create well over 200,000 jobs during construction of the renewable energy infrastructure and well over 100,000 permanent annual jobs thereafter for energy production alone. These are 40-year jobs (or the number of jobs where a person is employed for 40 consecutive years.) This doesn't include jobs created from retrofits and conservation in homes and businesses. And it doesn't include the additional jobs "associated with the enhancement of the transmission system and with the conversion to electric and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, electricity-based appliances for home heating and cooling, and electricity and hydrogen use for some heating and high-temperature industrial processes." In fact, "the number of permanent jobs created by the electric power sector alone is expected to exceed significantly the number of lost jobs in current fossil-fuel industries." (See www.thesolutionsproject.org and Jacobson, et al, link provided below.)

IND173-7

Finally, it is shortsighted to encourage shifting to natural gas for heating and other purposes. While many businesses and residents are motivated by the current low price of natural gas, they may not be aware that natural gas has a history of price volatility and its price is likely to increase substantially. It is highly likely that the price of natural gas will increase as domestic gas is exported in the form of LNG, thus exposing it to the global market where natural gas price in some countries is as much as five times greater than the US domestic price. There will be additional upward pressure on the price of natural gas as demand increases. There are major efforts to increase demand. For example, many large buildings are converting to natural gas for heating and there are efforts to increase the use of natural gas in transportation, including conversion of large vehicle fleets. There are efforts to encourage energy producers to use natural gas instead of coal or nuclear in power plants. Some manufacturing industries have been expanding in the US in order to take advantage of the recent low price of

IND173-6

Comment noted. See the response to comment CO7-5.

IND173-7

Comment noted. The purpose and need for the Project is discussed in section 1.1 of the EIS. It is beyond the scope of this EIS to assess the potential change in the future price of natural gas due to changing demand and potential exports, and the exact future price of natural gas to the consumer is unknown. However, it should also be noted that the future consumer price of energy derived from wind, water, and sunlight and other renewable energies is also unknown. See also the response to comment FL2-2.

IND173 – Jannette Barth (cont'd)

20140926-5123 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 1:27:21 PM

IND173-7
(confd)
natural gas. Each of these efforts is likely to impose significant upward pressure on demand and thus on the price of natural gas. After many residents and businesses become newly reliant on natural gas for heating, transportation and industrial feedstock, a substantial increase in the price of natural gas would harm all of us. We would be locked into a high priced energy source. Bear in mind that the prices of wind, water and sunlight as inputs into an energy system based on renewable energy will always be zero. It should be noted that the supply of natural gas is highly uncertain. There have been vastly different estimates of recoverable shale gas in the US shale plays, and in particular in the New York portion of the Marcellus Shale. If the low estimates are correct, then there will be even further upward pressure on price due to supply constraints. I have not even mentioned the deleterious impacts that methane has on climate change, which in turn is associated with significant economic costs. Natural gas is primarily methane, and methane is a far more potent greenhouse gas than is carbon dioxide. Thus, for many reasons, it would be a mistake to encourage the production, transmission and use of natural gas. Instead, we should be promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy development.

IND173-8
It is time for FERC to stop rubber-stamping approvals of methane gas infrastructure projects such as pipelines. The long history of FERC's approvals indicates that FERC tends to side with the gas industry rather than seriously consider concerns of the populace. In the case of the AIM project, FERC appears to have ignored both the economic costs of health impacts and the economic costs of climate change. It is well known now that methane gas contributes significantly to climate change, and multiple studies have shown that it is feasible to transition to a clean energy economy. Expanded use of dirty shale gas will delay such a transition. Projects such as AIM, that encourage increased shale gas production and distribution, should not be allowed. Projects that encourage increased energy production from wind, water and sunlight will create far more jobs, will protect us from pollution-induced morbidity and mortality, and will protect the planet for future generations.

IND173-9
In conclusion, the AIM project is unnecessary and will result in significant risks and costs to nearby communities. Costs to communities near AIM range from negative health impacts and infrastructure damage to substantial declines in property values, and the DEIS has not sufficiently accounted for these costs. There will be costs to the larger region due to increased production of shale gas encouraged by additional pipeline capacity.

FERC's DEIS has not adequately addressed negative impacts. If such impacts were adequately addressed, it would become clear to all that the AIM project should not be approved.

Respectfully Submitted,
Jannette M. Barth, Ph.D.

Links to my papers, lectures and testimony on related subjects:

IND173-8

See the response to comment CO7-3. We also note that since entering the pre-filing process, the AIM Project has incorporated numerous additional mitigation measures and adopted alternate routes/variations and construction methods to accommodate the concerns of the public and agencies.

IND173-9

We disagree that the EIS does not adequately address the impacts associated with the Project. Economic impacts associated with the Project, including property values and infrastructure, are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS.

IND173 – Jannette Barth (cont'd)

60400260-0163 PAGE FOUR (UNRECORDED) 3/20/2014 4:14:12A PM

- 1) Barth, JM, "The Economic Impact of Shale Gas Development on State and Local Economies: Benefits, Costs, and Uncertainties," New Solutions Vol. 23(1), 2013, <http://www.catskillcitizens.org/Barth/NS%20JM%20Barth%20Final.pdf> ;
- 2) Jacobson, M., et.al., "Examining the feasibility of converting New York State's all-purpose energy infrastructure to one using wind, water, and sunlight," Energy Policy 57 (2013) 585-601, <http://www.stanford.edu/group/efmh/jacobson/Articles/I/NewYorkWSEnPolicy.pdf>
- 3) Additional examples of my writings, lectures and testimony may be found at www.catskillcitizens.org/barth

IND174 – Ryan Arsenault

20140926-5213 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 4:28:16 PM

Ryan Arsenault, West Roxbury, MA.

To whom it may concern,

IND174-1

I am writing as a citizen of West Roxbury Ma, 02132 in regards to my opposition to this project. Alonquin gas transmission has not been very helpful at all with providing citizens who will be affected by this project any sort of clarification on what the project entails. I have received a few correspondences via US mail from this company on the alleged proposal for the pipeline, none of which explained what it means for citizens. All of the letters basically said that if I didn't sell them my land that they will take it through eminent domain. When citizens requested another information meeting from this company our demands were shot down. Only the bare minimum was done to notify citizens of these meetings and unfortunately they went unattended because of it. I am fully aware of the governments right in the exercise of eminent domain, however I challenge this company to explain to me how they will not be violating my rights as a citizen. Doesn't the fifth amendment afford me the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of the law? Where is the citizens of West Roxbury's due process, we have been back doored through out this whole process. To further quote the constitution private property may not be taken for public use with out just compensation. From all of the literature sent to me from this company, not one of them has outlined the process of having our land surveyed, or how compensation would be estimated. All we have gotten was the threat from a big corporation to comply or else they will just take it anyways.

IND174-2

This neighborhood of Boston is very well known as being one of the best places to raise a family, as well as being one of the quietest areas from the big city. Having a major construction project for a long period of time requiring the digging of the main road that runs right through the heart of the neighborhood will cause irreparable harm. Business owners will loose business and individual property values will decrease, not to mention the safety concerns with gas lines running under our homes.

IND174-3

Further with the proposal of building a gas facility in our town, do the planners realize the location is directly across the street from a active quarry that blasts almost twice a day? To add insult to injury their is also a handful of elementary schools all with in a quarter mile of both these facilities. It would seem to be very unsafe to operate a gas metering system in such close proximity to explosives. Not to mention all of the houses around this station will decrease in value.

IND174-4

IND174-5

In conclusion I can not see one positive outcome from this project being put in to place. I strongly urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to vote against this project, or at least suspend it until the citizens can be fully informed of the proposal.

Thank You

IND174-1

The use of eminent domain is discussed in section 4.8.2 of the EIS. See also the response to comment FA6-5.

IND174-2

Economic impacts associated with the Project, including property values and infrastructure, are discussed in section 4.9 of the EIS. See also the responses to comments SA4-5 and LA23-21.

IND174-3

See the responses to comments FA6-1 and SA4-5.

IND174-4

See the response to comment LA23-21.

IND174-5

Comment noted. See also the response to comment FA6-5.

IND175 – Pamela Haran

20140929-5001 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 5:22:50 PM

IND175-1 | Pamela Haran, West Roxbury, MA.
I'm against running this pipeline through such a densely populated area.
I'm also angry about the way meetings were scheduled so that very few
people would go. What are you trying to hide?

IND175-1 See the responses to comments FA6-5, SA4-5, and IND92-2.

IND176 – Lucian Giordano

20140929-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 7:53:32 PM	
IND176-1	<p>Lucian Giordano, South Salem, NY.</p> <p>FERC's DRIS omits a comprehensive, transparent and independent BIS for water, soil and air testing, as well as proximity to two high voltage power lines intersecting with Indian Point.</p> <p>FERC should not issue building permits until the following concerns and testing for health and safety be completed.</p>
IND176-2	<p>Taxpayers bear the costs of additional emergency response actions, healthcare, damage to water supplies and other impacts.</p>
IND176-3	<p>Proposed expansion significantly exceeds the volume of natural gas committed for purchase by local distributors. Taxpayers should not bear steep costs of public health, environmental and economic impacts of natural gas infrastructure for the purpose of facilitating natural gas export.</p>
IND176-4	<p>I feel concerned that the current emissions will be significantly increased by the expansion of the Southeast and Stony Point compressor stations, and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations (including but not limited to metering and regulating stations, pipelines, valves, fittings and pigging operations) and the tri-state region including Rockland, Westchester, and Putnam counties is already considered a non-attainment zone for air quality standards according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and exceeds the limits for pollutants such as ground level ozone and particulate matter; and;</p>
IND176-5	<p>The location of the AIM pipeline within close proximity to the Indian Point Nuclear Facility and 40 years of spent fuel rods, intersecting with two proposed high voltage power lines, and in</p>

IND176-1 See the responses to comments FA4-1, FA4-25, SA4-10, SA7-4, and LA1-6.

IND176-2 See the responses to comments LA1-4, LA1-9, and IND85-17.

IND176-3 See the responses to comments CO15-4 and FL4-10.

IND176-4 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND176-5 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND176 – Lucian Giordano (cont'd)

20140929-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 7:53:32 PM	
IND176-5 (cont'd)	close proximity to a significant seismic zone, poses a risk of catastrophic damage with profound long-term impacts on the region; and
IND176-6	I have significant concerns have been raised about the Algonquin Pipeline Expansion Project's impacts on the environment, due to the possibility of leaks, explosions and daily expulsions of gases from the compressors;
IND176-7	The design and construction of this pipeline would cause additional release of chemicals into the air thus adding to the existing air which already exceed EPA standards;
IND176-8	Peer-reviewed scientific studies indicate that emissions from compressor stations and other shale gas infrastructure are associated with negative health impacts; and Peer-reviewed scientific studies and the World Health Organization link exposure between air pollution and neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory and other health impacts; and
IND176-9	Materials and contaminants in the gas pipeline include Radium precipitate, Radon and its decay products, Lead and Polonium, many of which are known carcinogens; and
IND176-10	There is presently no advanced notification for all planned compressor station and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations blowdowns, either full or partial, or immediately following any unplanned partial or full blowdowns in order for residents and public officials to take prompt emergency measures; and
IND176-11	I require such potential adverse environmental impacts would typically be evaluated through an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) according to the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Act and appropriate alternatives and mitigation strategies examined;

IND176-6 Section 4.12.3 of the EIS discusses safety-related concerns and other specific measures that Algonquin has proposed or that we are recommending to further address public safety concerns. See also the responses to comments FA4-23, SA4-3, and CO14-25. Further, blowdowns of natural gas from a pipeline, compressor station, or M&R station are an infrequent occurrence.

IND176-7 See the responses to comments SA4-1 and SA4-9.

IND176-8 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND176-9 See the response to comment SA4-4.

IND176-10 See the response to comment SA4-3.

IND176-11 See the response to comment SA4-15.

IND176 – Lucian Giordano (cont'd)

20140929-5002 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/26/2014 7:53:32 PM	
IND176-12	<p>I require advanced notification of all planned blowdowns, either full or partial, and notification within 30 minutes following any unplanned partial or full blowdowns of the Stony Point and Southeast compressor stations and other gas pipeline infrastructure and operations (including but not limited to metering and regulating stations, pipelines, valves, fittings, and pigging operations) be given to the Town of Lewisboro and also to the County of Westchester in order to alert all residents, police, fire departments and municipalities within Westchester County;</p>
IND176-13	<p>I require that a comprehensive and transparent Health Impact Assessment (HIA), as outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and the National Academy of Sciences, be conducted by an independent entity acceptable to industry, local government officials, advocates and the public, and funded by Spectra Energy;</p>
IND176-14	<p>that a comprehensive, independent and transparent risk assessment of the potential catastrophic explosion of a 42" diameter high-pressure pipeline in close proximity to Indian Point Nuclear Facility and a significant seismic zone be conducted, and that assessment should be funded by Spectra Energy, to be completed in accordance with CFR Federal Law 50.59 and 10 CFR 100.20 regarding changes to site;</p>
IND176-15	<p>I oppose any construction of maintenance facilities located near schools, parks, houses of worship, business or residential districts or any other population centers and any current existing facilities near such locations be moved along the right-of-way;</p>

IND176-12 See the response to comment SA4-3.

IND176-13 See the response to comment SA4-10.

IND176-14 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA4-2.

IND176-15 See the response to comment SA4-5. We also note that existing infrastructure was previously authorized by the Commission and considered for its environmental impact.

IND177 – Paula Clair

20140929-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2014 2:52:08 PM

Paula L. Clair, Garrison, NY.
September 26, 2014
Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE Room 1A
Washington D.C. 201426

RE: Docket CP 14-96-000
Algonquin Incremental Market

Dear Ms. Bose:

IND177-1 I am writing to register my objections to your agency's pending approval of Spectra Energy's application to go forward with the Algonquin Incremental Market project without appropriate safeguards and with MANY REQUIRED COMPONENTS OF YOUR AGENCY'S DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS) INCOMPLETE.

IND177-2 I question if it is even legal to issue an incomplete DEIS document for comments from the public, since the public has no means to comment on missing components. For this reason, I believe that this flawed DEIS should be withdrawn until all sections are completed, and a new comment period be established of no less than 90 days. This is especially important, in view of the fact that the missing sections of the DEIS are crucial to the health and safety of residents in the New York State counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland and beyond with impacts reaching New York City, the financial capital of our nation.

IND177-3 Conservatively speaking, nine and a half million people are at risk for great harm from this project, as I will discuss below.

RISK TO HOMES, SCHOOLS AND WILDLIFE

Transmission pipeline (such as the AIM pipeline) accidents are not rare. In 2013, the US Pipeline Safety and Hazardous Material Administration reported 70 significant incidents, including explosions, fires and other catastrophes in these large pipelines - more than one per week.

Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties, through which the pipeline flows, are densely populated. There is literally no location where this pipeline can be placed that it does not present a risk to large numbers of residents, severely interfering with their life liberty and pursuit of happiness - rights guaranteed by our constitution. Nor does the path of this project sufficiently protect threatened or endangered animal species here.

The path of this pipeline passes within 450 feet of two elementary schools, putting them well within a high consequence area (HCA). That means in a pipeline rupture, unsheltered children and adults would be incinerated within 90 seconds - 100% mortality. Many homes here have the same or worse risk, with some homes 200 feet from the pipeline.

IND177-1 Comment noted.

IND177-2 See the responses to comments FA4-1 and FA6-5.

IND177-3 See the responses to comments SA4-5 and CO14-25.

IND177 – Paula Clair (cont'd)

20140929-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2014 2:52:08 PM

IND177-3
(cont'd) Clearly, no one can bring back a child or a loved one who has perished in this manner. But, will FERC be held legally accountable for deaths should a rupture occur if they allow the pipeline to place schools and homes in HCAs?

IND177-4 Additionally, this risk significantly reduces property values for affected homes and may also interfere with procurement or maintenance of homeowner's insurance. Who will compensate homeowners for this loss?

INDIAN POINT RISKS

IND177-5 I understand that the New York State Energy Plan proposes to convert Indian Point from a nuclear facility to a gas-fired facility. However, there are 40 plus years of highly radioactive spent fuel stored at Indian Point, mostly in relatively unsecured spent fuel pools.

I am aware that efforts are underway to move this spent fuel into dry cask, which is a more secure storage. HOWEVER, THE SPENT FUEL RODS CANNOT BE PLACED INTO DRY CASK UNTIL THEY HAVE COOLED IN THE SPENT FUEL POOLS FOR A MINIMUM OF THREE YEARS - with longer periods recommended. Since Indian Point is operating today as a nuclear facility, current fuel rods in the reactor and fuel rods since the last three years are not ready for dry cask, and must remain in the spent fuel pools. That means that if and when Indian Point is decommissioned, the spent fuel will still be a radioactive risk for at least three years.

This presents a grave risk to this area, because the AIM pipeline is located 1,500 feet from Indian Point. Indian Point is sited on a significant seismic zone with two earthquake faults. As per previous correspondence to your agency from Irwin Redlener, MD, Director, National Center for Disaster Preparedness, Earth Institute and Professor of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University "This combination of factors presents a real risk of major disaster with profound, long-term impact on the region."

In addition, there are two 1,000 megawatt electrical projects - the Champlain Hudson and the West Point Partners proposed to intersect with the AIM pipeline. When gas pipelines and electrical lines meet, there is the risk of arcing, which can cause the pipeline to rupture and explode. If this occurred at Indian Point, the results would be catastrophic, having the same effect as Dr. Redlener's quote above.

AIR QUALITY AND RELATED HEALTH RISKS

IND177-6 Air quality in this region is already compromised with our region being a non-attainment zone for ground level ozone and fine particulate matter. Compressor stations and other infrastructure venting toxins exacerbate this problem. The DEIS does not address air pollution and threats to health in the region from additional toxins released by this project's infrastructure.

In correspondence that your agency received from Spectra Energy in June 2014, Spectra stated that currently their compressor station in Stony Point is releasing 203 tons per year of Volatile Organic Compounds, which contain toxins like benzene, which are known carcinogens and other

IND177-4 See the responses to comments LA23-21 and IND85-51.

IND177-5 See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, and SA7-4.

IND177-6 See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, SA4-4, CO16-9, and IND85-57.

IND177 – Paula Clair (cont'd)

20140929-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2014 2:52:08 PM	
IND177-6 (conf'd)	<p>toxins, which are probable carcinogens. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Volatile Organic Compound threshold for Stony Point is 25 tons per year. That means Spectra is violating the EPA threshold by emitting eight times the allowable toxin, thereby putting residents, especially children, who are more susceptible to these toxins at significant risk. I know that this is legal, due to Spectra's ability to purchase credits from areas where emission fall below the allowable thresholds, but it is immoral and despicable that citizens are subjected to this kind of assault on their air quality with the related health risks.</p> <p>In the proposed AIM project plan, Spectra indicates that Stony Point will be reduced to 74 tons per year of Volatile Organic Compounds, but that is still three times the allowable EPA threshold. Similarly in Southeast the threshold for Volatile Organic Compounds will be exceeded by almost double the allowable tonnage.</p> <p>Other toxins that significantly exceed EPA thresholds in both Stony Point and Southeast are Nitrogen Oxide, Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide. Health impacts of these and other toxins released include heart disease, respiratory illness, elevated blood pressure, and increased risk for cancer.</p> <p>BLOWDOWNS IN PIPELINES CONSTITUTE ANOTHER TYPE OF EMISSION, CARRYING A SERIOUS HEALTH THREAT. The Algonquin pipeline carries methane gas from the Marcellus Shale region. Marcellus shale is known to have high concentrations of radon. Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and decays into polonium and lead, which are solids that collect in the pipeline. When the pipeline is vented, small particles of these materials are released into the air and can be inhaled. Lead is classified as a probable human carcinogen and polonium is considered a radioactive carcinogen.</p> <p>Why is it acceptable for pipelines to vent these seriously harmful pollutants into our air? Why is your agency not requiring protective equipment to safeguard the public from this significant health risk? If this is a true environmental impact statement, why are you not protecting the environment?</p>
IND177-7 (conf'd)	<p>SEGMENTATION - ATLANTIC BRIDGE PROJECT</p> <p>Recently a second proposed expansion of the Algonquin pipeline, the Atlantic Bridge project has been proposed adjacent to the Algonquin Incremental Market project. This project proposes additional increase in size and emissions of the Southeast compressor station. This constitutes illegal segmentation.</p> <p>CONCLUDING STATEMENT</p>
IND177-8	<p>There is something fundamentally wrong with a government so disinterested in the health and safety of its people, which permits this risk to people who work to afford the American Dream - a safe, home to raise their children in a healthy setting. There is something very wrong with a government which places the profits of corporations ahead of the rights of citizens.</p>

IND177-7 See the response to comment FA3-5.

IND177-8 Comment noted.

IND177 – Paula Clair (cont'd)

20140929-5013 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2014 2:52:08 PM

IND177-8
(cont'd) | This project has no place in this region for the reasons stated above.
Please put people first and select a no-build option for this project.
Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted.

Paula Clair
162 Gallows Hill Road
Garrison, New York 10524
(845) 739-2141
Pclair3@aol.com

IND178 – Penelope Howell

20140929-5008 FERC PDF (Unofficial) 9/27/2014 6:35:18 AM	
IND178-1	<p>Penelope V Howell, Crugers, NY.</p> <p>I am a resident of the hamlet of Crugers and I also work from home. While I am a mile or so from the proposed pipeline route, I have a lovely view of the Hudson River from my house.</p> <p>I am very concerned about the proposed compressor station for Stony Point. I understand that compressor stations for the size of pipeline that has been proposed are noisy and emit large quantities of toxic emissions into the air - both noise and emissions would drift unimpeded across the river and into our community, while polluting the Hudson which is just being cleaned up from PCB's and harmful chemicals from other industrial sites. I planned to live and work in my house far into the future. I do not want to stay here if I am to be subject to constant noise, and breathing harmful fumes - and nor would anybody else. This project would both deprive me of a large investment (my then unsellable house) and endanger my health and that of my family.</p>
IND178-2	<p>In addition to this, which WILL occur if the project is allowed to go forward, there is the list of potential hazards which may occur if there should be an accident:</p> <p>The route passes within 450 feet of 2 elementary schools. If there were a pipeline rupture in either location those communities would lose 500 of their children and teachers, which is unthinkable.</p>
IND178-3	<p>It will pass very close to Indian Point with its pools of spent fuel rods - a rupture there would affect the populations of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, and New York City.</p>
IND178-4	<p>It crosses 2 fault lines which could cause an earthquake at any time, again with catastrophic consequences</p>
IND178-5	<p>I understand that our community will not benefit at all from the gas being transported as it is destined for the Boston area, and possible export. I vehemently oppose this project.</p> <p>Penelope V. Howell</p>

IND178-1	See the responses to comments SA4-1, SA4-9, and IND85-57 regarding air impacts and IND1-3 regarding noise.
IND178-2	See the responses to comments SA1-9 and SA4-5.
IND178-3	See the response to comment FA4-25.
IND178-4	See the response to comment SA4-2.
IND178-5	While the gas transported by the Project is destined for New England markets (including Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts) rather than New York, there would be some local benefits from ad valorem taxes and construction-related spending, as discussed in section 4.9.9 of the EIS.

IND179 – Tomislav Djurdjevich

6/18/2007 10:03 PM FAX FAX (0000000000) 3/41/2007 1:00:00 PM	
Tomislav Djurdjevich, Brooklyn, NY. Dear Madam Secretary Bose,	
ND179-1	<p>I am writing you in opposition to the proposed new Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM). The proposed new pipeline would cross the Hudson River from Stony Point, Rockland County under the proposed Champlain Hudson 1000-megawatt electric transmission line. It would also intersect underground in Verplanck with another proposed West Point Partners 1000-megawatt electric transmission line just a few hundred feet from the Indian Point Nuclear Facility and its 40 years of spent nuclear fuel rods, near the Ramapo and Stamford faults.</p> <p>Indian Point is only 38 miles north of New York City, the largest city in the US. Indian Point was also along the flight route of American Airlines Flight # 11 during the September 11 terrorist attacks. There is also risk from natural disasters like another Hurricane Sandy or Irene. Any one of these risk factors (spent nuclear fuel rods, electric transmission lines, spillage from the pipeline, fault lines) on their own is a recipe for disaster. Any combination of these risk factors would be catastrophic.</p> <p>Thank you very much for your time and consideration in this important matter.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Tomislav S. Djurdjevich Brooklyn, NY</p>

IND179-1

See the responses to comments FA4-25, SA4-2, SA7-4, and CO7-6. While the IPEC is along the flight route of American Airlines flight no. 11, it was not the intended target of this attack (nor did any of the flights hijacked during the 9/11 attack target nuclear facilities). This further supports the EIS conclusion that the likelihood of future acts of terrorism along any of the AIM Project facilities is unpredictable and does not diminish the need for natural gas infrastructure.

IND180 – Laura Szandyba

<small>20180927-0010 PBRV EDE (0000000000) 2/27/2018 1:00:00 PM</small>	
IND180-1	<p>Laura Szandyba, Coeymans, NY.</p> <p>The Draft Statement needs to be revised please cover all aspects especially safety related conflicts and impacts associated with gas extraction. What is to come of NY's future if we do not cover the possible outcomes to sensitive ecosystems. We have to be wiser and use our knowledge for the better good and not possibly allow opening that compromise our health and futures and destroy ecosystems. Please include the following:</p>
IND180-2	<p>1) The Atlantic Bridge Project must be comprehensively evaluated in the DEIS. Failing to include the Atlantic Bridge Project impermissibly segments environmental review.</p>
IND180-3	<p>2) Necessary information that FERC identified as missing from the DEIS must be submitted by Algonquin and evaluated before FERC makes a decision about significant environmental impacts. Outstanding information includes the site specific crossing plan for the Catskill Aqueduct and final conclusions regarding potential safety related conflicts with Indian Point.</p>
IND180-4	<p>3) Cumulative impacts must be fully evaluated. In addition to the Atlantic Bridge Project, this analysis should include an evaluation of the impacts associated with increased industrial gas extraction activities that will be facilitated by the AIM Project, which will considerably expand natural gas delivery capacity in the Northeast Region and therefore increase demand for gas extraction.</p> <p>Sincerely Laura Szandyba</p>

IND180-1 See the response to comment FA4-24.

IND180-2 See the response to comment FA3-5.

IND180-3 See the responses to comments FA4-25 and SA11-9.

IND180-4 See the responses to comments FA3-5 and FA4-24.

IND181 – Paula Brunetti

40450742-0066 FROM: EDE (0000000000) 2/20/2018 9:23:23 PM

Paula Brunetti, Pascoag, RI.

IND181-1 | In reference to the Angloquin Incremental Market (AIM) Project, docket CP-14-96-000/PF 13-16-000, I stand in opposition. I am not willing to support, nor condone, any endeavor whose base of operation is reliant upon fracking. Approval of such a project would be akin to giving approval to the opening of Pandora's Box. Once the havoc is unleashed there will be no turning back. Yes, the immediate gratification of increased jobs can be seen as an incentive but it is not worth the long term ramifications from fracking.

IND181-1

Comment noted. See also the response to comment FA4-24.